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HISTORY
OF
CRAWFORD COUNTY
AND
OHIO.

Containing a History of the State of Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its topography, geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stock-growing, railroad interests, etc.; a History of Crawford County, giving an account of its aboriginal inhabitants, early settlement by the whites, pioneer incidents, its growth, its improvements, organization of the County, its judicial and political history, its business and industries, churches, schools, etc.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers and Prominent Men, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE. 420233

THE work is now closed, which for the past three months, has engaged the efforts of our historians, W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle and W. A. Goodspeed. Upon these pages they have traced the journey of the pioneer from homes of comfort and refinement to the unbroken wilds of the West; they have noticed the rearing of cabins, the felling of the forests, the privations of the early settlements, the heroic fortitude with which the pioneer surmounted these obstacles, and the patient toil that has "made the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose." They have marked the coming of the schoolmaster, and that greater teacher, the minister of the Gospel; the rise of the schoolhouse and church, and their influence in molding society.

This work we have undertaken in the belief that there is a demand that the events which relate to the early times should find a permanent record, and with what fidelity to facts and with what patience of research the task has been accomplished, we shall leave to the judgment of our patrons, in whose keeping the traditions of that day remain, and for whom the work was undertaken. Our historians have availed themselves of such manuscripts and publications as exist, but the chief source of information has been the traditions which have come down from the original pioneers. These have generally been verified from other sources, but in some non-essential particulars, their dependence has been upon tradition alone, and some errors may thus have been sanctioned.

Before closing our work, we desire to thank the citizens everywhere in the county who have so cordially aided our historians in gathering the materials for this volume, and to express our special indebtedness to the public spirit of the county press. To their interest in the early history of the county, and to their judgment and enterprise in securing a permanent record of the pioneer days, is due much of the matter which will be found in these pages. In this respect, we desire to express our obligations to Mr. JOHN HOPLEY, of the *Journal*, to the editor of the *Forum*, and to the other gentlemen of the county press, for their cordial aid in this direction. In this connection, we would express our indebtedness to the gentlemen who have been associated with our historians in the various parts of the work; to FRANKLIN ADAMS, Esq., to Dr. GEORGE KELLER, and to others whose names appear with their contributions.

JANUARY, 1881.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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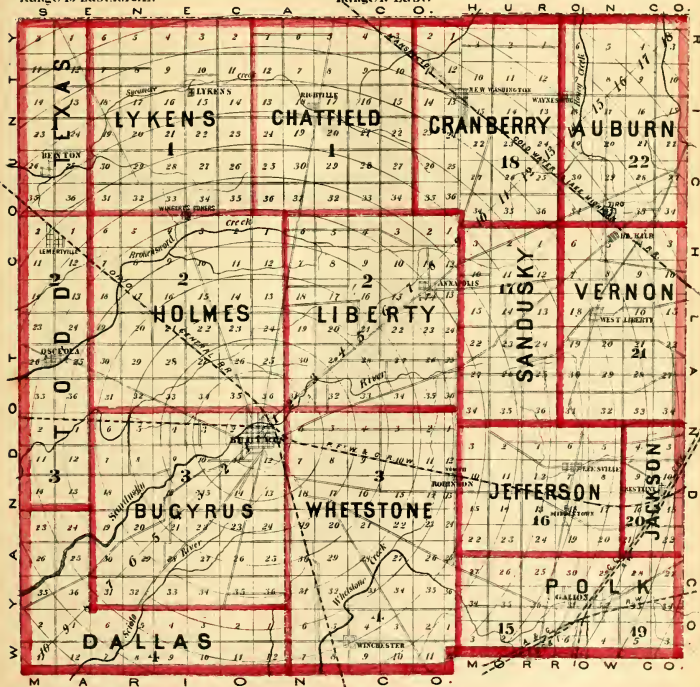
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OUTLINE MAP OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, O.

Range 15 East R. 16 E.

Range 17 East.

Range 21 West. Range 20 West.



CHAP. I.

THE HISTORY OF

THE
LIFE
OF
THE
LORD
OF
THE
TREASURY

BY
J. O. G. G.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—PRIMITIVE—RACES—ANTIQUITIES—INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of

a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude; and $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Logan County, where the elevation is 1,550 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters

unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldhoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hardin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufacturing.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation."⁷ Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham,

were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating \$12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his identification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Maroon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Saylor. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, \$13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klippart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wormley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Corniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they

form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz: A glaciated surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and boulders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of

man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound-Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among

themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they

extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Minicamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called 'Erige,' or 'Erie,' which signifies 'the cat,' or 'nation of the cat,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, 'Erige,' or 'Erike,' 'the lake of the cat,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'Lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies 'cat,' and, in some accounts, this nation is called the 'cat nation.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two

Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Meneses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstown, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Walhonding, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the

Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

"The verdant hills
Are covered o'er with growing grain,
And white men till the soil,
Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and LeCaron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake

Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequalled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests—increased in a few years to fifteen—a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their

power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

* Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicolet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagos in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Coureelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their

King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-go-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lussan on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their ambassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lussan, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

"The banners of heaven's King advance;
The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

* Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal mandate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an ambassador from God to

enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable water-fowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."^{*}

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mouingou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

^{*} Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly caparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bidden the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turbid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canoes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of white-wood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting.

Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical climate, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Missippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsize, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the

object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling there before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they

considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of LaSalle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and LaSalle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and LaSalle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputed two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he

would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his

own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecoeur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, ere-long they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE; LE NEUVIEME, AVRIL, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudi* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in the French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straits, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kiou or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also

we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The *Sieur de La Salle* caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flumen inde ab Illiceorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsque ostium fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cis ice LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metairie, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unflinching hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West.*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the

lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxembourg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Moine, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivières and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, ere long, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Bancroft.

Fort's were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the

junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the

mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest*." Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loranie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak

woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

*Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessities of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes

appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over \$6,000, an annuity of \$400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778, by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791-92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the

causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coach-makers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding hands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.



CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSION.

As has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lauds, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-

one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spotswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The Governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spotswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in council, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the

Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."^{*}

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* Annals of the West.

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawnee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartier, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbrier Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."[†]

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professionally at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

* The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV. King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis de Gallissoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Torcelakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

[†] Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanias, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoës, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he

was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-manuever each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding

that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1669) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two hundred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low

fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and mar-

ried into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "Your heart is good," said they to Post. "You speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

* Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous

supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,

down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqu Shore, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Boeuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England,

and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britain East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Outenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French

traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecceores, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac deliv-

ered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular siege followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Pauli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Boeuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its inmates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Beuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was

made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Loudon, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled

tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoës of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In

spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New-World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at \$3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE—
LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF
THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, ere long, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people.

One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause

of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawanees, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to

have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners*; never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps*. Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke re-enlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly

halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American *scalps*, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and \$1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate mat-

ters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia country.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and raze the British shore from Manchez Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher edu-

cation. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loranice's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesboro, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshuten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were sta-

tioned. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of

June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly three hours, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie,

up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisiana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imburshed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of gov-

ernment) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flat-boats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Trench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Seull and Joseph Hall started the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crossed it. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war

had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern," in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of \$1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each, and upon each share \$10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to \$3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this speculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north

boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for \$1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonissus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Mas-

sachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Miamis, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was 'all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Brackett's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Put-

nam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

*Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Doughty. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

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never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius*; Square No. 19, *Capitolium*; Square No. 61, *Cecilia*, and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via*.* Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer*:

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of

even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, \$1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it *Losantiville*,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campos Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All

came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

* Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample pre-emption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when

Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Clevela City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would out-rival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen

walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Clevela city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarksville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the

French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-on-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were

Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and bad not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the

junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accoutrements of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 890 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His sugges-

tions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the ambassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Anglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the ambassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which,

it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately

dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792-93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

* Annals of the West.

their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It

reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhausted. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conferences, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and

punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

* *Annals of the West.*"

CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements

which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the

foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for \$1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their pre-emption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its West-

ern portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants at Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of

the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the principal lawyer in the Council, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disapproved by St. Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new

counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."*

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

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

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797."†

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."*

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati.

* American State Papers.

† Land Laws.

* Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had

increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of \$350, afterward raised to \$500. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29,

their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never voted for. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1816, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russells, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodale. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the

first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public squares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timber, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Beipsre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius),

which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair

and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Blennerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their families to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Majs. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, oppo-

site the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*Leos-anti-cille*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation

lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a

small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazar Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tying them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made

for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen. Harmer, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McCleannan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the *order* in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to

those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Uts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the

fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for \$100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asabel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but ere long suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in

November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chippewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miami and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle

Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. One day was occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the *Dayton Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals

in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Paint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

* Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1780, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amount graded by the dagger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and inefficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

"About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gillfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was \$4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impaneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-i-co-the* otom, i. e., Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra, Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

Brannon, who stole the great coat, handkerchief and shirt; and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spread over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The

ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Darly Creek; Lamberts and others on Sipigo; on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters, Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory.*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Basil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In March, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810-11, and 1811-12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worth-

ington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolic. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1798, John Ratliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harnar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1815 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian-haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio."

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that

by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshipping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshipped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles—the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared

the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ash-tabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

* Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that

summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Hove's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahogan-uk,' 'Lake River' It is, emphatically, a Lake river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for

them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judge now lived—got a peck of corn, washed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game. His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitterroot bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diame-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since

1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was \$1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for \$1, and a doekin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which

are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivan, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivan and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Hove's Annals.*

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801-02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered re-

mote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1797, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received \$30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the session of 1810-11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who

settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the river region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbiana County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805-6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawnee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

* The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miami were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Lancaster. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Tarhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the princ-

pal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."^{*}

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

*The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies a bottle; the Shawanoes have it *Wea-tha-kogh-quia sepe, le; bottle river*. John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles north-west of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—Howe's Collections.

* Lecture of George Sandersen.—Howe's Collections.

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at \$50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The year following, the Rev. John Wright, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were established and thereafter regularly maintained at this place.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaber, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their

way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alder, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Williams and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his

guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to

their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by."*

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

† Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshiwa, a member of the Kiscopeok tribe, and Methostasko, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawnee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshiwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methostasko, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

* Howe's Collections.

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The

next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election

to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives* assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Geoforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Vissar and Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire; from Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Masie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen, except Vandeventer, chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature

* Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, as Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan was elected to the vacancy caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vanderburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes,' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming

the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanese called the Ohio River '*Ki-ke-pia, Sepe, i. e., Eagle River.*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-ink,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-soogs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the

forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the injustice of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllis Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812-13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be

erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto, about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and *Columbus Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 to 1802), of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(a) Arthur St. Clair.....	Hamilton.....	July 13, 1788	Nov. 1802
*Charles Willing Byrd.....	Hamilton.....	Nov. 1802	March 3, 1803
(b) Edward Tiffin.....	Ross.....	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(c) †Thomas Kirker.....	Adams.....	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington.....	Trumbull.....	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(d) Return Jonathan Meigs.....	Washington.....	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker.....	Hamilton.....	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington.....	Ross.....	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(e) Ethan Allen Brown.....	Hamilton.....	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren.....	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur.....	Ross.....	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas.....	Pike.....	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance.....	Champaign.....	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont.....	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin.....	Warren.....	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(f) Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont.....	Dec. 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
†Thomas W. Bartley.....	Richland.....	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley.....	Richland.....	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb.....	Butler.....	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(g) Seabury Ford.....	Geauga.....	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(h) Reuben Wood.....	Cuyahoga.....	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(j) † William Medill.....	Fairfield.....	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison.....	Franklin.....	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod.....	Mahoning.....	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(k) John Brough.....	Cuyahoga.....	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
‡Charles Anderson.....	Montgomery.....	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox.....	Trumbull.....	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen.....	Ross.....	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(l) Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Sandusky.....	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(m) Thomas L. Young.....	Hamilton.....	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster.....	Sandusky.....	Jan. 14, 1880	

(a) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

* Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(b) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(c) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(d) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(e) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(f) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(g) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(h) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(j) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(k) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

§ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

‡ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(l) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(m) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
—DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison,

Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisnaway River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisnaway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, sur-

prised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nation. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillisnothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from \$2 to \$1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New

Orleans, whither goods were transported in flat-boats built especially for this purpose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the *Etna*, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the river. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about \$6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It

is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These

two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about \$15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. He lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying on the 9th of April, 1841, when John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him as Chief Executive of the nation.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with

an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and \$10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John B. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and L. Hamer Giddings, of Dayton, its Major. Thomas Hanna, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted

disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was United States Senator from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died at New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel R. Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in McConnellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and William H. Link, of Circleville, Major. Nearly all of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio companies of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by — Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873-74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P.

Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops.

Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,

And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Summer spoke;

* * * * *

And whoso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,

As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in."

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum \$450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and \$50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing \$500,000 for their arms and equipments, and \$1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure,

nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

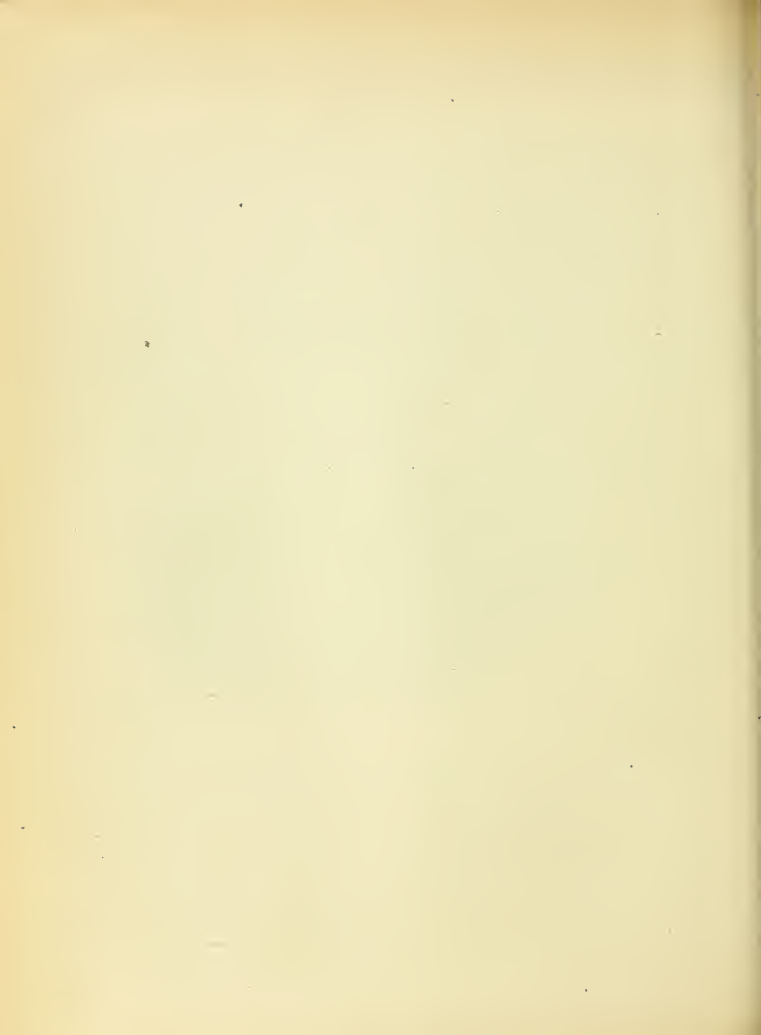
"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;



Josiah Scott



Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, someone said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty-seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elapsed since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his

delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over

the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory—40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he

would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe.

As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woollen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to \$100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of \$1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by water-courses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great

Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only \$2 per ton, this coal is worth \$360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventh State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron,

applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place salt among the necessities of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, \$62,692,000; in 1860, \$121,691,000; in 1870, \$269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached \$400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of \$269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and \$133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cin-

cinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to \$500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds \$700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was \$2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was \$7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native

youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a

school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627; in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing;

and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"the world before them where to choose."

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know

that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."



CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and

many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Topper, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 28, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were

upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800.—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates in the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate \$100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to in-

stitute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was \$16,361.99, of which \$10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; \$2,730.34, was contributed by members; \$680, by county commissioners, and the balance, \$1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; \$22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were \$19,587.51, or \$1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of \$9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each sub-district. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue cer-

tificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to \$3,271,-275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1824. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the before-mentioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands (\$25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than \$6,000,000. The Ohio University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly \$500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of \$300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum \$111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and \$112,000 for a college building,

the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES— POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At

this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

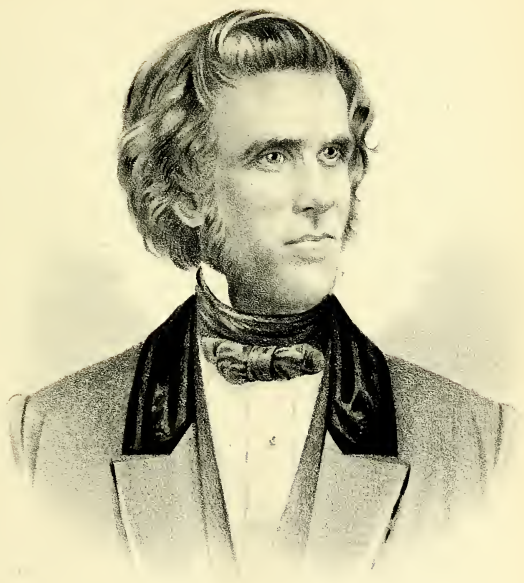
ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the

citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of



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endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ornish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and

fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at \$600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse, "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered \$500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequalled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of to-day shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get scions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Applesed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so favorably known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Poland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to

advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Ever-bearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated,

and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Cereal*ia. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the *Agricultural Report of 1857*, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "*Pioneer Settlers of Ohio*," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat

produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plow-

shares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who surely combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the

harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thrasher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thrasher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardly realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832-33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less

number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

*The *Western Teller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille,

Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has become very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State is as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not

only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty local-

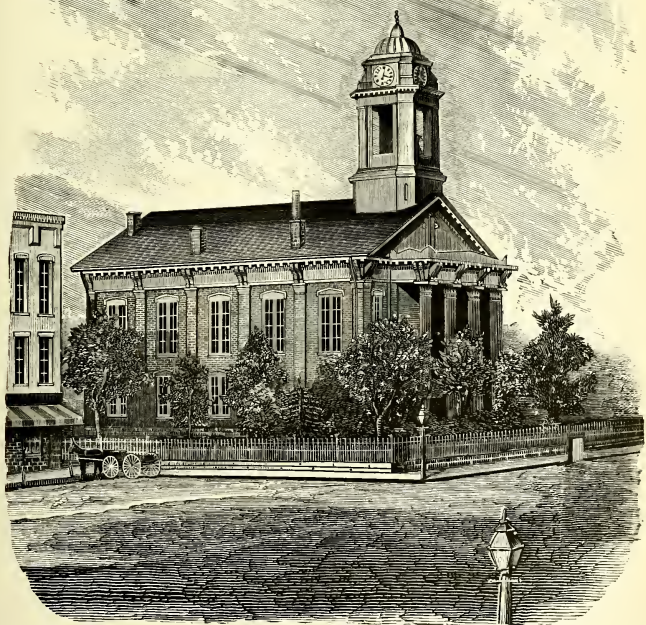
ities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.



CRAWFORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

PART II.

HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PRIMITIVE GEOLOGY—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY—GEOLOGICAL CAUSES AND CONDITIONS—TOPOGRAPHY—METEOROLOGY.

THERE is nothing within the scope of human attainments more beneficial and enchanting to mankind, than to look back through the mists and shadows of past years to the morning of creation, and to trace through the lapse of time the numberless achievements of the genius of man. How strangely real and ominous have been the quiet whispers of prophecy from departed years, and how the radiant figure of the Future has ever stood beckoning with fairy hands to the world from the fleeting shadows of coming years, with the glad promise of "Peace on earth, good will toward men!" Out from the gloom of the past, troop the sorrowing specters of desolate and utterly ruined lives, and wander away in loneliness before the visions of the mind, like the shadows of a dream. From the dark depths of ages, long since dead, there comes the warning voice of a sad experience, directing human life and endeavor to fountains of joy far sweeter than ambrosial streams in the happy islands of the West. Thrice blessed is the man whose depth and purity of heart and mind enable him to see and enjoy the beautiful in nature, literature or art. The archaeologist wanders with patient step through storm and sunshine in distant lands, searching with mingled pleas-

ure and toil for crumbling mementoes of prehistoric man. The soldier, following his flag on the red field of war, recalls the courage of the Trojan during the Heroic Age, and emulates his daring in the heat of battle. The orator, glowing with the inspiration of eloquence, loves to dwell upon the grandeur of Oriental nations. The tireless sculptor meets his conception of artistic genius in the sublime marble of Phidias or Praxiteles. The genius of the mathematician is delighted, though baffled, by the profound problems of Euclid and Archimedes. The Christian looks back with joy over the toiling years to the pensive vales and winding streams of Judea, and the simple story of the lowly Nazarene cheers many a weary heart with the glad promise of eternal life. The gray-haired philosopher looks with mingled awe and pleasure upon the profound logic of the Peripatetics. The song of the poet, immeasurably beautiful and sweet, is but the glad refrain of the divine measure sung by the bards in Eastern climes, long years before the earth was vexed with the sublime spectacle of a crucified Savior, looking in pity upon the world He was dying to redeem. There is not a legend or poetic tale coming to us from the distant shore of the Dead Sea

Past that does not bear to the children of men some sweet lesson of social or moral excellence. It is the province of history to gather and record the events from which these beautiful lessons and morals are derived.

Since the dawn of intelligence, no field of research has been more fruitful in affording bountiful evidences of the origin of animate and inanimate creation than the testimony of the rocky structure of the earth and the knowledge of the natural laws which control the movements of the universe. Written indelibly on the bright page of nature, is the wonderful progress of evolution from the simplest combination of effects to the sublime mechanism that guides the circling spheres. The heavenly bodies are everywhere found to be moving under the guidance and control of immutable laws, many of which have been discovered by the efforts of astronomers and mathematicians. It seems proper, before entering upon the detailed geology of Crawford County, to give a brief explanation of what is known as the *nebular hypothesis*, a beautiful theory framed by Laplace, and one that is now generally accepted. This theory supposes the substance composing all the heavenly bodies, including the earth, to have been diffused in a gaseous or nebular state throughout all space, and that, in revolving and cooling through periods of time, whose length cannot be computed, it gradually threw off vast portions, in obedience to universal physical laws. These vast portions, intensely hot and revolving with frightful rapidity, slowly cooled and contracted, throwing off, in turn, other vast portions, which, by a similar process, formed the present solar systems. So many circumstances connected with the movements of the celestial bodies point to the truth of the hypothesis, that but few scientific men at present question its correctness. To harmonize with the prevailing theory, there must be found the logical effects inevitably resulting from the relations of matter and law, as laid down in the

terms of the hypothesis. According to the theory, the sun was once an incandescent sphere whose radius extended from the sun's center to an indefinite distance beyond the planet Neptune. The earth was a portion of this inconceivably vast body, and all the composing elements—liquids and solids—were in the form of *nebulae*, and were heated to a degree unknown to present physicists. As this ponderous body, sweeping onward through space with inconceivable velocity, and on an orbit whose measurement bewilders thought, slowly cooled, there was thrown off, from the outer surface of its equatorial region, a belt, which finally broke, and gathered itself into a ball, still retaining its circular motion around the central body, and gaining a new one on its axis. This body was Neptune, and, in a similar manner, all the planets of our solar system, except the satellites, are supposed to have been cast off from the great central body. The planets, when first cast off, were immensely large and in an incandescent state. They, therefore, in turn, while cooling, threw off other portions, which formed the satellites or moons of the planets. The earth, though first extending beyond the orbit of the moon, subsequently threw off that body, and afterward cooled to its present size and condition of temperature. It is interesting to know at what stage of the cooling process the conditions of the constituent elements became such as to form the various compounds, such as air, water, minerals, animal and vegetable life, etc. A crust of rocks glowing with heat was formed upon the surface of the earth. Air and water appeared, and oxygen and hydrogen began forming their wonderful combinations. The earth must have presented a beautiful scene when the sixty-five simple elements began to unite. The thin, rocky crust was broken by incessant volcanic eruptions, and storms of fiery lava lighted the darkness of primeval night with lurid flame. Water, rising in the form of

vapor to vast heights, became condensed, and was swept in great storms of wind and lightning along the surface of the earth, and precipitated on the red-hot rocks beneath, only to hiss and boil, and again rise as vapor to lofty aerial heights. Slowly the rocks cooled, and the water could finally rest upon the surface without boiling. The air was saturated with vapor, which continued to rise under the combined heat of the sun above and the earth beneath. After a time, though the air was hot and poisonous, the water became fitted for the simpler forms of animal and vegetable life. Geologists have bestowed the name Azoic upon those rocks which were formed prior to the appearance of life upon the earth, except, perhaps, the lowest forms. From the Azoic Age to the present, innumerable species of animals and plants have sprung into existence, and lived as long as the conditions under which life was possible remained, after which they became extinct, new and improved varieties taking their place. The casts of fossiliferous plants taken from the rocks indicate that vegetable life began with the simplest forms, such as algae and lichens. Afterward, at different periods, came liver-worts, mosses, ferns, ground-pines, conifers, cycads, sigillarias, endogens and finally angiosperms. Vegetation reached its greatest perfection during the Carboniferous Age, when the conditions of heat and moisture were suitable for the luxuriant growth of timber, which was afterward transformed into inexhaustible beds of coal. Fossiliferous casts indicate that animal life began with the lowest protozoans. Afterward came radiates, mollusks, articulates and vertebrates, ending with man, the highest type of all earthly life. These facts are reasonably conclusive from the language written indelibly on the rocky formations of the earth. If the surface were level, it would be covered with water; but since, among other causes, lateral pressure and volcanic eruptions have elevated portions and lowered others, the area of water is confined to

the low land. That almost or quite all the surface was at some time or times under water, is not disclaimed by any man familiar with geological evidences. The soil, wherever examined and at whatever depth, is found to exhibit unmistakable indications of having been covered with water. There is scarcely a square yard of earth, stratified or unstratified, that does not contain the casts of vegetation and of animals whose life was possible only beneath the water. By carefully comparing the casts found in strata of rocks in different parts of the globe, reasonably accurate conclusions are reached regarding the time when the different species of animals and plants existed, and when the various strata were formed. Strata of rock were formed by layers of the heated interior of the earth becoming cooled and cohering to the under surface of the solid crust, by streams of melted lava which overspread the country in the neighborhood of volcanoes, and by the more universal process of deposition while covered with water. During the irregular and comparatively frequent upheavals and subsidences, the surface became covered with alternate growths of vegetation and strata of sand, clay or solid rock. Thus it is that, in digging wells or other deep excavations, those materials are passed through in strata which vary in thickness and relative position.*

The lower strata of earth in Ohio were first formed, as shown by excavations in different parts of the State, near the commencement of the Lower Silurian, but it was subsequently, during the Devonian and Carboniferous Ages that almost all the valuable beds of limestone sandstone and coal, were deposited. Near the close of the Carboniferous Age, the Alleghany Mountains were raised from the ocean, and all the area of country lying between the Mississippi and the Atlantic was raised above the water, and was never afterward submerged. This ac-

*The historian is indebted to Prof. N. H. Winchell, in the Geological Survey of Ohio, for much of the material contained in the following pages.

counts for the fact that, with the exception of a small area in the southern part of the State, no representative formations of the Permian, Triassic, Cretaceous or Tertiary systems, appear in Ohio. During the Quaternary Age, large quantities of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders, were transported from Northern localities, and deposited over almost the entire surface of the State, often hundreds of feet in depth. Since that period, the only changes made in the surface soil have been constant erosion and disintegration through the agency of alternate heat and cold and varying degrees of moisture, together with the change made by the addition of large quantities of vegetation in various stages of decay. This is the condition of the present soil.

"Crawford County lies north from the center of the State, and about midway between that point and Lake Erie. It is bounded north by Seneca and Huron, east by Richland, south by Morrow and Marion, and west by Wyandot, and has an area of about eleven Congressional towns, situated so as to give it nearly the form of a square. Its total area of taxable land is 250,491 acres, of which 123,649 are arable; 59,871 meadow and pasture lands, and 66,971 uncultivated or woodland. The average value, exclusive of buildings, is \$31.15 per acre, and the valuation of real property, exempt from taxation, is \$454,213.

"The county lies on the summit of the great water-shed, embracing the head-waters of some of the principal rivers of the State, that leave it in opposite directions. In the northeastern corner of the county are a few small tributaries, that join the Huron River in a northerly direction. Those of the Scioto and Olentangy, have a general southwesterly direction, until they are well off the water-shed and on the southern slope. The upper waters of the Sandusky River, including its tributaries, the Sycamore Creek, Cass Run and Broken Sword Creek, have a noticeable flow southwestwardly and

westwardly, along the direction of the general water-shed, until they are outside of the limits of the county; they then turn nearly at right angles northwesterly and unite with that river. The streams are generally small, yet large enough to afford, in favorable situations, ample water-power for flouring and manufactures. The flatness of the county, generally, except in the eastern tier of towns, is unfavorable for the production of water-powers. The rivers rarely strike the bed-rock, and hence, rarely have water-falls or rapids, that can be so utilized.

"A general division of the county may be made into three nearly equal belts, running north and south. The most easterly of these belts may be described as rolling and stony, with frequent gravel beds and bowlders; yet in the townships of Vernon and Jackson, the surface is decidedly flat. The streams throughout this belt have greatly increased the original unevenness of the drift surface, and in some cases their channels are dug, not only through the drift, but also into the rock, to the depth of forty or sixty feet. At the quarry of James Morrow, Jackson Township, the banks of the Sandusky have a height of sixty-eight feet, six inches, rising abruptly from the water with a further ascent of ten feet, within a few rods. Thirty-five feet of this excavation is in the Berea grit of the Waverly sandstone. Under this stone is a shale, probably belonging to the Bedford, which is not bituminous. The second, or middle belt, affords a strong contrast to the last, being usually quite flat. It is very distinctly marked off by a series of knobs or gravelly hills pertaining to the Drift. East of this rolling upland, the surface is apt to continue more or less broken, producing the features already described, while toward the west, the surface becomes very soon a monotonous flat, with a tough and heavy clay soil. This distinction is very marked in the central and southern portions of the county. In the northern, its uniformity is disturbed by the influence

of a series of ridges which intersect it; and the whole northern portion of the second belt, as in the vicinity of New Washington and Annapolis, is undulating, with a gravelly clay soil. This middle belt is underlain by the black slate and the shale beds above and below it. The streams in this middle belt, though deeply cut in the drift, very rarely expose the underlying rock. The third belt lies along the west side of the county, and is about co-extensive with the area underlain by the upper member of the corniferous limestone. The surface here varies from flat to undulating. In the southern part of the county, it is flat and marshy. Extensive prairies prevail in Dallas and Whetstone Townships. But the northern portion of this belt is more broken, and characterized by broad surface swells or ridges, which cross the belt obliquely. The features of these three belts seem to be coincident with, and doubtless are dependent on the nature of, the underlying rock. They are all confined to the surface deposits. If these deposits were brought about by a uniform force, acting equally on all parts of the county, such as submergence beneath the ocean, the character of the underlying rock would produce no effect on the distribution and character of the drift, especially in a county so level as Crawford is. The force, whatever it was, must hence have been something that came some way in contact with the rock, in order to receive different impressions from it.

"As has already been remarked, the uniformity of the characters of these belts is interrupted by a series of ridges, equally pertaining to the Drift, which cross them in a direction northeast and southwest. A very prominent ridge of drift materials enters the county from Wyandot County, in Section 1, Todd Township, and runs along the north side of Broken Sword Creek, serving in Crawford County, as in Wyandot, as a barrier to the westward flow of that stream to the valley of the Sandusky, driving it far to the southwest before it is able

to pass it. The farm and residence of J. A. Klink, Section 6, Liberty Township, are located upon it. This ridge of drift can be traced, with some interruptions, as far as the Indiana State line. It has been named the Wabash Ridge, from the Wabash River, which is diverted over forty miles from its course. In Crawford County, the drift accumulations belonging to this ridge are not always heaped up in one ridge, but are spread out into a succession of ridges, having the same direction and made up of similar materials. This is particularly noticeable north from Bucyrus, in the township of Chatfield. This series of parallel ridges crosses the northern portion of Todd and Holmes Townships. In Cranberry Township, as it enters upon the rolling tract due to the underlying Waverly sandstone, it becomes confused, and cannot certainly be identified. It lies on the north side of the water-shed of the State, and pertains to the Lake Erie Valley.

"The soil of Crawford County varies according to the prevalence of one or the other of the foregoing varieties of surface. In the eastern belt, it is generally gravelly, with some patches of tough clay. In the central belt, it is generally clayey, and needs artificial drainage. In the western belt, it is a clayey soil, but shows more gravel than in the central. The soil of the ridges above described is sufficiently gravelly, and the surface is sufficiently sloping, to admit of perfect natural drainage. The prairie patches, situated in different parts of the county, are sometimes untillable by reason of poor drainage. The soil is here made up largely of organic matters in process of decay. The county originally was mostly covered with a deciduous forest. The prairies, even in Dallas and Whetstone Townships, have some small oaks and hickories scattered through them on knolls of coarser drift that rise above the common plat. The following-named varieties of timber were observed in the county, although the list cannot be regarded as complete. White

oak, pin oak, swamp white oak, chestnut oak, chinquapin, red oak, beech, cottonwood, sugar maple, black cherry, butternut, black walnut, shagbark hickory, tulip tree, pepperidge, buckeye, white ash, swamp maple, sassafras, basswood, sycamore, ironwood, blue beech, honey locust, elm, aspen, willow, thorn, chestnut, mulberry, papaw, wild apple, wild plum, sumac, flowering dogwood, wahoo, hackberry, prickly ash and black haw.

"The strike of the rock formations is north and south across the county, the dip being toward the east. The rocks of the county pertain to the Devonian and Carboniferous ages, and may be enumerated as follows, in descending order:

	Approximate thickness.
Cuyahoga shale and sandstone.....	50 feet
Berea grit.....	35 feet
Bedford shale.....	20 feet
Cleveland shale.....	50 feet
Erie shale.....	30 feet
Huron shale.....	200 feet
Olentangy shale.....	30 feet
Upper Corniferous (Tully and Hamilton limestones).....	35 feet
Lower Corniferous (Corniferous and Onondaga limestones).....	75 feet
Total approximate thickness.....	525 feet

Of these the upper four belong to the Carboniferous system and the remainder to the Devonian.

"The Cuyahoga shale and sandstone have not been distinctly identified by outcrops in Crawford County, but most probably underlie the flat land in the eastern part of Vernon, Jackson and Polk Townships.

"The Berea grit is the most important member of the Waverly group. Its line of outcrop is marked by a series of quarries which crosses the eastern tier of townships, the most important of which are located in Jackson and Polk Townships. Beginning in Auburn Township, the most northerly outcrop of the Berea within Crawford County is on Section 28,

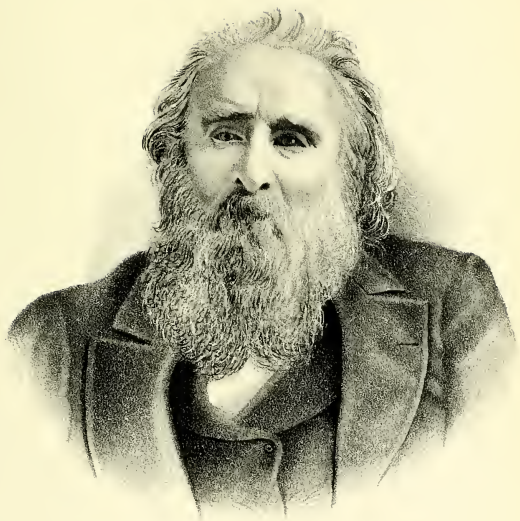
where it is found along a little creek on Samuel Hilburn's land and at the highway bridge. It also occurs near De Kalb, in Vernon Township, on the land of James Coruthers. Slight exposures occur also on Section 19, along a small creek on the land of Barnet Cole and Adam Freeze. It may also be seen on the land of James Campbell and Jacob Myers. In Section 36, Sandusky Township, it is exposed in a ravine on the farms of David Wirtz and Fred Beech. In Jackson Township, northeast quarter of Section 1, is James Morrow's quarry, a section of which is as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
No. 1. Thin-bedded sandstone.....	8	0
No. 2. Heavy-bedded sandstone.....	27	0
No. 3. Shale (Bedford and Cleveland) not well seen.....	33	6
Total thickness.....	68	6

This quarry is one of the oldest in the county. The quarries at Leesville are about a mile north of the railroad station, and in the bluffs of the Sandusky. Those of John Bippus have been constantly worked for thirty or forty years. Others at Leesville are owned by John Haller and John Newman. J. W. Shumaker has also opened a quarry on his land. Mr. Bippus' quarry, near the highway bridge at Leesville, is on the same horizon as that of James Morrow. The exposure is something less, and as follows, in descending order:

No. 1. Thin beds, or flags, 1 to 2 inches.....	10 feet
No. 2. Heavy-bedded sandstone.....	16 feet

The beds have a slight dip eastward. Mr. Haller's quarry has about twelve feet exposed. The upper six feet are in beds of six or eight inches. The rest is like the upper part of Bippus', and on the same horizon. Mr. Newman's quarry is in stone about the same as Bippus', without exposing the heavy beds. On the southeast quarter of Section 2, Polk Township, Thomas Park's quarry is located just at the point where the river, the two railroads and



Samuel Ludvig

the highway all cross each other. The exposed section here is as follows :

No. 1. Hard-pan drift.....	12 to 15 feet
No. 2. Thin, loose beds of sandstone.....	15 feet
No. 3. Thick beds of sandstone.....	12 feet
No. 4. Blue shale, seen.....	10 in.

"The quarry of Asa Hosford is situated on the northwest quarter of Section 1, Polk Township, and shows about twenty-five feet of sandstone on the same horizon as Mr. Park's. Below the sandstone, Mr. Park encounters, according to his description, a loose, sandy bed, of a few feet in thickness, and of a blue color, before reaching the Bedford shale. Some of the quarries in the Berea, in Crawford County, show a conglomeratic, or even a coarse-grained, composition. The stone is rather a homogeneous and moderately fine-grained sandstone. Its thickness seems to be no more than thirty-five or forty feet. It graduates upward into a shaly and thin-bedded sandstone, that probably belongs to the Cuyahoga division of the Waverly.

"At Leesville, the Berea grit is underlain by a copper-colored and bluish shale, the colors of which vary in their positions. The copper-colored, or red shale, lies first under the sandstone, the horizontality of which is not disturbed, and the color is gray, or light blue, weathering to an ashen blue. This shale may be seen a few rods above Mr. Bippus' quarry, on the left bank of the Sandusky, exposing about fourteen feet. The shale appears to protrude upward. The exact manner of superposition of the sandstone cannot be seen, but, judging from the horizontality of the sandstone beds, where they re-appear a few rods higher up the river, and also on the other bank, nearly opposite, the shale looks like an isolated or lenticular mass—at least, that its upper side is unconformable with the sandstone beds. The thickness of the Bedford shale cannot be stated. Its identity with the shale at Mr. Bippus' quarry is also somewhat doubtful, although its horizon is exactly that of the Bippus shale. This

fact, taken in connection with the occurrence of red shale below the stone at Mr. Morrow's quarry, Section 1, Jackson, is strong presumptive evidence of the continuance of the Bedford as far, at least, as Crawford County. It is also slightly exposed on the creek, on the northeast quarter of Section 2, Polk Township, near the highway bridge.

"The identification of that member of the Waverly group, known as the Cleveland shale, is not as satisfactory as desirable. Yet there are two exposures of a black, or purplish-black, shale in the county, that cannot, apparently, be referred to the great black slate of the Devonian. At James Morrow's quarry, the sandstone is underlain by thirty-three and one-half feet of shale. Near the bottom of the sandstone, this shale is red. In the bed of the river, thirty feet lower, it is a bluish black. It is supposed that about twenty feet of this belongs to the Bedford, and the remainder to the Cleveland, although the junction of the two has not been seen. Similar shale is exposed on the farm of Mrs. Steinbach, on the southeast quarter of Section 12, Jackson Township, in the bank of the Sandusky. When it is wet it is black, but when dry it becomes slate-colored. It crumbles under the weather into pieces no larger than an inch across, and usually less than half an inch, and a quarter of an inch or less in thickness. It shows here a very slight dip east, and is exposed to the amount of twenty feet. This must be slightly below the horizon, exposed in the river at Mr. Morrow's, and will give as the observed thickness of the Cleveland in the county, about thirty-three feet. Careful search for fossils in the outcrop on Mrs. Steinbach's farm afforded none.

"Below the Cleveland shale there is a considerable thickness of gray material that has been named Erie shale. Although this shale has not been observed in outcrop at but one place in the county, it is believed to occupy a belt of flat land, intervening between the out-

cropping edge of the Cleveland shale and that of the black slate. It was struck in a well at twenty-eight feet, by John Shumaker, on the northeast quarter of Section 26, Polk Township. Pieces thrown out of this well have a somewhat firm and rock-like aspect. It glitters in the sun as if with minute scales of mica, and is speckled as if with coal.

"The Huron shale occupies a belt about six or eight miles wide, running north and south across the center of the county. The city of Bucyrus is just within its western edge. It underlies portions of Chatfield and Cranberry and all of Liberty and Whetstone Townships. Although it may be called a conspicuous geological horizon, yet not an exposure of it is known to occur in Crawford County. It is met with sometimes within the area mentioned in drilling wells, and its presence is then evinced by the offensive odor of the water obtained, or by the escape of inflammable gas. In general, wherever the Huron shale underlies the drift, there is a belt of sulphur springs and gas wells. Such sulphur springs occur at Annapolis, and in the vicinity of New Washington. At the latter place wells dug to the rock emitted a gas, which accidentally took fire and caused considerable alarm by the violence of the flame. They were immediately filled by the owners. On Joseph Knisely's land, Section 26, Sandusky Township, is an unusual assemblage of natural gas springs. The gas accompanies the rising rods square, giving the soil the appearance of having passed through fire, and preventing grass and other vegetation from growing. An elaborate description of the Knisely Springs will be found in the history of Sandusky Township, accompanying this work.

"Below the Huron shale, which is black, tough, and bituminous, is a thickness of about

thirty feet of a bluish and more sectile shale, containing less bituminous matter. It sometimes is inter-stratified through its whole perpendicular extent with bituminous beds, like those of the Huron shale. It has afforded no fossils, but holds occasional thin beds of impure blue limestone. It lies on the top of the blue limestone quarried in the western part of the county. It is not visible in Crawford County.

"The name corniferous limestone has been applied to the limestone intervening between the foregoing shales and the Oriskany stone that forms the base of the Devonian. It is distinctly divisible, on palæontological and lithological differences, into two parts, the upper part embracing the 'blue limestone,' which shows some relation to the Hamilton, and the lower part embracing the lighter-colored and dolomitic limestones of the Upper Helderberg of the Mississippi basin. They are both well represented and favorably exposed in the western part of Crawford County. The former is about thirty-five feet thick. In Crawford County, the exposures of the limestones are mostly confined to the Broken Sword Creek. Beginning in Section 18, Holmes Township, the upper corniferous appears first on the land of S. F. Sawyer, where it has been worked a little. It makes a floor-like bed to the creek, rising but few inches above the water along the banks. Beds are three to five inches thick, containing casts of shells and numerous crinoidal stems. C. K. Stevens has opened a quarry on the next 'eighty' south. About four feet of hard blue limestone can here be made out, although much of the quarry is subject to inundations by the creek, showing a decided dip to the northeast. The stone is in beds of about four inches, varying below that thickness, making a good flagstone. Some of it is harsh on weathering, although plainly argillaceous and sometimes with vermicular or fucoidal markings. It is also liable to be shaly, or slaty, irregularly ;

lenticular flakes cleave off. It has distinct purely calcareous bands of sedimentation. It contains *Cyrtia Hamiltonensis* and a species of *Tentaculites*. It also holds casts of large coiled cephalopods. Its general facies is that of a firm limestone, nearly free from magnesia, but containing irony, bituminous and argillaceous impurities. The next quarry in descending the stream is that of Christian Reiff, in beds of the Upper Corniferous, stone undistinguishable from the foregoing. The quarry of Perry Wilson is opposite that of Nicholas Poole, on the southeast quarter of Section 24. The stone here is the same, essentially, as that at Stevens'; but is undoubtedly in a lower horizon, exposed six or eight feet. The Bucyrus corporation owns a quarry here in the same beds of the Upper Corniferous. The Upper Corniferous also occurs on Edward Cooper's land on the northwest quarter of Section 33, Liberty Township. It is but little opened and cannot be seen *in situ*, although there is no doubt of its being so. The pieces that have been taken out are thin and fossiliferous, spirifer mucronatus being the most noticeable fossil. Although the stone so far as explored here, appears rather slaty, it would probably become thicker and very useful for common building, on reaching the undisturbed bedding. The situation of this outcrop demonstrates either a wide detour westward of the boundary line separating the geographical areas of the Corniferous and overlying shale, or an isolated area of Corniferous surrounded by the shale, since it is sufficiently certain that the black slate underlies the city of Bucyrus. On the other hand, the Bucyrus area of black slate may be an outlier only, surrounded on all sides by the underlying limestone. Besides the places above mentioned, there are many indications of the occurrence of the Upper Corniferous in the bank of the Sandusky, on the southeast quarter of Section 24, in Dallas Township, on the land of Mr. McNeal. A little below Mr. McNeal's, in the same section,

flat stone, answering to the Upper Corniferous, was taken out of the bed of the Sandusky in small quantities, about twelve years since, on land now owned by James Echart. The Lower Corniferous is also exposed in the Broken Sword Creek, and at Benton, in the Sycamore Creek. At the latter place it is worked a little by Benjamin Kuntzman and Martin Stoertzer. It may be seen, more or less, in the bed of the creek between Benton and the county line. Throughout this distance the exposures are so meager, owing to the prevalence of the drift, that the rock cannot be seen except where the water actually runs, and no reliable section can be obtained. It is a coarse-grained, dirty fossiliferous and magnesian limestone, with considerable bituminous matter, in beds varying from six to twenty inches in thickness, suitable for abutments and heavy walls. Near Osceola the Lower Corniferous is considerably exposed, and is quarried for general building stone and for quicklime. The following quarries are in the Lower Corniferous at this place: Those of John Schnavely, David Schnavely, Widow Schnavely, Luther M. Myers, Dennis Coder, Gotlieb Doerer and Joseph B. Christie. Of these, John Schnavely's and Mrs. Schnavely's are in the upper portion of the Lower Corniferous, the principal fossils of which are brachiopods. The stone is light colored and crystalline, appearing somewhat saccharoidal, in beds of about three inches. The lime made is nearly white, but slightly creamy. The quarries of Messrs. Myers, Coder, Doerer and Christie, are in lower beds. The stone of these quarries, when fossiliferous, is characterized by a profusion of corals, with very few brachiopods. It is bituminous, and also magnesian, harsh to the touch, appearing often much like a sandstone. It is a much darker colored stone than that of Schnavely's quarry, but the lime made from it is equally white. Large portions of the stone are perfectly free from bituminous impurities. Such are especially the compact coral masses which

make a purely white lime. At Mr. Myers, quarry these corals are especially displayed, making the stone very irregular, both as to color and bedding. Although the thickness of the beds is usually from two to four inches, they are quite loose and often leonticular. Thick films and scales of black bituminous matter spread through it, giving rise to various local designations for the different portions of the quarry. In some places the bituminous matter is evenly disseminated through the beds, making the whole appear darker, even to a brown; in others, it is gathered into scales, films and pockets, which, combined with the occurrence of the different corals, produces a very uneven and unattractive stone.

"The most common aspect of the Drift deposits in the county is that of a gravelly clay, elsewhere designated hard-pan. This clay not only embraces gravel-stones, but also boulders of all sizes, and has an average thickness of thirty to fifty feet. Along streams, and in all valleys of erosion, even where no streams now exist, the boulders belonging in this hard-pan are made to appear superficial by the removal by running water of the clayey ingredients. Occasional exposures of the drift in fresh sections reveal, not only a confused mingling of clay, stones and boulders, but also, in some portions, an oblique stratification and perfect assortment of gravel and sand. Such stratified beds pertain, for the most part, to the upper portion of the drift, and specially prevail in the eastern or sandstone district; they give rise to springs of ferriferous water, and furnish that of a great many wells. As has already been remarked, the drift of Crawford County lies in ridges crossing the northern and central portions of the county. These are believed to be due to the temporary halting of the margin of the ice-field, when it occupied successively those positions. These ridges are all situated so near each other, and sometimes

become so involved with each other, that they seem to pertain to one system, or to one greater moraine ridge. Indeed, they are not generally separable, but are heaped together in one ridge, that which lies along the northwest side of Broken Sword Creek. The color of the drift is blue, except where it is oxidized or stained by iron. The blue color may be seen in railroad cuts, as on Sections 3 and 4, Vernon, and near New Washington; but generally it is replaced by a yellowish-brown, or rarely, by a reddish or irony brown, as in the northeastern part of Auburn Township, to the depth of about fifteen feet, depending on its porosity or facility for absorbing water and air. No glacial marks have been seen in the county. At Leesville, in the southern part of Section 7, Jackson Township, is a long and prominent ridge of gravel, popularly denominated a "hog's back." The gravel ridge has been in use for about twenty years, during which time thousands of car-loads have been taken away for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; but the part which still remains rises forty feet above the surrounding level. A former spur from this, known as the "Cleveland Hill," rose twenty feet higher, but it has been entirely removed. This gravel ridge is a little over half a mile long, and runs nearly north and south, or a trifle east of south. The "Cleveland Hill" tended more easterly along the southern extremity. The main line lies on the observed line of super-position of the Berea grit over the Bedford shale. The soft shale is in outcrop along the banks of the Sandusky River, on Section 12, within a quarter of a mile of the ridge, and the sandstone is extensively wrought about half a mile east of the ridge. This ridge is not bordered on both sides by low, swampy belts, as several others have been observed to be, at least it is not on the eastern side. On the west side there is more low ground, but the Sandusky River and a ravine tributary to it, have somewhat broken up its

original surroundings in that respect. The country about is flat, or nearly so, and the drift is made up of the common hard-pan clay.

"The gravel of the ridge embraces a great many boulders about the size of eighteen inches in diameter, some also much larger. The conjunction of a gravel ridge pertaining to the Drift with the line of outcrop of two formations, the one hard and the other soft, seems to indicate that, whatever the cause was, it was

susceptible of being influenced by the character of the underlying rock.

"The following list of wells will give some idea, both of the thickness of the Drift deposit, and of the quality of water found in different parts of the county. The list is selected from different parts of the county, in order that the character of water may be known, and to show the soluble chemical elements that prevail in the three principal geological belts extending north and south across the county.

OWNER'S NAME.	LOCATION.	Feet Above the Rock.	Feet in the Rock.	Total Depth.	THROUGH WHAT.	REMARKS.
Luther M. Myers.....	Todd Tp., Sec. 25.....	22	22	44	Gravel, sand and blue clay....	Good water; well, situated thirteen rods of the creek.
Luther M. Myers.....	Todd Tp., Sec. 25.....	6	4	10	All coarse gravel.....	Good water; well in creek bottoms.
George Heiby.....	Liberty Tp., Sec. 14 ...	40	40	80	Clay, then hard-pan....	Good water.
Western House.....	Bucyrus.....	28	28	56	To the rock.....	Sulphurous water.
Rudolph Heiply.....	New Washington.....	18	18	36	Brown loam and sand....	Good water.
Paul Miller.....	New Washington.....	34	34	68	.....	Good water.
Catholic Church.....	New Washington.....	65	65	130	Blue clay.....	Good water.
Jacob Stoutenour.....	New Washington.....	15	15	30	.....	Good water.
Jacob Stoutenour.....	New Washington.....	14½	14½	29	.....	Good water.
*John A. Sheetz.....	Cranberry Tp., Sec. 14	30	30	60	.....	Gas; filled again.
*Abram Guiss.....	Cranberry Tp., Sec. 14	30	30	60	Clay.....	Gas and water; filled again.
Jacob Hofsaetz.....	Waynesburg.....	21	21	42	Brown and blue clay....	Good water; in gravel.
Wensel Mohr.....	Waynesburg.....	18	18	36	.....	Good water.
William Lahman.....	Waynesburg.....	32	32	64	.....	Good water.
Jacob Bender.....	Vernon Tp., Sec. 5.....	13	13	26	Clay and gravel.....	Good water.
Louis Weller.....	West Liberty.....	16	16	32	.....	Good water.
John Warner.....	West Liberty.....	15	15	30	.....	Artesian.
Public Pump.....	West Liberty.....	22	22	44	.....	Slightly sulphurous.
J. A. Klink.....	Liberty Tp., Sec. 6.....	40	40	80	.....	Slightly iron; on the ridge.
A. V. Moffit.....	Chatfield Tp., Sec. 31..	26	26	52	Clay, sand and gravel....	In gravel.
Jacob Miller.....	New Washington.....	40	40	80	.....	.....
Phillip Moffit.....	Chatfield Tp., Sec. 31..	26	26	52	.....	Slightly iron.
George Haupt.....	Chatfield Tp., Sec. 19..	37	37	74	.....	.....
T. H. B. Clutter, M. D.	Leesville.....	10	9	19	Stony clay.....	.....
John Hahn.....	Leesville.....	17	17	34	Stony clay.....	Slightly sulphurous.
J. H. Brokan.....	Leesville.....	6	17	23	.....	Slightly sulphurous.
B. Heckard.....	Leesville.....	14	14	28	.....	Sulphurous.
Samuel Stuck.....	Bucyrus Tp., Sec. 30..	47	47	94	Clay and gravel.....	Good water.
Franklin Stuck.....	Bucyrus Tp., Sec. 30..	38	38	76	Clay and sand.....	Not good for cooking; makes food bitter; cannot be used for tea or coffee.
Widow Bishop.....	Dallas Tp., Sec. 26.....	15	15	30	.....	Good water.
J. Hainla.....	New Winchester.....	43	43	86	Clay and sand.....	Good water.
J. Hainla.....	New Winchester.....	19	19	38	.....	Bitter water, like Stuck's.
J. J. Shumaker.....	Polk Tp., Sec. 26.....	28	14	42	.....	Slightly sulphurous.
Sim's Stable.....	Bucyrus.....	20	20	40	Blue clay and gravel....	Good water.

*These gas wells burned with violence, throwing a flame ten or fifteen feet above the surface of the ground.

"Crawford County is also well supplied with building-stone, and with limestone for quicklime. The quarries in the townships of Holmes and Todd not only furnish stone for building throughout a wide circuit of country, but also produce a large quantity of quicklime, which is shipped from Nevada, in Wyandot County, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The following proximate statements of the annual product of these quarries in quicklime were obtained from the owners:

	Bushels.
J. B. Christie.....	20,000
Dennis Coder.....	4,000
Luther M. Myers.....	15,750
Mary Schnavely.....	4,000
Schnavely Brothers.....	6,000
John Schnavely.....	20,000

	Bushels.
Nicholas Poole.....	10,000
Perry Wilson.....	20,000

Total proximate annual product.....99,750

"The retail price on the ground is about 20 cents per bushel. It is delivered in wholesale quantity at Nevada for 18 cents. If the aggregate production sells for 18 cents, the revenue amounts to about \$18,000 per year. All the kilns used at Osceola are of the old style, requiring to be emptied entirely before second use. By this method, there is a loss of wood and of labor. The following tabular view shows the amount of wood required per hundred bushels, at some of the quarries, and the weight of the lime per bushel, as nearly as can be ascertained:

NAME.	FORMATION.	Hours of Burning.	Cords per 100 Bushels.	Pays for Wood.	Weight per Bushel.
Perry Wilson.....	Upper Corniferous	60	Nearly 3	\$1 75	65 to 70
John Schnavely.....	Lower Corniferous.....	60	Nearly 3	1 75	65
Luther M. Myers.....	Lower Corniferous.....	60	Nearly 2½	1 75	.....

"In the southeastern part of the county, the quarries in the Berea grit have been wrought for about forty years, and have become celebrated throughout a wide extent of country for the excellence of the building-stone which they afford. Stone from Berea is, on close comparison, seen to be of a coarser grain and less firm than that taken from beds of the same horizon in the central counties of the State. The limestone sold at the quarries in the western part of the county brings about \$1 a perch, or \$5 a cord. The sandstone taken out in the eastern part of the county brings a better price. The best sells for \$2 a perch, while other grades bring but \$1.50 and \$1. A cheaper quality is sold for 50 cents per load. Flagging sells for from 6 to 20 cents per square foot; a thin kind of walling stone for 50 cents per load.

"For brick and common red pottery, the Drift clays are considerably used. These clays afford in all places a very fine material for these uses.

There is probably not a square mile within the county where such clay could not be obtained. In the progress of examination, the clay has been found peculiarly suitable for tile and brick, of which large quantities are manufactured in almost every township in the county. Large quantities are made at Bucyrus, from a light clay loam, which contains no gravel, and of which inexhaustible supplies are found in the creek bottoms. The brick made are of a dark red color, showing no evidence of lime when broken.

"The eastern portion of the county, especially the rolling strip of land that characterizes the line of junction between the Berea grit and the Bedford shale, is well supplied with gravel and sand. These knolls are largely made up of stratified gravel and sand, mingled with Northern boulders. One of the oldest gravel pits in the county is that near Leesville. Hundreds of car and wagon loads are taken from it

annually, and the supply will not fail for many years to come. The pit also affords large numbers of Northern boulders of all sizes, averaging about eighteen inches in diameter. Large quantities of excellent sand, deposited in beds, or banks, on the Sandusky, in the southern part of Liberty Township, furnish Bucyrus and all the surrounding country with an abundant supply for building purposes. Several deposits of sand and gravel were also noted in the flat and more clayey portions of the county; but here they are much more rare and also more valuable. One occurs on Nathan Cooper's land, in the bank of the Sandusky, on the southwest quarter of Section 32, Liberty Township. Scattered at irregular intervals over the county, are found these gravel beds, many of which graduate into a fine sand, not only suitable for rough walls, but for the finer portions of masonic work. The county is well supplied with sandstone, limestone, sand, clay and gravel."

There are, within the limits of the county, several depressed portions of land, or basins, which, before clearings were made or sluices dug, were covered with water during the year. Having been in that damp condition, very likely for centuries, they became covered to the depth of several feet with a vegetable mixture of leaves, twigs, and the root and stock of the marsh-moss, *Sphagnum*, in an imperfect state of decomposition. Peat beds are usually largely composed of this moss, which has the property of slowly dying at the extremities of the roots. It grows in the mud and muck of wet land, and finally accumulates a deep bed of its decaying roots. The peat or other basins also contain large quantities of decaying vegetation, washed in by periodical floods, and contributing to the peat accumulation. In the large marsh in Cranberry Township there are found, in some places, beds of decomposing vegetation to the depth of several feet, although the peat thus formed is impure, and contains large quantities of earthy ingredients. Within

the memory of middle-aged people, the marsh was almost impenetrable, except when frozen, on account of the water and mud, and, although many portions are yet wet and impassable, extensive and costly systems of drainage promise a speedy preparation of these rich alluvial basins for cultivation. The peat in this marsh when dry will readily burn, and occasionally catches fire, burning until extinguished by rain or otherwise. Owing to its impurity and meagerness, however, and an abundance of cheaper and better fuel, the peat is not likely to become utilized in this respect.

The principal feature of this marsh in early years was the prevalence of cranberries, which grew there in great abundance. The berry is a member of the Heath Family, and is known to botanists as *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*. The plant is a creeper, or trailer, with slender, hardy, woody stems, and small evergreen leaves, more or less white underneath, with single flowers, borne on slender, erect pedicles, and having a pale rose corolla. The berries, which get ripe in autumn, are red, with some yellow, and are very acid. The stems are from one to three feet long, and the flowers are lateral, rendering easy the gathering of the berries. Hundreds of bushels grew annually in this marsh when the county was first settled, and from information obtained from the Indian tribes, they gathered the berries for many years before the appearance of white men, conveying them on ponies to cities in Eastern and Northern Ohio, and even to those in Pennsylvania and New York. Cranberry gathering was an important industry to the early settler, as it furnished him an annual revenue, proportioned to his energy. With the price of \$3 or \$4 per bushel, a cranberry marsh could be made profitable at present, as it is done in several localities farther east. But the conditions for the possible life of the plant have been removed, or altered, and cranberries, with insignificant exceptions, no longer grow in the county. They also

previously grew in the Bear Marsh, in northern Sandusky, on the wet land in Southern Vernon, and on other low lands in the county, but not in sufficient quantity to become available or valuable to the citizens. In Southern Huron County was an extensive cranberry marsh, a portion of which, comprising about 300 acres, lay in northern Auburn Township. This furnished large quantities of berries, and was visited annually by scores of citizens for miles around. The marsh also contained peat, although not as pure nor as deep as that in Cranberry Township. Sluices and trenches have been dug to convey the standing water into Honey Creek or its branches, and the marsh is now quite dry, and in a few years will be cultivated. In the margins of these marshes and other depressions in the county is found an impure bog iron ore, although not in sufficient quantity to become of economic value. While no effort has been made to extract the iron, yet the ore has been dug and used for roads and private walks.

It is in Crawford County that the vast prairies prevailing in Western States are first made manifest. A large one, about thirty miles long, and having an average width of five or six miles, begins in northeastern Whetstone Township, extending southwestwardly across Bucyrus and Dallas Townships, far down into Marion County. This large section of country was named "Sandusky Plains" by the Indians, from its proximity to the river of that name. Why this land was not covered with a heavy forest like the country surrounding it, is difficult to explain. The character of the soil seems to indicate that the plains were covered with water, or were at least wet, after the surrounding country had become dry. This is shown by the fact, among others, that the soil contains more decaying vegetation, and is more largely alluvial than in other townships in the county. These facts also imply that the plains were somewhat depressed, and were silt basins, in

which were collected the washings of the surrounding soil. So far as examined, the drift and washed soil of the plains is deeper than in other portions of the county. The drift is not found distributed at about the same depth over the plains, but occurs in knolls and embankments, scattered at irregular intervals over the surface. These knolls were about the only portions covered with timber when the settlers first appeared. The other portions, notwithstanding their exposure to the heat of the sun, were quite wet, and covered with a rank growth of weeds, sedges and coarse grass. The growth of the timber in comparatively late years, was no doubt prevented, in a measure, by destructive fires, which swept over the plains annually, destroying the young trees, and extending far enough into the surrounding timber to prevent its encroachment on the prairie. It is likely, also, that the character of the soil had something to do with the non-appearance of the timber. The plains are frequently crossed with uneven belts of woodland, dividing their extent into a succession of prairies. Since the country has become well settled, and the surrounding timber has been largely cut away to make room for the farms, and since rapidly-growing varieties of trees have been planted in groves upon every farm, the prairie can be scarcely distinguished from other portions of the county. The soil of the plains is well adapted for the growth of corn; much better than other portions of the county less alluvial in nature. A dearth of bowlders and other surface stones on the plains is noticeable, and the gravel and sand beds occur less frequently than in surrounding localities.

Its elevated situation and proximity to Lake Erie give to Crawford County a fine, healthy climate. The rigor of winter is modified, as is also the heat of summer. From meteorological tables, it is ascertained that the isothermal line passing through Crawford County reaches one of its points of highest latitude in the county,

showing a temperature corresponding to that in other localities about 100 miles south. A great difference is noticed in the Michigan Peninsula, where the temperature in the center of the State corresponds with that in Northern Indiana. Palmetto, and other timber growing in the warm climate of the Southern States, has been found in Northern Ohio, near Lake Erie, and far up into Michigan, giving unmistakable proof of the mildness of the climate, even if other proof were lacking. The climate near these bodies of water is less subject to great and sudden extremes of heat and cold than country farther removed from such water. The mildness and salubrity are undoubtedly due to the proximity of the lakes, which temper the cold of winter and the heat of summer. Physicists account for this phenomenon by the statement that large bodies of water during the summer absorb the heat poured by radiation into the atmosphere from the heated land near the water, and that, during the winter, the water

slowly parts with its latent heat accumulated in hot weather. Crawford County shares, in a measure, the mildness of climate due to the modifying influence of the lakes. Although the county is somewhat removed from the lake shore, yet thermometers show a comparatively equable temperature. The uniformity of the climate, however, is not so perfect as in counties bordering on the lake. A failure to record meteorological phenomena in the county prevents an accurate knowledge of the state of the weather in past years.

The mean temperature for the winter months at Urbana is 28.75°, while that for the summer is 71.11°, giving a mean for the whole time, with observations taken during six months of each year, of 50°. It will also be seen that the greatest cold recorded was 17° below zero, and the greatest heat 95° above the same point.

The following table is taken from the report of the Secretary of State for 1877.*

YEAR.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			DECEMBER.			Mean of the three months.
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	
1835.....	4	51	31.69	17	46	20.06	10	53	29.66	27.14
1840.....	5	46	22.53	10	52	41.10	5	52	29.91	31.18
1845.....	14	57	33.97	9	63	36.36	4	46	23.94	31.42
1850.....	5	55	33.81	16	55	32.61	9	56	31.29	32.57
1855.....	6	61	29.55	5	52	22.53	5	50	28.77	26.95
1860.....	11	57	29.11	0	66	30.61	5	43	26.23	28.65
1865.....	5	42	18.55	2	50	30.08	1	64	31.30	27.11
1870.....	4	54	29.90	7	55	29.07	12	53	26.93	28.63
1875.....	14	41	19.08	16	64	19.04	0	69	38.78	25.63
Means.....			27.58			29.05			29.65	28.78

It will be observed from the above table that the means, except in the last column, are for the entire month during the year at the left; and also, that those in the last column are for the three winter months during each year, while the figures below each column of means give

the total for the whole time from a quinquennial statement. The following table for the summer months during the same years is obtained from the same report as the above:†

*From records kept by Judge Reynolds and others.
†From the records of Milo G. Williams.

YEAR.	JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			Mean of the three months.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
1835.....	80	45	67.98	84	44	68.81	82	49	66.64	67.81
1840.....	84	45	67.23	88	48	69.94	90	48	68.58	68.58
1845.....	88	48	70.02	88	49	71.69	85	54	74.32	72.01
1850.....	85	45	70.75	90	57	76.56	87	50	72.68	73.23
1855.....	94	41	67.12	95	55	75.08	92	46	72.50	71.57
1860.....	93	46	69.77	90	48	72.73	92	44	71.68	71.39
1865.....	90	50	74.50	94	48	71.81	88	44	69.70	72.00
1870.....	93	51	70.79	94	53	76.26	95	50	73.13	73.39
1875.....	90	44	68.60	92	55	73.37	85	49	67.81	69.93
Means.....			69.64			72.92			70.78	71.11

The observations for both of the above tables were made at Urbana, Ohio, with an ordinary thermometer. It will be noticed that the mean temperature for each month during the nine years given is quite uniform, varying but little through the lapse of nearly half a century. The uniformity of the temperature nearer the lakes is more noticeable, and does not show as great a divergence between winter and summer as is shown by the tables above.

The elevated situation of the county, on the "backbone" of Ohio, is favorable for an observance of the direction, force and velocity of the wind. The healthfulness of any locality is largely dependent upon the purity and force of the wind; and, since observations have established the fact that the motion of the air may be ascertained for from six to forty-eight hours in advance, the knowledge becomes of great value in serving to prevent loss of life and property in all parts of the country, and especially so on the lakes and oceans. Hence it is that extensive signal systems have been devised and put in operation on the shores of all the great lakes and on every sea coast. From measurements made by different railroad companies in the county, Bucyrus is found to be elevated 434 feet above Lake Erie and 1,009 feet above the Atlantic Ocean. It is not the highest point in the county, however, Crestline being 1,176 feet above the ocean, and Galion

1,171. Subtracting from these figures 575 feet, the assumed elevation of the lake above the ocean, will give the elevation of the last two cities above Lake Erie. From observations made at eight points in Ohio, it is ascertained that the prevailing direction of the wind is from the southwest and west, although during the past year, as shown by the report of the Secretary of State, it has been from the southeast at Cincinnati. The approximate movement of the atmosphere per annum is about 50,000 miles, with a mean hourly velocity of 6 miles. March is found to be the windiest month, while August is the quietest. The humidity of the air varies with the direction and character of the wind. The majority of heavy storms of wind and rain come from the southwest, and the height of mercury in the barometer varies about two inches, but the annual variation is usually less than this. The mean height during the last year was 30.063 inches. Winds from across Lake Erie usually contain a large percentage of moisture, varying with the season and the slant of the wind. Except in times of unusual storms, the velocity of the wind rarely exceeds thirty miles per hour. It is probable that the county is too far removed from the lake shore to be swept by what are known as "sea breezes." Winds thus created by a relative change in the temperature of the atmosphere covering large bodies of

water and the neighboring land, made by unequal powers of radiation during the day and night, are usually laden with moisture, and are extremely icy and cold. These winds from the north sweep over Crawford County oftener and with greater velocity during the winter and spring months than at other seasons of the year. The county has been visited by several tornadoes during past years. One of these swept across the northern tier of townships about the beginning of the present century. It must have swept everything before it, as, when the first settlers arrived, in about 1820, no large trees were standing in its course, and the ground was strewn with decaying timber that had been torn asunder and broken off by the fury of the wind. The ground was covered with a heavy growth of young timber. Another storm of later occurrence passed across Whetstone Township, and was seen by several old settlers yet living. A description of this storm will be found in the history of the above township. Both of these storms came from the southwest. Other winds of less intensity have visited the county with a greater or less loss of property, and the future will likely bring many others. Every citizen should provide himself with a good barometer in order to avoid the unexpected appearance of great storms of wind and rain.

The winds most likely to be followed by a precipitation of rain or snow are those varying from southeast to southwest. The annual range of the barometer at Cincinnati during the past year was 1.318 inches. The barometer rarely fails to give warning of the approach of storms, and, if its language was always heeded, thousands of dollars could be saved annually to the citizens throughout the country. Localities with telegraphic communication can readily receive the knowledge of an approaching change of weather as soon as such knowledge becomes known; but other sections

lack the means of obtaining such information, and consequently are the oftenest to lose property and life because of their inability to learn of coming storms. A barometer, costing but a few dollars, would give the desired information, and, in the aggregate, prevent the loss of valuable property.

A singular occurrence connected with the fall of rain and snow during the year is, that the quantity falling each year at any locality is about the same. The amount varies but few inches from year to year, and it is noticed that in almost every case heavy and continuous rains during a portion of the year are followed by a lack of rain during the remainder. If the spring is unusually wet, one of the other seasons will be correspondingly dry. This uniformity of rain in any given locality is difficult to explain. When the air is motionless, and saturated with moisture, the evaporation from the earth underneath is decreased. The greater the amount of water in the soil and on the surface, the greater will be the quantity evaporated, other things being equal. It follows that, after the soil is soaked with water by incessant rains, the atmosphere above becomes thoroughly saturated, and consequently, much cooler, owing to the absorption of heat during the process of evaporation. It also follows from these facts that the presence of so much moisture above prevents the wind from setting in toward that locality, and, consequently, prevents the further fall of rain. On the contrary, the winds charged with rain-clouds blow from that locality to others where the atmosphere is lighter, and where the season has been dry. This leaves the locality above mentioned without rain until the temperature has become warm, and the relative humidity between that and surrounding sections of country has become reversed, when rain clouds again appear, and the same phenomena are repeated. This will account, in a measure, for the uniformity of the fall of rain at any locality during the year. Other circumstances, no doubt, influence and

vary the causes referred to, although the latter may be regarded as primary. No record of the annual fall of rain, so far as known, has been kept in Crawford County. That at Urbana, Ohio, for the past twenty-eight years, including melted snow, has been $39\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This will give the proximate fall in the county, although the mean fall may vary several inches from that

figure. No figures can be given as to the probable fall during any season of the year, the quantity being subject to variation from local causes. The following comparative table, showing the annual amount of water from rain and melted snow, in inches, at several stations in Ohio, for ten years, was prepared by Milo G. Williams, of Urbana, Ohio :

STATIONS.	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Cincinnati.....	28.91	41.60	39.84	28.03	35.64	32.54	32.78	33.38	41.04	.....
Portsmouth.....	45.01	45.09	41.85	40.86	31.11	31.13	45.49	38.32	45.71	41.22
Marietta.....	46.70	50.03	42.86	40.18	29.02	32.36	47.98	39.57	46.05	48.19
Urbana.....	31.86	46.31	42.71	32.30	30.64	28.53	37.17	34.03	43.16	41.93
Cleveland.....	32.83	36.03	39.02	46.96	32.78	37.74	41.40	38.43	39.78	45.22
Hudson.....	22.08	20.16	37.44	.....	.....	.....	42.23	34.74	29.40	36.45
Toledo.....	31.06	42.94	42.25	32.84	28.72	28.53	35.38	25.81	.....	.....
Little Mountain.....	40.90	45.21	49.14	60.28	36.60	30.35	47.20	44.45	60.45	48.08
Mean.....	34.93	40.92	41.89	40.22	32.07	31.60	41.20	36.09	43.66	43.52

CHAPTER II.

THE MOUND BUILDERS—WYANDOT AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES—THE BORDER WARS—CRAWFORD'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST SANDUSKY—PERSONAL ADVENTURE—JOHN ROSE.

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind,

Sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind."

THE lack of mounds and other evidences of the presence of a semi-barbarous race in Crawford County, before the Indian first lighted his camp-fires on the prairie, or in the forest of the Western Continent, has led archæologists and antiquarians to the conclusion that the county was a portion of the neutral ground which separated the hosts of two or more hostile nations of Mound Builders. That a strange and partially uncivilized people resided throughout all the country, in times which ante-date the Indian's occupancy of the soil, is established by conclusive evidence, aside from the denial of the Indian races, of their having had any participation in the erection of the approximate 10,000 mounds scattered throughout the continent. In several places in

Crawford County, the early settlers found obscure and imperfect artificial earth embankments, which, in all probability, were thrown up by the Indians and not the Mound Builders. One of these is located on Broken Sword Creek, in Holmes Township, although nothing now remains but an irregular and barely noticeable ridge. If the county was between two opposing tribes at war, it was, undoubtedly, the scene of frequent battles, where the fate of primitive nations was decided. The soil gives no word of encouragement to such a thought, which is purely speculative. The mounds and their contents, however, speak plainly as to the characteristics of this strange people, although nothing is suggested to lead the mind to a knowledge of their origin or final destiny. Some authorities have suggested that the Mound Builders ultimately deteriorated into

the ancestors of the Indian races; but the majority of intelligent writers on the subject discourage such a view, and present facts going to show that an interval of many centuries elapsed after the disappearance of the Mound Builders, and before the appearance of the Indian. There is no evidence showing that the Mound Builders ever had a written language; and the only testimony of their presence and attainments is found in the various mounds, which are fast disappearing before the march of Time, the infinite iconoclast. From their works must be derived the solution of their history, habits, customs, their mode of life and degree of civilization, their knowledge of the arts of peace and war, and their ultimate fate, whether by extinction through war, famine or pestilence, or whether they became the ancestors of the succeeding Indian races.

Although Crawford County contains no mounds, or other works of the Mound Builders, yet, since research has thrown so much light upon their lives and customs and aroused so much interest among scientists, a brief statement will be given of the progress that has been made in this branch of archaeological research. The mounds have been divided into mounds proper, effigies and inclosures. Mounds proper are subdivided into sepulchral, temple, sacrificial, memorial and observatory. Effigies are divided into animal, emblematic and symbolical. Inclosures are military, covered or sacred.* The most of the above works were constructed of earth, a few of stone, and a fewer still of earth and stone combined. Sepulchral mounds are usually conical, and some of them are seventy feet in height. They are more numerous than any other kind, and, beyond doubt, were used as memorials over the dead. Within these mounds, implements and ornaments are often found, supposed to have been placed there when the individual was buried, for use in the Spirit Land. Ashes and charcoal

are often found in proximity to the skeleton under conditions which render it probable that fires were used in the burial ceremony. With the skeletons are often found specimens of mica, pottery, bone and copper beads and bones. The skeletons found in each mound are usually limited in number, although a mound in Licking County contained fifteen, and one in Hardin County contained three hundred. Colonel Whittlesey and others entertain the opinion, however, that the skeletons belonged to the Indians, who had used the mounds for burial purposes. Temple mounds are few in number, and are ordinarily circular. They are invariably truncated, and are often surrounded with embankments, inclined planes, or spiral pathways or steps, leading to the summit. It is supposed that these elevations were surmounted with wooden temples, all traces of which have been removed by the ravages of time. These mounds and the buildings at their summits are thought to have been erected for religious purposes. Sacrificial mounds are ordinarily stratified, with convex layers of clay and loam above a stratum of sand. They contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. Altars of igneous clay or stone are often found. Evidences of fire upon the altars yet remain, showing that various animals and probably human beings were immolated to secure the favor of the Great Spirit. These mounds infrequently contain skeletons, together with implements of war; mica from the Alleghanies; shells from the Gulf of Mexico; obsidian of different colors, red, purple and green varieties of porphyry, and silver, copper and other metallic ornaments and utensils. Mounds of observation were apparently designed for alarm-towers or signal stations. Some writers have fancied that they "occur in chains, or regular systems, and that many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning upon them." They are often

*Isaac Smucker, in Ohio Statistics.

found built like towers from the summits of embankments surrounding inclosures. One of the latter, in Licking County, has a height of twenty-five feet. "Along the Miami River," says Judge Force, "are dotted small mounds or projecting highlands, which seems to have been built to carry intelligence by signals along the valley." Memorial mounds are of that class of *tumuli* intended to commemorate some important event, or to perpetuate the memory of some distinguished character. Most of the stone mounds belong to this class, and usually contain no bones, for the supposed reason that the mounds were erected to perpetuate great events, and not to be used as sepulchers. They are thought to be coincident in design with the Bunker Hill Monument, and with the beautiful marble column on the field of Gettysburg.

Effigies are elevations of earth in the form of men, beasts, birds, reptiles, and, occasionally, of inanimate objects, varying in height from one foot to six feet above the surrounding surface, and often covering many acres of land. Mr. Schoolcraft expresses the belief that this class of mounds was designed for "totems" or tribal symbols; while Prof. Daniel Wilson and other writers of distinction entertain the opinion that they were erected in accordance with the religious belief of the various tribes of Mound Builders who worshiped, or in some way venerated, the animals or objects represented by the elevations. A large mound near Newark represents a bird of enormous size, with its wings outspread, in the act of flight. Its length is about 200 feet. An excavation in this effigy disclosed a clay and stone altar, upon which were evidences of fire, together with ashes and charcoal. The surroundings indicated that the altar had been used for sacrificial offerings. Another mound near Newark represents a huge alligator having a total length of 200 feet. Prof. Daniel Wilson believes that it "symbolizes some object of special awe and veneration, thus reared on one of the chief

'high places' of the nation, with its accompanying altar, upon which these ancient people of the valley could witness the celebration of the rites of their worship, its site having been obviously selected as the most prominent feature in a populous district, abounding with military, civic and religious structures." The most remarkable mound in Ohio is in Adams County. Its form is that of an enormous serpent, more than a thousand feet in length, with body in graceful, anfractuous folds, and tail ending in triple coils. The greatest width of the body is thirty feet, and the effigy is elevated about five feet above the surrounding soil. "The neck of the figure," says the American Cyclopædia, "is stretched out and slightly curved, and the mouth is opened wide, as if in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure, which rests partly within the distended jaws. The combined figure has been regarded by some as a representation of the oriental cosmological idea of the serpent and the egg."

Defensive inclosures are irregular in form, and are always on high ground, in positions difficult to approach by a savage foe. "The walls," says the American Cyclopædia, "generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and, when the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at those weak points are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow and few in number, and well guarded by embankments of earth, placed a few yards inside of the openings or gateways, and parallel with them, and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side of them. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of the elements, at least, of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constructed. A large number of these defensive works consist of a line of

ditches and embankments, or several lines carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff headlands, formed within the bends of streams—an easy and obvious mode of fortification, common to all rude peoples." Many defensive mounds are found in Ohio, and the most noticeable one is in Warren County. The embankments are nearly four miles in length, varying in height from ten to twenty feet, to accord with the locality to be protected, and inclose several hundred acres. Covered ways, or parallel walls, are often found, either connecting different inclosures, or portions of the same. They were undoubtedly designed to protect those passing back and forth within. There are large numbers of sacred inclosures of almost every conceivable shape, and many of them were designed with surprising geometrical accuracy. Some archaeologists maintain that many of the so-called sacred inclosures were intended and used for national games and celebrations, and it is probable that those without the altar were used as such.

The mounds and their contents afford abundant opportunity to speculate as to the character and customs of the ancient people, of whom nothing is left save their crumbling habitations. They were unknown to the Indians, whose traditions reveal nothing of the Mound Builders' history, which will forever remain unwritten and unknown. They were a numerous people, as is clearly proved by the magnitude and elaboration of their works. They were unquestionably subservient to rulers, or superiors, who had power to enforce the erection of gigantic structures, which, considering the semi-barbarous condition of the people, their lack of suitable implements of labor, and their imperfect and insufficient knowledge of mechanical principles, are surprisingly vast in extent and ingenious in design. Their works indicate that the people were war-like; that they were familiar with many mathematical and mechanical rules; that they were religious and

probably idolatrous, as the effigies and sacred structures imply; that they were skilled in the manufacture of bone and metallic ornaments and pottery; that they had attained no little degree of perfection in the working of metals; and that they were essentially homogeneous in customs, pursuits, religion and government. They were unquestionably well advanced in many of the arts of civilization. They of necessity were an agricultural people, being too numerous to live by the chase alone. Superstitious and uninformed, they offered burnt and other sacrifices and oblations to both good and bad spirits. Dr. Foster said that they worshiped the elements, such as fire, air and water—that they worshiped the sun, moon and stars, and offered human sacrifices to the gods they worshiped. Their origin and ultimate fate are enveloped in obscurity. It is thought by many intelligent writers that they were the progenitors of the Aztecs and Peruvians, found upon the shores of the New World when first visited by white men from Europe. It is thought that they were members of the same great family. However, authorities are widely at variance in their opinions regarding the origin of this strange people. But little can ever be known of their history; yet throughout all the future, the civilized world will look with awe upon the decaying remnants of their works, and weave the bright fabric of romance about their mysterious lives.

When the Indian first appeared upon the Western Continent is unknown; and his origin, like that of the Mound Builder, lies largely within the province of speculation. When Europeans first came to the country, the Indians were found in possession of the soil, and their rude camp fires were burning on every stream. The most of their villages were temporary, depending for location upon the prevalence of game, upon which the people largely subsisted. Sometimes their towns remained unchanged for scores of years, becoming popu-

lous and opulent. During the latter half of the last century, or about the time of Col. Bouquet's expedition to their towns in Ohio, among others there were found the following tribes of Indians living in what afterward became the State of Ohio: The Wyandots (called Hurons by the French), the Delawares and Shawanese (both of the Algonquin group), the Miamis (also called Twigtwees), the Mingoes (a branch of the Iroquois or Six Nations), and the Ottawas and Chippewas. The Wyandots occupied the country in the vicinity of the Sandusky River. The Delawares were established on the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Rivers, and a few other places. The Shawanese were chiefly found on the Scioto and Mad Rivers, and at few other points. The Miamis were on the Great and Little Miami Rivers. The Mingoes were in great force at Mingo Bottom, on the Ohio River, and at several other points in Ohio. The Ottawas occupied the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers, and the Chippewas, few in number, were confined to the southern shore of Lake Erie. By the provisions of the treaty at Fort McIntosh in 1785, the Ottawas, Wyandots and Delawares were assigned territory in Northern Ohio, west of the Cuyahoga River.

The Wyandots, as indicated by the idioms and other characteristics of their language, were related to the Iroquois or Six Nations; but, about the middle of the seventeenth century, they embraced the religious faith of the Roman Catholics, and for some reason unknown severed their connection with their relatives, the Iroquois, and cast their lot with the powerful Algonquins.* Their original residence was in Canada, some authorities fixing their location on Georgian Bay, and others, as Mr. Schoolcraft, on Montreal Island. Their number is estimated to have been about 40,000 souls. Some time after this they became involved in a war with the Iroquois, by whom they were nearly exterminated, after which,

*American Cyclopaedia.

they removed first to Charity Island, and afterward to Quebec. They were found south of the Great Lakes in 1660, by some French traders, and ten years later, having become involved in a war with the powerful Sioux, they removed to Michilimackinac, and were accompanied by Father Marquette. Afterward they established themselves at Detroit, their hunting-grounds extending into Northern Ohio. Remnants of the tribe were yet in Canada, while that at Detroit, in 1778, was estimated to contain about 180 warriors. In 1829, a small band of the tribe was located in Michigan. They numbered about forty, and were provided with annuities by the Government. Immediately after the war of 1812, the principal portion of the Wyandots, numbering about 600, was established on the Sandusky River on a tract of land eighteen miles long east and west, and twelve miles wide. In 1835, the Wyandots decided to sell a strip of land five miles wide on the eastern border of their Reservation, and the land was accordingly thrown into market, very likely through the influence of the whites, who coveted the possessions of the Indian. In 1843, the Wyandots were transferred to Kansas, where they have since resided, and the land of their Reservation was annexed to the adjoining counties.

When the white settlers first came to the county, and for many years afterward, the Wyandot Indians were established on their Reservation, which, until 1835, included a portion of Crawford County. Each year the Indians were the recipients of an annuity of \$10 per capita, paid to them by the agent of the Government located at their Reservation. The white settlers invaded the lands of the Wyandots to trade and converse with them, and to learn more of their habits. The Indians, in turn, mingled freely with the whites at their settlements, buying ammunition, tobacco, ornaments, etc., and disposing of valuable furs and other products of the chase. The Indians



L. A. Gormely

traded largely at Bucyrus; but their usual dealing with the settlers was carried on in their villages, or at the store in their Reservation, where their creditors came to adjust their accounts, and where avaricious and unscrupulous men came to obtain, by artifice or imposture, the annuity paid the natives by the Government. Each Indian came forward with his family, and the money belonging to him was counted out, placed upon the counter by the agent, and was conveyed to the buckskin pouch of the Indian, or quite often was turned over by the agent, at the Indian's suggestion, to the settler who held an unsettled claim against the Indian, and who was aware of the importance of being present when the agent distributed the annuities, if he desired a speedy settlement. White hunters and trappers invaded the Reservation without authority, killing and trapping large numbers of valuable animals. The Indians also roamed far and wide over the country adjoining their lands, in small detachments, locating temporarily where hunting and trapping were good, and changing their camps as game became scarce or failed altogether. Mills were built on the streams in the Reservation; blacksmith and carpenter shops were erected, trading posts were established, and the various Christian denominations in surrounding settlements sent ministers to preach to the Indians. Among the ministers who labored faithfully in the Reservation, were Revs. Daniel and James Hooker, Russell Bigelow, H. O. Sheldon, Mr. Finley, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Wheeler, all of whom were Methodists. Notwithstanding the cessation of war and the permanent establishment of peace between the Wyandots and the settlers, all the war-like customs were still retained by the Indians, who were unable and unwilling to forget so soon the time-honored ceremonies of their tribe. War and scalp dances were held annually at their villages of Sandusky, Pipe Town and Broken Sword, the latter being situated about a mile west of the

present village of Nevada, Wyandot County, the location afterward falling within the boundaries of Crawford County. Here the settlers often assembled, sometimes to participate in the wild ceremonies, but more frequently to look on the strange pantomimes with increasing and thrilling interest. Large fires were built, and the savages, armed and painted as if for the war-path, surrounded them in circles, and then with a wild, monotonous song accompaniment, they began their dance around the fire, springing up and down, first on one foot and then on the other, chanting in the meantime a guttural "he, he, he; haw, haw, haw!" which signified "me big Indian!" interspersing the song with wild whoops, made to quaver at first by the motion of the hand on the lips, but ending with a clearness and force that made the forest ring. Their annuities were largely spent for "cockhoosy" or "Sandusky water;" and, when under its influence, the savage nature was predominant and asserted itself in frequent brawls and fights. The chiefs were elected by a vote of the tribe, the qualifications for that high office being honor, courage, and achievements in the chase and on the war-path. Some of the Indians were remarkable for strength and endurance, though they met their match in many of the white hunters. Their intercourse with the settlers was freely continued until they were removed by the Government to Kansas.

There are many interesting incidents and circumstances connected with the Wyandot Indians which occurred long before the settlers arrived, and which have never been made public save in miscellaneous newspaper articles. A few of these will be narrated. The facts from which they are derived were disclosed by Judge G. W. Leith, of Nevada, Ohio, whose grandfather, John Leith, was for twenty-nine years, beginning in 1763, a captive and a trader among the Wyandots. John Leith, when a boy of about sixteen, was employed by an ex-

perienced trader to go into the Indian country to traffic with the natives. They built a rude store in an Indian village, where Lancaster, Ohio, now stands, and began trading cloth, ammunition, firearms and ornaments for furs of all kinds. After a time, Leith was left in charge of the store while his employer returned to Fort Pitt with a cargo of furs. While he was gone, an Indian war broke out all along the border settlements, and the Indians, fearing the destruction of their village, made immediate preparations to retire farther into the wilderness. Young Leith was summoned before Capt. Pipe, the chief of the tribe, who savagely informed him that his people were marching into the Indians' country, destroying and laying waste their villages and crops, and murdering their families. The boy was told to stand up, which he did, expecting to be instantly tomahawked, but he was told that he must either become a member of the tribe or be put to death. The ceremony of adoption was gone through with, greatly to the boy's relief, and the Indians bestowed upon him the name "John Tit." He went West with the tribe, and, several years afterward, the Indians having become the allies of the British, he was employed by the latter to open a store at Sandusky and trade with the Indians. Here he remained throughout the Revolution and the bloody Indian wars which followed it, a powerless and horrified spectator of the cruelty and fiendish atrocity of the Indian tribes. Here he became acquainted with and often met the notorious outlaws Matthew Elliott, Alexander McKee and the three brothers, Simon, George and James Girty. His store became the headquarters where these noted renegades came for supplies of various kinds, and where they assembled both before and after their bloody raids on the defenseless settlements. He married a captive white girl, named Sally Lowry, under romantic circumstances, and, finally, in 1791, after having waited anxiously for many

years, he succeeded in escaping with his wife and two children to the white settlements, closely pursued by the infuriated Indians. Soon after his store was established at Sandusky, he saw for the first time a white man run the gauntlet. The following is a narrative of that event, written by his biographer and grandson, Judge Leith: "One fine day in early summer, a band of warriors came in from the south with a captive, a powerful young Virginian. He had been overpowered and captured in a hand-to-hand struggle. I saw him stripped for the race, and thought him as fine a specimen of a man as I ever saw. His action was unimpaired, the only wound perceptible being a long gash on the fleshy part of his thigh, which, although considerably swelled, did not impede his motion. He was stripped naked and painted black for the race at my store. Two lines of Indians were formed, extending back from the store about two hundred yards. He was marched back through the lines in a southerly direction, the savages panting and yelling for the onset. Poor fellow! he stepped with the elasticity of a race-horse, confidently believing that if he succeeded in the race his life would be spared. But his doom was sealed, and this was but the opening scene in the horrible tragedy. The warriors were armed with guns loaded with powder to be shot into his naked body, the boys were armed with bows and arrows, and the squaws and children with clubs and switches. No one was allowed to strike or shoot until the victim was opposite to where he stood, so that the speed of the runner might not be impeded or checked by a front fire. The word was given, 'All ready, go!' and simultaneously a yell went up all along the line from the savages, who were eager to inflict the severest punishment upon the helpless captive. The young fellow came through the lines with astonishing swiftness, and ran into the store where I was. He was covered with ragged and gaping

wounds made by the discharges of powder and the tomahawks, and the arrows stuck out from his blackened body like the shafts of a clothes-rack. He gave me a most imploring look, as if he expected me to help him, and suddenly sprang high in the air as if in terrible agony. He turned and went out at the door, when he was brained with a tomahawk and fell to the ground with his last despairing groan. They cut off his head and raised it some twelve or fifteen feet in the air on a pole, and left his body lying in the yard. I asked the privilege of the warriors to take the head down and bury the body out of sight. They told me haughtily, 'Your people do not bury our dead, and we will not bury yours.' I told them that unless I could have the privilege of burying the corpse out of my sight I would move my store over to the 'Tymochtee.' They then said I might do as I pleased. I took the head down, placed it on the body, washed both and wrapped them in a clean blanket and buried them. The Indians drove stakes down through the body, eager to glut their vengeance to the very last. This was one of the results of the march of the Virginians into the Indian country."

Leith and his wife were members of different tribes, and, despite their wishes to the contrary, they were necessarily separated the greater portion of the time. Every argument and inducement were offered the wife's captors to permit her to go and live with her husband, and finally they concluded to do so. The Indians at first concluded to tattoo her boy by pricking powder and vermilion into the skin with a needle; but this procedure was abandoned, and the Indians, in council, decided that they should be stripped of all their clothing and allowed to go. This was done, and the Indians said to her: "Now, if you want to go to Sandusky, go." "She shouldered her boy, waded the 'Walholding,' the 'Tuscarawas,' passed through the wilderness, slept in the leaves by a log, contending

with briars, nettles, flies, mosquitos, and living on June berries, wild onions, wild peas, elm bark, roots, etc. She came to a squaw, who was tending a small piece of corn and taking care of several Indian children, while the warrior was abroad. The squaw said: 'Where you go?' She replied: 'Sandusky—my husband.' 'Where clothes?' 'They took them' (pointing from whence she came). 'You hungry?' 'Yes.' 'Me get meat.' The squaw told her to remain until the warrior returned; but she concluded to journey on. The squaw gave her a piece of blanket and some deer meat, and she started. I was at the time busily engaged in handling pelts, revolving in my mind what I should do. I was whipping the pelts and throwing them on a pile, and had just stepped in to get another supply, when I saw my wife approaching. She threw the child down on the skins, dropping there herself, saying: 'Here, John, I have brought your boy.' The fatigue of the journey and the joy of the meeting overwhelmed her for a time. There have been many happy meetings under far more favorable circumstances, but at no time or place was there ever a meeting that filled the parties with more triumphant joy."*

For the purpose of subjugating and punishing the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and other Indian tribes that refused to enter into peace treaties with the Government, and that were outraging humanity by repeated acts of savage barbarity toward the settlers, several expeditions were fitted out and sent against them in 1764. Col. Bonquet marched against them with an army of 1,500 men; whereupon the Indians sued for peace in the most abject manner, and over 300 white captives were surrendered to the victorious army. Comparative peace was thus secured until 1774, when another border conflict, known as Lord Dunmore's War, was begun. Various expeditions were sent against the savages, many of whom

*Leith's Narrative.

were slaughtered, and their fields and villages pillaged and burned. The Indians, who, when the Colonies rebelled, became allies of the British, began, under the leadership of various chiefs and the white renegades, a bloody border war, and conducted it with such malignant ferocity as to cast gloom and terror over the frontier settlements. War parties of infuriated savages traversed the forests of Eastern Ohio under the command of Girty, Elliott and others of their stripe. The Wyandots became so revengeful and troublesome that, in 1782, it was resolved to organize an expedition to be sent out for the reduction of Sandusky, their principal village. The force consisted wholly of volunteers; yet it was understood by each man that all were to be governed by military rules, and, in all cases, were expected to obey the commands of their officers. The rendezvous was to take place on the 20th of May, 1782, at Mingo Bottom, a beautiful plateau of about 250 acres, on the Ohio River, a few miles below Steubenville. Each man furnished his own equipments, not doubting that his State would make good any loss resulting from the expedition. By the 24th of May, 480 men had assembled at Mingo Bottom, mounted and armed for the journey. "For some time," says John Leith, by his biographer, "the Wyandots and other hostile tribes in Ohio had become aware, through their spies on the border, of an unusual commotion in the white settlements on the frontier. Reports of a pending invasion of their country swept rapidly from one Indian village to another, and scouts were dispatched to ascertain the cause of the commotion in the white settlements." John Leith was employed by the British to traffic with the Indians, and had at Sandusky, the objective point of the military expedition, about \$8,000 worth of goods. When the indications began to point to a contemplated invasion of the Indian country by the Americans, Mr. Leith, foreseeing the probability of the destruction of Sandusky, in which case the

goods in his care would fall into the hands of the invaders, dispatched several Indian runners to watch the movements of the congregating borderers at Mingo Bottom.* Scarcely a day passed that did not bring some Indian runner to Sandusky and other villages with information regarding the number and strength of the advancing army and its probable course and design.

The volunteers met at one o'clock on the 24th to elect their officers and perfect their organization. It was deemed best to divide the force into eighteen companies, each of which was to elect its captain by vote. There were chosen one Colonel, four Field Majors, and one Brigade Major. William Crawford was chosen Colonel; Daniel Williamson, John McClelland, Major Brinton, and Thomas Gaddis, Majors; Daniel Leet, Brigade Major; John Knight, Surgeon; John Slover and Jonathan Zane, Guides. John Rose was detailed to act as aid to the commanding officer. Each man was provided with thirty days' provisions, and early in the morning of May 25, 1782, the army, in four columns, began its march through the woods for Sandusky, distance 150 miles. "The route lay through what is now the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland and Crawford—nearly to the center of Wyandot County, Ohio. The whole distance, except about thirty miles at the end of the route, was through an unbroken forest. But little worthy of note transpired on the journey until after reaching what is now Wyandot County. Every precaution was employed to guard against surprises, and the army marched on as rapidly as could be done through the deep forest. While at their third encampment, several of the men lost their horses. These men were thus forced to return to Mingo Bottom, which they did reluctantly. On the fourth day of the march the army reached the Muskingum River. During the evening two In-

*Judge George W. Leith, Nevada, Ohio.

dians were seen watching the army. They were pursued and fired at, but without effect. This had the effect of hastening the movements of the army, which up to this time had advanced but about fifteen miles a day. One of the men died and was buried in Holmes County. By the evening of the 1st of June, the army had reached a point in Richland County, eight miles almost due east of Crestline, Crawford County. The army crossed into what is now Crawford County at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d, and about an hour afterward reached the Sandusky River at a point immediately east of what is now the village of Leesville, at the mouth of a small creek called Allen's run, when a halt was called, and the volunteers took a half-hour's rest on the banks of the stream, for which they had been for some time anxiously looking.* The army had traveled in the last five days about eighty-five miles. They were now fairly in the enemy's country, due east from the point of destination only twenty-five miles. Slover announced to the commander that the open country—the Sandusky Plains—was but a few miles away in a southwest direction. Following along the southern margin of the stream until it suddenly swept around to the north, the army then struck off from it through a somewhat broken country for two miles, and encamped a short distance beyond, where the surface was quite level. They were still in what is now Jefferson Township, but very near the eastern edge of the plains. Early on the morning of the 3d of June, the army moved out into the sunlight of the open country. It was at a point not very far west of a small stream flowing south into the Whetstone Creek, in what is now Whetstone Township—a memorable spot, as will be seen hereafter. Many of the volunteers had never before seen

prairie land, and gave vent to exclamations of delight at the novel scene. The route of the army was through the present townships of Bucyrus and Dallas, in Crawford County—passing a little over three miles south of what is now the town of Bucyrus—thence into what is now Antrim Township, Wyandot County. Here the army encamped near the site of the present village of Wyandot, within ten miles of their point of destination. The next morning—the 4th of June—at 7 o'clock, after careful preparations for an emergency, the army began its march in nearly a northwest direction. After about six miles' travel, the mouth of the Little Sandusky was reached. The spot was a familiar one to Slover, who had been there before. Crossing the river, Crawford's course was along the east bank of the stream, following the Indian trace in a direction a little west of north, in what is now Pitt Township. The army moved with great caution. Not an Indian, however, was seen. Crawford was assured by Slover that the Wyandot town was close at hand. As yet there had not been discovered any indications of an Indian settlement, except a sugar-camp, where maple sugar had evidently been made the previous spring. Passing a bluff bank, the river made a sudden turn, flowing almost directly west. The movement of the army was now rapid. A little farther on, just where the river enters what is now Crane Township, suddenly an opening in the woods before them was discernible—the Wyandot town was reached. To the utter astonishment of the whole army it was found uninhabited. All was a solitude! The log huts had, apparently, been deserted for some time. Here was a dilemma!"*

It is now well to learn the cause of the disappearance of the Indians. The village which the American army had reached was in reality the old town of Sandusky, which had been deserted a year or two before, the Indians

*It has long been a tradition among the citizens of Jefferson Township, Crawford County, Ohio, that, many years ago when a large tree was cut down on the banks of the stream where this encampment had been, Col. Crawford's name and the date of his stopping there were found cut deeply into the wood, and covered with many concentric layers of growth.

*Crawford's campaign against Sandusky.—BUTTSFIELD.

establishing themselves about three miles north of the present town of Upper Sandusky, on the river. This was really the point upon which the blow was designed to fall, although Slover and Zane were unaware of the removal of the Indians to the new town of Sandusky, which was called Half King's Town, from its being the residence of the Wyandots' head chief, Pomoacan, or Half King. Leith's store was at Half King's Town. He was in the employment of British traders, five of whom had placed their goods in his charge for disposal. His spies brought tidings every day of the progress and probable designs of Crawford's army. Information was brought in by swift runners as soon as the men began to assemble at Mingo Bottom, and messengers were instantly dispatched by the apprehensive Indians for assistance to De Peyster, the commandant at Detroit, and to all the Indian villages likely to be attacked. In response to the call, a considerable force of mounted troops, consisting of Butler's Rangers, was ordered from Detroit to the valley of the Sandusky, to assist the dusky allies of Great Britain in repelling the invaders. Captain Pipe, or Kogieschquanoheel, the Delaware war-chief, with the same object in view, started south with about two hundred warriors from Pipe Town, a Delaware village on Tymochtee Creek, about five miles from its mouth. Two hundred warriors from the Shawanese towns in Logan County were also dispatched to assist the Wyandots, against whom the army of Crawford was now seen to be marching. Leith, to prevent his goods from falling into the hands of the enemy, packed them on horses and started for Lower Sandusky, driving his cattle before him. He started in great haste on the morning of the 4th, and met, during the forenoon, Matthew Elliott, and, soon afterward, "the whole British army, composed of Butler's Rangers," all of whom were hurrying forward to assist in opposing the progress of Crawford's command. The troops took Leith's cattle, but

permitted him to proceed with his goods. The squaws and children of the Delawares and Wyandots were hidden away in a deep ravine on Tymochtee Creek, about a mile from its mouth. The allied forces that were to resist the encroachment of the American army rapidly assembled at a spot nearly two miles southwest of Half King's Town. Here about four hundred Wyandot warriors, under their war-chief Zhaus-sho-toh, and two hundred Delawares under Captain Pipe, were lying in ambush, anxiously awaiting the approach of both the enemy and re-enforcements. This was the situation of the hosts of Great Britain on the morning of the 4th of June, 1782.

"The American army halted half an hour on the site of the deserted Wyandot town, discussing in council the best course to be pursued. All were satisfied of the presence of another village at no great distance down the river, and, full of hope for the result, the army was ordered to advance. It reached the springs where Upper Sandusky is now located, and soon afterward several of the men expressed a desire to return, alleging they had but five days' provisions in reserve. The command was halted, and a council of war was called. Zane and others advised an immediate return. They were of the opinion that the Indians would bring an overwhelming force against them. They argued that the Indians were concentrating at some point not far distant, preparing for a determined resistance. Crawford thought likewise, and it was finally determined by the council that the army should continue its march that day, but no longer. Crawford had previously formed a company of light-horse to act as scouts in advance of the army. They followed along the Indian trail, and saw, to their left, on the prairie, a beautiful island or grove, which seemed to beckon them from the fierce heat of the sun. They halted here a few moments to enjoy the cool shade. The spot was somewhat elevated above the surrounding

country, and notwithstanding the trees, was thickly covered with tall, wild grass. They were surrounded with prairie, which was dotted here and there with small, island-like groves. The scouts moved on to the north, and, having gone about a mile, suddenly came in full view of the enemy, having unsuspectingly approached near the rendezvous of the latter. The Indians were running directly toward them, and the scouts immediately dispatched one of their number to inform Crawford of the appearance of the savages, and then slowly retired as the foe advanced. The warriors in advance were the Delawares, under Capt. Pipe, in whose company were Wingenund, a distinguished Delaware chief, and the notorious renegade, Simon Girty. The Wyandots, under Zhaus-sho-toh, were held back for the time by Matthew Elliott, another renegade. Just as the council of the army had ended, the scout from the north came riding up at full speed, announcing the discovery and advance of the enemy. The news was received with evident satisfaction by the whole army. The volunteers rapidly mounted and fell into line, ready to meet the foe for whom they had so long been anxiously looking. An advance was ordered, and obeyed with alacrity, and the army soon joined the retiring scouts, who reported the savages ahead in considerable force, prepared for battle. It was now that the splendid genius of John Rose began to exhibit itself. His cool eye flashed with fire, as he galloped along the line, carrying the orders of his commander, and cheering the men by his dauntless demeanor. The army had advanced scarcely a mile, when the enemy was discovered in front, taking possession of the grove already mentioned. Crawford ordered his men to dismount, and a quick charge soon drove the Indians from the grove into the open prairie. The Wyandots held in reserve at this moment came up. Elliott, who commanded the entire force of the enemy, ordered Capt. Pipe to flank to the right, and attack Crawford in the rear, which was

quickly done, and the action at once became general. The firing was very close and hot. The Americans were outnumbered, but they had the advantage in position. Girty rode a white horse, and his shouts were frequently heard above the reports of the rifles, although he carefully kept beyond gunshot. The battle continued until dark, decreasing in intensity as the Indians slowly retired before the murderous fire of the frontiersmen. The afternoon had been intensely hot, and the men had suffered severely from thirst. No water was in the grove except a small, stagnant pool, which, bad as it was, was used by the men. The victory was clearly with the Americans, although their savage foe was far from being dispirited. Reinforcements for the enemy were hourly expected. The Americans had lost five men killed and nineteen wounded, and the enemy had undoubtedly suffered a greater loss, as they were more exposed. The savages skulked in the tall grass of the prairie, while the borderers from tree-tops poured a deadly fire upon them, as their heads rose above the grass. One of the men from his high position saw the dauntless Rose pursued by a party of mounted Indians. They were so close to him as to throw their tomahawks, but were finally baffled by his remarkable coolness and superior horsemanship. One of the Indians in the battle was "Big Captain Johnny," who was seven feet in height, and as frightfully ugly as he was large. The enemy drew off at dark, and Crawford was left in possession of the field. Both parties lay on their arms during the night, and both adopted the precaution of kindling large fires, and then retiring some distance in the rear of them, to guard against a night attack. The Wyandots were encamped north of the grove, and the Delawares south. The action took place on what is now the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 2 south, Range 14 east, of the Government survey.

"The battle began again on the morning of

the 5th, and continued during the day, but was little better than a skirmish, as the firing was done at long range, with frequent cessations. Four men were wounded during the day. The enemy were expecting re-enforcements and did not care for a general engagement, and Crawford formed obstacles in the way of a general attack until nightfall. As the afternoon wore away, the army was astonished by the information that the enemy were receiving re-enforcements. Mounted troops were seen advancing, and to the surprise and dismay of the Americans, they were seen to be white men. In fact, they were Butler's Rangers. A council of war was called, and, while the officers were deliberating, a large re-enforcement of Indians—two hundred strong—was seen advancing to the assistance of the enemy. Other small squads arrived, and the 'enemy kept pouring in hourly from all quarters,' are the words of Rose. Crawford instantly saw that the army must assume the defensive, and the council of war unanimously resolved upon a night retreat. The enemy outnumbered them more than two to one, and, in the language of Rose, 'Prudence, therefore, dictated a retreat.' The volunteers killed were now buried, and fires burned over their graves. The wounded were mounted on horses, and soon after dark the entire army, in four divisions, with Crawford at the head, began its retreat. Just as this moment, they were discovered by the enemy, who opened a hot fire in the rear. This created much confusion, many of the men hurrying off without orders, leaving seven dangerously wounded men behind. All but two, however, were removed by their comrades. McClelland's division was in front and was hotly engaged with the Delawares and Shawanese. The army started back over the route it had come, keeping together as well as could be done in the darkness. Although the enemy were aroused, yet, not knowing whether the Americans intended a retreat or a night attack, they made no concerted effort to pursue them. Mc-

Clelland was badly wounded and left to the infuriated savages, and his division suffered the loss of several men. The other divisions described a circle to the west, and finally arrived at the deserted Indian Village, when a halt was called. Detached parties continued to arrive until the command numbered about 300. It was now discovered that Col. Crawford, Dr. John Knight, John Slover and other prominent officers and men were missing. Daniel Williamson took command of the army, and began to create order out of the confusion, receiving great assistance from the intrepid Rose. Under their new commander the soldiers took up their retreat. Men, separated during the night from the main body, continued to arrive, among whom was John Sherrard, who told a melancholy story. In company with John Harbaugh, he had become separated from his division, and while making his way through the woods after daylight, suddenly saw an Indian off to the left. He called to his companion, who was not quick enough to screen himself, and who was instantly shot by the savage, exclaiming as he fell: 'Lord have mercy upon me, I'm a dead man!' and immediately expired. The Indian ran away, and Sherrard, taking his dead companion's saddle and bridle, hurried off. He soon discovered that he had left his provisions, and turned back to secure them. He found that the Indian had been before him, and had scalped the lifeless soldier, and taken his horse, gun and provisions. Harbaugh had been shot through the breast.

"Not long after the army had reached the open country southeast of the mouth of the Little Sandusky Creek, and was well on its way in the plains, a large body of the enemy was discovered a considerable distance in the rear. It consisted of mounted Indians and the British light cavalry. At noon, the army had reached a point on the trail, due south of the present site of Bucyrus. 'The enemy,' says Rose, 'hung on our rear through the plains;' and they now

began to press the Americans. The eastern verge of the prairie was not very far ahead. By 2 o'clock the woodland had almost been reached, when the enemy crowded hard upon their rear, and began a flank movement of the Americans both right and left. 'It was evidently their design,' says Rose, to retard our march until they could possess themselves of some advantageous ground in our front, and so cut off our retreat, or oblige us to fight at a disadvantage. Although it was best to avoid a general engagement on the plains, on account of the numbers of the enemy, yet they pressed our rear so hard that we concluded on a general and vigorous attack, while our light-horse secured the entrance of the woods.'

Here it was that the battle of Olentangy took place about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th of June, 1782. The spot is on the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 3 south, Range 17 east, of the Government survey, in what is now Whetstone Township, Crawford County, Ohio. While the battle was in progress, clouds began to obscure the sun, and the change of the temperature from intense heat to comparative coolness indicated an approaching storm, and was a great relief to the exhausted men. Williamson exerted himself to encourage his men, and was greatly assisted by Rose, whose spirit, cheerfulness and coolness were only surpassed by his wonderful skill and intrepidity. He was a foreigner, and but little was known of him, except that he was highly cultured and a perfect gentleman. His martial bearing and astonishing coolness at the moment of extreme danger aroused the admiration of the whole army. He was a natural leader, and was of invaluable aid in encouraging and directing the men. "Stand to your ranks, boys," said he, "fire low, and do not throw away a single shot. Remember, everything depends upon your steadiness." The battle was conducted with great spirit on both sides for about an hour, when the enemy, who had fought fu-

riously, "attacking the Americans on the front, left flank, and rear," gave way on all sides, and withdrew beyond gunshot. "We had three killed and eight wounded," is the language of Rose. The loss of the enemy is not known, although probably much severer than that of the Americans. It is said that a Frenchman, disguised as an Indian, and fighting for the enemy at this battle, had painted a large red spot upon his breast, remarking as he did so: "Here is a mark for the Virginia riflemen." He was killed instantly by a ball which struck the spot with which he had decorated his person. Just as the battle ended, a furious rain-storm swept across the plains, drenching the men to the skin, and rendering the firearms almost useless. The dead were hastily buried, the wounded cared for, and the troops again continued their retreat. The enemy followed them in considerable force, harassing them with a desultory fire, but keeping at a respectful distance. The shots at last became so galling that, in shifting the various companies to new positions, and thus exposing some divisions to a sudden fire, the men hurried forward in confusion, which was almost precipitated into a panic and a rout. It was only through the almost superhuman efforts of Williamson and Rose that the wavering companies were reduced to order. The army pressed rapidly forward, and at dark had reached the spot in Crawford County, near Leesville, where it had stopped on its way out. The army halted and camped for the night, as did also the enemy a short distance away. Every precaution was adopted by both parties against a night surprise and attack. The night passed without incident, and at daybreak the retreat was renewed. The enemy immediately advanced and opened fire. "Two of the borderers were, at this juncture, unfortunately captured, and, it is supposed, immediately tomahawked. Now, however, to the great relief of the army, the pursuit was abandoned. 'The Indians,' says Dunlevy, 'pursued the main body

no longer.' The last hostile shot was fired near where the village of Crestline now stands. Here the Americans had their last view of the foe; it was a welcome adieu. Not a single savage or British ranger was afterward seen by the army."

The retreat was rapidly continued, and the vigilance and discipline of the army were considerably relaxed, though not entirely abandoned. Many of the men had consumed their last provisions, and naturally all were anxious to get home. A large portion of the men were on foot; and, as the army moved along, it was often joined by comrades who had been separated from it on the night the retreat commenced, and who were greeted with loud hurrahs as they appeared. Not a word was learned, however, of Crawford. The troops reached Mingo Bottom on the 13th of June, just twenty days from the time they had left the same spot, so full of hope and expectancy. Here they found several of the missing men, who had arrived before them. Great excitement was created on the border when the news of the failure of the expedition became known. Stragglers from the main body, who had reached the settlements in advance, gave exaggerated accounts of the disaster. Reports were circulated and currently believed that the savages were pursuing the volunteers even to the Ohio River, and, in a panic, the settlers fled to the forts for protection. The appearance of the army, however, quieted all apprehension of sudden and serious danger. The army crossed the Ohio River, opposite Mingo Bottom on the 13th, and encamped for the last time. On the morrow, the men were discharged and returned to their homes. The total loss in killed, those dying from wounds and those who afterward suffered death in the wilderness, together with a few whose fate never became known, was less than seventy men. The States whence the volunteers had marched made good all losses of property, and many of them received pensions for

services, of which the Sandusky campaign was the basis.

On the night when the army began its retreat, the confusion was so great that many of the men became separated from the main body, and, being unable to recover the trace, were compelled to make the effort to reach home alone. Among the number thus bewildered were John Slover, James Paull and five others, all on foot. They marched north until they reached Tymochtee Creek, when they turned east and finally crossed into Crawford County. They came very near being discovered several times by bands of Indians. They traveled all day, and the next night were at a point about five miles east of Bucyrus. They crossed Sandusky and Vernon Townships and journeyed on until they came to Wayne County, when they were attacked by a party of Shawanese that had followed them. Two of the men were shot dead, Paull ran and escaped, and the others, including Slover, were taken prisoners. The Indians immediately started for the Shawanese towns on Mad River, in what is now Logan County, Ohio. Arriving there, the prisoners were set upon by the inhabitants, who beat them with clubs and tomahawks. The oldest man was seized, stripped naked and painted black with charcoal and water. All except Slover were compelled to run the gauntlet, but the Indians inflicted the most of the punishment upon the man who had been painted black. He was cut with tomahawks, beaten with clubs, and his naked body was shot full of powder. Holes were blown into his flesh by the discharges. The savages were a long time beating, wounding, pursuing and killing him. He was afterward cut in pieces, and his head, limbs and body were raised on poles on the outside of the town. The other companions of Slover were sent to other towns, where they shared the same awful fate. Slover was at Wapatomica, and while there saw three bodies lying on the ground—black, bloody, mutilated and burnt with powder. He recognized

them as belonging to William Crawford, a nephew of the Colonel, and William Harrison, the Colonel's son-in-law. He believed the third body to be that of Maj. McClelland, but was not certain. The bodies were frightful to look at. The next day the heads were raised on poles and the corpses given to the dogs. What an awful fate! All these men had been members of Crawford's army, and had been captured while endeavoring to make their way to the settlements. "What a gorge of infernal revelry did these unfortunate prisoners afford the infuriated savages." Slover had been a captive among the Indians many years before, receiving the name Mannucothe. The Indians knew him, and, having summoned him to a council held for the purpose, interrogated him concerning the state of the war. He told them, among other things, that Cornwallis had surrendered. The next day, Matthew Elliott and James Girty came to the Council. They assured the Indians that Slover had lied. Slover was looked upon with suspicion by the savages, who were aware of his having been with Crawford's army; and, notwithstanding the fact that he had once been adopted by them, but had afterward gone to the white settlements, the Indians began to entertain misgivings that he was their foe. Their belief in his enmity was firmly established by the statements of Elliott and Girty, and they resolved to put him to death by the most cruel tortures. He was allowed to go freely among the Indians, but was closely watched, and was kept in suspense several days as to his fate. It was about this time that twelve white men were brought in captives from Kentucky, three of whom were tortured to death with fire at Wapatomica. The remainder were sent to other towns, where they shared a like fate. About forty warriors, among whom was George Girty, finally took Slover, stripped him naked, *painted him black*, tied his arms securely behind him, and fastened a rope around his neck. In this condition he was driven to a village seven miles

distant, the Indians beating him terribly on the way, and, when there, he was tied to a post and a fire builded around him. While it was burning, a sudden rain-storm came on and extinguished the fire, and the Indians, after some discussion, resolved to put off his death until the morrow. They kept beating, kicking and wounding him until long after midnight, when finally they tied him securely in a block-house, with three warriors to watch. These at last lay down to sleep. Slover then, knowing it to be his last and only chance, began to make desperate efforts to free himself. He tore at the cords for a long time, and at last thought he must give it up. It was now daybreak. He made a last desperate effort, when, to his great surprise and joy, the cord came untied, and he was free. He stepped over the sleeping bodies and ran rapidly out into the woods. He caught a horse that was feeding near, and, using the rope with which he had been tied as a halter, he mounted and rode rapidly away. He was entirely naked, and covered with wounds and black paint. His horse was a good one; and, knowing that he would be swiftly pursued by the blood-thirsty savages, he urged it to its best pace. The animal finally gave out, and Slover pushed forward rapidly on foot. Finally, after four days of intense suffering and hardship, having had nothing to eat save a few berries and crawfishes, he arrived, on the 10th of July, at Wheeling—the last of Crawford's army to return.

On the night of the retreat, Crawford, like others of his command, became separated from his comrades. He called aloud, but received no reply. After a time, he was joined by Dr. Knight, who said he thought the army was in advance. They started on, and were soon joined by two other men. Neither knew which way to go. They first started southwest, but finally turned north, and, after traveling two miles, they turned due east, keeping fifteen yards apart, as a precaution against surprise.

At daylight, they passed into Crawford County at a point about two miles northwest of Osceola. Several of their horses failed here and were left. They turned somewhat to the south-east, and, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, fell in with Capt. Biggs, who had heroically taken charge of Lieut. Ashley, the latter having been dangerously wounded. The rain-storm, already mentioned, came on at this time with great fury. The party encamped for the night in Holmes Township, about two miles almost due north of Bucyrus. The next morning they passed across the southern part of Liberty Township, crossed the Sandusky River, and traveled on into northern Whetstone Township. Here they were joined by another straggler, who increased the party to seven. About 2 o'clock, they came upon the path made by the army on its journey out. They were now in Jefferson Township, on the Sandusky River, about a mile and a half down the stream from Leesville, at the same point where the army, in marching out, had left the river, bearing off southwesterly. They marched on toward the east, following the trail made by the army. All were mounted except Crawford and Knight, and, while marching along a short distance east of where the army first reached the river, they suddenly ran into an ambuscade of Delaware Indians. These were members of the band under Wingeneund, a celebrated Delaware chief, whose camp was located three-fourths of a mile northeast of Leesville. The army, in marching out, had passed within a mile of this camp without discovering it. Crawford and Knight were immediately made prisoners, but the others, who were on horses, escaped for the time.

In the meantime, great rejoicings, wild dances and fierce exultation were transpiring at the Half King's town. The savages had returned from pursuing the American army, and were laden with spoils and scalps. The squaws and children came forth from their hiding-place to

join the wild revelry, and hear the exultant braves boast of their exploits. As soon as the news of Crawford's capture reached the Wyandot and Delaware villages, on Sandusky River, orders were sent by Capt. Pipe and Wingeneund to have him brought to Pipe Town, on Tymochtee Creek. Crawford and Knight were captives of the Delawares, who, in order to burn them, as desired, must obtain the consent of the Half King of the Wyandots, to whom the Delawares were subject, and among whom the custom of burning prisoners was obsolete. The request was granted, and the infuriated savages—old and young—made preparations to enjoy the tortures of the unfortunate men. Crawford and Knight were at first taken to Wingeneund Camp, near Leesville, where they found nine other men, all of whom had been taken prisoners from Crawford's army. On the morning of the 10th of June, all the prisoners were marched to Half King's Town, Crawford in charge of two Indian guards, marching separate from the others. He here requested, and obtained, an interview with Simon Girty, and offered him \$1,000 to save his life, and the white savage promised to make the effort, with no intention of keeping his promise. On the morning of the 11th, the faces of all the eleven prisoners *were painted black*. Crawford and Knight were separated from the others, four of whom they afterward saw lying by the roadside, tomahawked and scalped. Crawford and Knight were marched toward Pipe Town, and, when within a mile of the place, overtook their remaining five companions, who, soon afterward, were set upon by a number of infuriated squaws and boys, and all five were tomahawked and scalped. Crawford and Knight saw Girty at this place, but the savage renegade did not make an effort to save their lives. They were marched on toward Pipe Town, and, when within three-fourths of a mile of the place, were halted on the banks of the Tymochtee. This was about the

middle of the afternoon. That night the Doctor was seenrely guarded at the Delaware village, and the next morning—the 12th of June—was taken out by Tutelu, the savage who had him in charge, and *again painted black*. Tutelu then mounted a horse, and, ordering Knight, who was on foot, to proceed, the two struck westward for the Shawanese towns, about forty miles distant. They traveled twenty-five miles, and encamped for the night. Early the next morning, the Doctor, under a pretense to drive off the mosquitoes, took a heavy dogwood stick, the end of which was on fire, and, wheeling suddenly, struck his captor a terrible blow across the head, knocking him into the fire. Knight seized the Indian's gun, and the latter, howling with pain, ran swiftly off through the woods. The savage was pursued, but the Doctor, who had broken the mainspring in his efforts to cock the gun, was unable to fire, though he continued to run after the savage, who was soon out of sight. This occurred in Hardin County. Knight immediately started east toward the settlements, passing in a northeast direction across Crawford County, near where Galion now stands. After almost incredible sufferings from hunger and exposure, having nothing to eat save wild berries and an occasional bird, which was devoured raw, he arrived on the 4th of July at Fort Pitt.

The afternoon previous to Knight's confinement in Pipe Town—the afternoon of the 11th of June—he witnessed the awful death of the unfortunate Crawford, on the bank of Tymochtee Creek. The latter had made every effort for his life, but all his offers were rejected. The night of the 10th he had been confined in the store of John Leith, at Half King's Town, the latter having returned with his goods when the army retreated. Crawford appealed to Leith to shoot him in case the savages made preparations to burn him on the morrow, but Leith signified his inability to do so, alleging that the

infuriated savages would brook no interference.* It was about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th that Crawford's punishment began. There were present about forty warriors and sixty or seventy squaws and boys. Simon Gerty, Dr. Knight, Samuel Wells (a negro boy), Christian Fast (a captive white boy about seventeen years of age), and, very probably, Matthew Elliott, the British Captain, were also present at times during the torture. "Crawford was stripped naked and ordered to sit down. It is a tradition that his clothes, especially his hat, which was made of leather, were long after in the keeping of the Delawares. The Indians now beat him with sticks and their fists, and, immediately after, Knight was treated in the same manner. A post about fifteen feet high had been set in the ground. Crawford's hands were bound behind his back, and one end of a strong rope was tied to the ligature between his wrists, the other end being fastened to the post. The rope was long enough for him to sit down or walk around the post once or twice and return the same way. Crawford then called to Girty and asked if they intended to burn him. Girty answered, 'Yes.' He then replied he would take it all patiently. Upon this, Captain Pipe made a speech to the Indians, who, at its conclusion, yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said. The spot where Crawford was now to be immolated was in what is now Crawford Township, Wyandot County, a short distance northeast of the town of Crawfordsville. The Indian men now took up their guns and shot powder into Crawford's naked body, from his feet as far up as his neck. It was the opinion of Knight that not less than seventy loads were discharged upon him! They then crowded about him, and, to the best of Knight's observation, cut off both his ears; for, when the throng dispersed, he saw blood running from both sides of his head. The fire was about six yards from

*Judge Leith, Nevada, Ohio.

the post. It was made of small hickory poles about six feet in length. Three or four Indians, by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with powder. These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him, so that, whichever way he ran around the post, they met him with the burning fagots. Some of the squaws took broad boards, upon which they would carry a quantity of burning coals and hot embers and throw on him, so that, in a short time, he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk on. In the midst of these extreme tortures, Crawford called to Girty and begged to be shot, but, the white savage making no answer, he called again. Girty then, by way of derision, told Crawford he had no gun, at the same time turning to an Indian and *laughing* at the horrid scene. Crawford then besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for about two hours longer, when, at last, being almost spent, he lay down upon his stomach. The savages then scalped him, and repeatedly threw the scalp into the face of Knight, telling him that was his 'Great Captain.' An old squaw, whose appearance, Knight thought, every way answered the ideas people entertain of the devil, got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes, and laid them on his back and head. He then raised himself upon his feet and began to walk around the post. They next put burning sticks at him, as usual, but he seemed more insensible to pain than before. Knight, whose recital has been followed, was now taken away from the dreadful scene. It was a tradition among the Indians that Craw-

ford breathed his last just at the going down of the sun. After he died—so runneth tradition—the fagots were heaped together, his body placed upon them, and around his smoking and charred remains danced the delighted savages for many hours. Crawford's melancholy death fell like a knell upon the settlements. Heart-rending was the anguish of his lonely wife at his cabin on the banks of the Youghiogheny."

The aid of Col. Crawford in the Sandusky campaign—John Rose—was a foreigner, who had come to the United States some years before. His story was that, sympathizing with the colonies in their struggle with the mother country, he had resolved to volunteer his services in the cause of liberty. He was fine looking, spoke the French language fluently, was highly educated, and was undoubtedly a man of high rank. He made many warm personal friends, among whom was Gen. William Irvine, the Commander of the Western Department, at whose house he was always a welcome visitor. His polished and agreeable manners made him conspicuous wherever he moved. He was sent by Gen. Irvine to act as Crawford's aid in the Sandusky campaign. In 1784, he returned to the old world, and, soon afterward, wrote to Irvine, giving his true history. His name was not John Rose, but *Gustavus H. de Rosenthal*, of Livonia, Russia—a *Baron* of the Empire. He left his country because of having killed a nobleman in a duel, caused by a blow the latter had inflicted on an aged uncle in his presence. Thus, the gallant soldier on the Sandusky Plains, the hero of Olentangy and Battle Island, was none other than Baron Rosenthal, of Russia.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF CRAWFORD COUNTY—
TERRITORIAL CHANGES—COUNTY BUILDINGS—JOHNNY APPLESEED.

THE pioneers who made the early white settlements of Ohio, came from the south and east, following close upon the steps of the retreating savages. The hardy sons of toil, who had wrested the fair lands of Western Pennsylvania and Kentucky from the Indian, turned their backs upon this, and pressed forward to the Ohio River, eager to cross and possess the lands beyond. Here, for a time, the savage defense of the natives delayed the fatal tide, until at last, overwhelmed and beaten from the south, they withdrew to the Maumee Valley. By a treaty made at Greenville, August 3, 1795, the Indians ceded the whole of the State, save that portion included within a line drawn from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to Fort Laurens, the present site of Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County, and thence west, with the line known as the Greenville Treaty Line or Indian Boundary. It was not many years before the vast wilderness, thus thrown open to peaceable settlement, was everywhere dotted with the cabin of the pioneer, and the squatter, the advance guard of the pioneer hosts, was again upon the Indian border. In 1807, a further cession was made by the Indians of that part of their territories, which was included between the line of the Cuyahoga River and a new one, drawn from a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay and Portage River, to a point due south on the Boundary line, a point just a little east of the village of Cardington, in Morrow County. This line passed through what is now Crawford County, on the western boundary of the Three Mile Strip, represented in its width in this county by Sandusky Township. In 1813, the army, under Gen. Crook, starting from Pittsburgh to

join the forces of Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs, traversed this territory from Wooster through Mansfield, Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky, thence northerly to their destination. This was the first road made through the country west of Mansfield, and this event, not only served to open up the territory, but brought it to the observation of many who were not slow to sound the praises of this country through which the army passed. Richland County, which extended to the eastern border of Three Mile Strip, was rapidly settling up, and that restless portion of her population, which is found in every pioneer community, longing for newer scenes and plentier game, began to move over into the newly opened territory. On September 29, 1817, by a treaty made at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, the whole of the remaining portion of the State, under Indian domination, was ceded to the United States, and immigration, greatly stimulated by the news of the "New Purchase," began to pour in. On the 20th of February, 1820, the General Assembly of the State passed an act for the "erection of certain counties" out of the vast tract of wilderness thus acquired, and Crawford was the seventh in order out of fourteen thus created.

The country, which thus invited immigration, presented every variety of surface. In the lower part of the county, south and west of the Sandusky River, though seldom touching its banks, stretched out the great Sandusky Plains; north of the river, extended an immense cranberry marsh, that furnished the natives their principal stock in trade with the whites. In the northern and eastern parts of the territory, marshes of greater or less extent were everywhere found. In the northern part of Cran-

berry and Auburn Townships, the Government Surveyor planted his stakes from a canoe, and describes the country in his notes as the most "abandoned and God-forsaken" of any he had met with in a long surveying experience. But in all parts of the county, save on the plains, the land was covered with a dense growth of heavy timber,

"Where the rude ax with heaved stroke
Was never heard the nymphs to daunt."

The character of this country in 1821 is thus described by an early settler: "The Indians had been accustomed to bring cranberries East, when we first came to Richland County. We could often see ten to twenty horses, loaded with cranberries put in bark boxes, which were tied together and swung over the horses' backs, following each other east, each horse led by an Indian in single file. Our curiosity was, of course, raised to know where these cranberries grew. So in the fall of the year 1821, my father-in-law, John Brown, Michael Brown, myself and Mr. Jacob Miller, who had moved in our neighborhood from Pennsylvania, started on a trip to see whether we could find out where the cranberries grew. We took our horses, horse feed, etc., and started in a southwesterly direction, until we struck the Pennsylvania army road, then followed the route, which we could clearly distinguish. After passing along said route for several miles, we thought we were not getting far enough to the north, and, therefore, turning further north, struck the Sandusky River east of Bucyrus. As we came to the stream, we heard a man chopping wood a little further up the river. I told the men that there were Indians around, or else some white man had got in here. We rode up the river and found Daniel McMichael, a man whom I had seen before. He looked rather scared, but knew me as soon as I came close to him. He had come there in the spring and put up a little cabin, where he and his

family resided. He gave us directions and accompanied us a little distance, showing us the old Indian trail, which would lead to the cranberry marsh. We followed it until we reached our destination about sunset. After tying and feeding our horses, we started into the marsh for cranberries, Mr. Miller walking behind, with his head up, expecting to find the fruit on bushes. An incautious step plunged him into a hole up to his waist, while he screamed for help, declaring that the bottom of the marsh had fallen out. We camped out that night. We saw several Indian camp-fires during the night, and heard several screaming, but were not molested. The next morning we gathered as many cranberries as our horses could carry, in a short time, the ground being literally covered with them. We left, perhaps, at 9 o'clock in the morning, passing back to Mr McMichael's, and then home, where we arrived late in the night. During this trip we saw no living man, except McMichael and his family, and no sign of any settlement from the time we started until our return. As long as we followed the army road, the weeds were as high as the horses' heads, and from there the country was heavily timbered. We concluded this country would never be settled."*

As in the early settlement of almost every new country, there were two classes of pioneers that left a more or less durable impress upon the earlier settlements of Crawford County. Held back from settlement by treaties with the natives until the tide of population beat against the barriers, this section was peculiarly fitted for the occupation of the squatter element, that knew no law but its own convenience, and feared no danger that freed it of the irksome restraint of civilization. "The improvements of a back-woodsman (squatter) were usually confined to building a rude log cabin, clearing and fencing a small piece of ground for raising

*Personal Recollections of James Nail, in Bucyrus Forum, January 24, 1874.



A Monnet -

Indian corn; a horse, a cow, a few hogs and some poultry, comprise his live stock; and his further operations are performed with his rifle. The formation of a settlement in his neighborhood is hurtful to the success of his favorite pursuit, and is the signal for his removing into more remote parts of the wilderness. In case of his owning the land on which he is settled, he is content to sell at a low price, and his establishment, though trifling, adds much to the comfort of his successor. The next class of settlers differs from the former, in having considerably less dependence on the killing of game, in remaining in the midst of a growing population, and in devoting themselves more to agriculture. A man of this class proceeds on small capital; he either enlarges the clearings begun in the woods by his back-woodsman predecessor, or establishes himself on a new site. On his arrival in a settlement, the neighbors unite in assisting him to erect a cabin for the reception of his family; some of them cut down the trees, others drag them to the spot with oxen, and the rest build up the logs. In this way a house is commonly reared in a day. For this well-timed assistance, no payment is made, and he acquits himself by working for his neighbors. It is not in his power to hire laborers, and he must depend, therefore, on his own exertions. If his family is numerous and industrious, his progress is greatly accelerated. He does not clear away the forest by dint of labor, but girdles the trees. By the second summer after this operation is performed, the foliage is completely destroyed, and his crops are not injured by the shade. He plants an orchard, which thrives abundantly under every sort of neglect. His live stock soon becomes much more numerous than that of his back-woods predecessor; but, as his cattle have to shift for themselves in the woods, where grass is scanty, they are small and lean. He does not sow grass seed to succeed his crops, so that his land, which ought to be pasture, is over-

grown with weeds. The neglect of sowing grass seeds deprives him of hay; and he has no fodder laid up, except the blades of Indian corn, which are much withered, and do not appear to be nutritious food. The poor animals are forced to range the forests in winter, where they can scarcely procure anything which is green, except the buds of the underwood, on which they browse. These are sometimes cut down that the cattle may eat the buds. Want of shelter in the winter completes the sum of misery. Hogs suffer famine during the droughts of summer, and the frosts and snows of winter; but they become fat by feeding on the acorns and beech-nuts which strew the ground in autumn. Horses are not exempted from their share in these common sufferings, with the addition of labor, which most of them are not very able to undergo. * * * * The settler, of the grade under consideration, is only able to bring a small portion of his land into cultivation; his success, therefore, does not so much depend upon the quantity of produce which he raises, as on the gradual increase in the value of his property. When the neighborhood becomes more populous, he, in general, has it in his power to sell his property at a high price, and to remove to a new settlement, where he can purchase a more extensive tract of land, or commence farming on a larger scale than formerly. The next occupier is a capitalist, who immediately builds a larger barn than the former, and then a brick or frame house. He either pulls down the dwelling of his predecessor, or converts it into a stable. He erects better fences, and enlarges the quantity of cultivated land, sows down pasture fields, introduces an improved breed of horses, cattle, sheep, and these, probably, of the merino breed; he fattens cattle for the market, and perhaps erects a flour-mill, or a saw-mill, or a distillery. Farmers of this description are frequently partners in the banks, members of the State Assembly, or of Congress, or Justices of the Peace.

The condition of the people has, necessarily, some relation to the age and prosperity of the settlements in which they live. In the earliest settlements of Ohio, the first and second rate farmers are most numerous, and are mixed together. The three conditions of settlers described, are not to be understood as uniformly distinct, for there are intermediate stages, from which individuals of one class pass, as it were, into another. The first invaders of the forest frequently become farmers of the second order; and there are examples of individuals, acting their parts in all the three gradations.*

This general picture of the early settlements of Ohio, is borne out by the first twenty-five years of history in every township in Crawford County. The Ohio fever took strong hold of many of the communities in the older States, and no sooner was the "New Purchase" heard of, than hundreds, anxious to secure a home with plenty of land, flocked to the new country. The eastern tier of townships formerly belonging to Richland, Auburn, Vernon, Jackson and Polk, were surveyed by Maxwell Ludlow, in 1807. The remaining territory was surveyed in 1819, by Deputy Surveyor General Sylvanus Bourne. The early pioneers came close after the surveyors, and in many places found the bark still fresh upon the stakes that marked the different sections. The first actual settler, however, was more bold, and, braving the dangers and inconveniences of frontier isolation, penetrated the dense forest, and took up a claim on the border of the Sandusky Plains, eight miles from the nearest cabin, and twice that many miles from what might be called a community. He is represented as a man of large athletic proportions, standing six feet high, of strong determination, keen intelligence, and full of the true spirit of enterprise. This was Samuel Norton, the founder of the village of Bucyrus. He came from Susquehanna County, Penn., and, after selecting his quarter-section

on the present site of the county seat, he returned to his native State for his family. The land was not yet surveyed, nor offered for sale; but here he erected his pole cabin, and proceeded to make a clearing, trusting that he would have no difficulty in securing the land by purchase, when put on the market. In this cabin, located near the site of the present railroad bridge, his daughter, Sophronia, was born; the first white child, probably, within the original limits of the county. "At this time his only neighbors were David Beadle, and his sons, Mishel and David, Daniel McMichael, and Joseph Young. Col. Kilburn's 'Song of Bucyrus' has it:

"First Norton and the Beadles came
With friends, an enterprising band;
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others hand in hand."

"Of these, Daniel McMichael settled on a quarter-section, two miles east on the river; Young settled on the farm now owned by John A. Gormly; Mishel Beadle, on the farm now owned by L. Converse, and David Beadle, just southwest of the village of Bucyrus. Of the settlers who came into the various parts of the county about this time, were Resolved White, a descendant of the child born on the Mayflower; Rudolph Morse and David Cummins, in the present limits of Auburn Township; Jacob Snyder, near Leesville; David Anderson and Andrew Dixson and sons, in Vernon Township; John Brown and his son, Michael Brown, on the farm owned by the late Mr. Beltz, of Polk Township; David Reid and two men named Pletcher, a little south of that point; in Sandusky Township, there were Westel, Ridgely and J. S. Griswell, near where the Bucyrus and Leesville road crosses the Sandusky River; a little south was Peter Bebout; Samuel Knisely, at Knisely's Springs, and his brother Joseph, and John B. French, just north of him. Near the Bear Marsh, were Isaac Matthews

* Flint's Letters from America, 1818.

William Handley, Nelson Tustason, two families of McIntyres, and John Davis. **

"The great avenue of travel at this early period was along the route followed by Gen. Crook's army in 1813, and rendered this section of country particularly accessible to immigration from Pennsylvania. Another feature of the early settlement of the county, will be observed in the fact that there was no common center in this territory, from which the increasing population seemed to disperse over the county. This country had filled the eye of many in the older settlements, who were prepared to move forward so soon as the way should be opened, and, when once the treaty barriers were removed, there was a general rush for the various points that had already been canvassed. The settlement in what is now Auburn Township, was largely made up of New Englanders, and received its first white inhabitants in 1815. These facts, somewhat at variance with the history of the greater part of the county, have their explanation in the location of this township adjoining the 'fire lands' of the Western Reserve. These lands, appropriated for the use of certain citizens of Connecticut, who suffered by the devastation of the English during the Revolutionary war, were early settled by these beneficiaries, and naturally attracted others of their friends to the same vicinity. Although much of the land in Auburn at an early date was occupied by marshes, it still presented attractions enough in its nearness to old friends, to induce John Pettigou and William Green to settle here as early as 1815. Two years later, Charles Morrow joined the little settlement; in 1819, the little colony from New York, named above; John Blair, in 1821, and A. T. Ross in 1825. Vernon was principally settled by New Englanders, many of them locating Revolutionary war land warrants. The land was not the most inviting, a large part of it being covered with marshes.

The first settler was George Byers, in 1818. He occupied a squatter's claim, and was notorious in the early times as a trapper. Coming soon after him was James Richards, in 1821, and George Dickson from Pennsylvania, in 1822. The settlement in the southeast corner of the county was an early and important one. This whole corner of the county was known as Sandusky Township, in Richland County. Benjamin Leveredge and his sons James and Nathaniel, together with George Wood and David, came in 1817, and were the first to settle on the present site of Galion. Benjamin Sharrock came in 1818 and Asa Hosford in 1819. These hardy, stalwart men were followed, in 1820, by Father Ketteridge, a great trapper and hunter, by Rev. James Dunlap, in 1822, and Nathan Merriman in 1824. James Nail, in his printed recollections, says: "In 1819, I left my father's farm and came to what was then called Sandusky Township, Richland County, and bought 160 acres of Congress land, about two miles from Galion, on the road to Leesville. All the settlers then heard of, in what is now Crawford County, were three brothers by the name of Leveredge, living a little west of where Galion is, and my brother-in-law, Lewis Leiberger, who settled on a piece of land adjoining me. Living with Leiberger, I put up a cabin on my land, and commenced clearing it. In the fall of 1821, I married, and settled on my piece of land. By this time, some other settlers came into the community, such as John Brown, Benjamin Sharrock, Nehemiah Story and others." Whetstone was first settled about 1820, and numbered among its earliest pioneers, Esi Norton, Frederick Garver, Heman Rowse, Christopher Bair, John Kent and others. The community here grew rapidly, and by 1827 numbered some thirty families, principally from Pennsylvania and the New England States. Liberty was first invaded by Daniel McMichael, who was followed by Ralph Bacon in 1821, from Mentor, Ohio. In the same year, the families

*John Moderwell's letters in *Bucyrus Journal*, 1868.

of John Maxfield, a native of Vermont, and John O. Blowers, from Wayne County, Ohio, were added to the population of the township. In 1822, William Blowers, Calvin Squier and Nehemiah Squier, came from New York, and in 1823, some sixteen families were added to this settlement, principally from the far Eastern States. The settlement of Chatfield was not quite so rapid as some of the southern and eastern parts, but had a nucleus about which a settlement gathered as early as 1820. An early character was Jacob Whetstone, who spent his time hunting and trapping. The more important family was represented by Silas and Oliver Chatfield, whose name has been perpetuated in that of the township. Holmes township labored under some disadvantages at this period. The western portion was still reserved to the Indians, and along its southern border an extensive cranberry marsh made it undesirable for settlement. Mr. Hearman was the first resident of the township, who was followed in a short time by William Flake. The growth of the settlement here was slow, and it was probably 1825, before it could aspire to the title of community.

"The difficulty and trials of the early settlers of Crawford County, although not so great as those encountered by the first settlers west of the Alleghanies, were yet such as would be considered by their descendants of the present day as almost insurmountable. Nearly all the land within the present limits of the county was covered by heavy timber, which almost entirely prevented the sun's rays from reaching the ground. This, in connection with the formation of the country and the nature of the soil, necessarily made very muddy roads, even with the little travel then passing on them, and mud, and the fever and ague produced by the same causes, were the great drawbacks to the rapid development of this country. The distance from mills and from other settlements was also among the serious

difficulties they had to contend with. For several years, nearly all the flour used had to be brought from the mills on Mohican Creek and its tributaries, in Richland County, thirty and forty miles distant. The practice then was to make a trip in an ox wagon to the vicinity of one of these mills, purchase a small quantity of wheat from some of the settlers there, have it ground, and carry the flour back to Bucyrus—the voyage consuming from a week to ten days' time.

"Most of the pioneers were men of small means. Their stock of cash being generally exhausted upon paying the Government price for eighty, or, at most, one hundred and sixty acres of land, many became discouraged at the hardships they had to encounter and returned to their old homes. Others would have done so could they have raised the wherewith to carry them there. This, however, did not last long, most of them becoming entirely satisfied after a few years' residence, the improvement of the country each year making it more tolerable to live in, and giving increasing promise of its future prosperity.

"The total change in the appearance of the country to one who can look back forty-five years (written in 1868) seems almost miraculous. Could one of the residents here in 1825, after an absence of forty years, now return, he would find it difficult to recognize a single familiar landmark or half a dozen familiar faces, and one who has not a correct record of his age is inclined to think he has been here a century instead of less than half of one."*

It will be observed that quite a large proportion of these early settlers were of New England origin. This fact of late years has been entirely changed, and the German element in most parts of the county has assumed the ascendancy. This change began about 1832. In this year and succeeding ones, there was a

*Maderwell's Letters, 1868.

large accession of German population coming direct from Europe. Coming by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence to Cleveland or Sandusky, the Maumee Valley presented the most available place for settlement at that time, and this fact undoubtedly determined the destination of scores of persons who have since made this once marshy and unhealthful country to become a strong competitor with localities far more highly favored by nature. In 1848, the political troubles of Germany brought another considerable addition to the Teutonic element of Crawford, and many a German "agitator" is to-day among the county's most reliable citizens.

The origin of Crawford County as a distinct political division of the State dates back to February 20, 1820. At this time, the whole Maumee Valley was opened to settlement, and was divided up into counties for judicial and governmental purposes. Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 east, and all the land east of these townships up to what was then the western limits of Richland County, was named Crawford County, in honor of the gallant soldier who ended, in 1782, a brave and praiseworthy career on the plains within these boundaries. This division did not at that time have any political significance or power, but was simply attached to Delaware County, an association that did not even have the merit of an equality in the disadvantages. Fortunately, the matter of law or taxation did not enter very largely into the experiences of the pioneer settlements until a nearer county seat was provided. December 15, 1823, the county of Marion, roughly blocked out at the time Crawford was named, was regularly organized, and became the guardian of her younger sister, as the act reads, "for judicial purposes." Save that some of its townships had received a name and something of a start toward civilization, Crawford was the same insignificant figure in affairs

of state as before. On the 17th of February in the following year, the increase of population having become so great as to make it inconvenient for the more remote settlers to go to Marion to transact their business, that part of Crawford which was situated north of the Wyandot reservation, "including one tier of townships lying east and west," was attached to Seneca County for judicial purposes. This continued until January 31, 1826. Crawford County was independently organized and introduced into the sisterhood of counties by the following act:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the county of Crawford be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate and distinct county.

SEC. 2. That all Justices of the Peace residing within the county of Crawford shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their commissions shall expire and their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 3. That the qualified electors residing in the county of Crawford shall meet in their respective townships on the first Monday of April next, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their respective offices until the next annual election, and until others are chosen and qualified according to law.

SEC. 4. That all suits and actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall have been commenced, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fines and penalties which shall have become due shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 5. That Zalmon Rowse is hereby appointed Assessor for said county of Crawford, who shall, on or before the first day of April next, give bond, as is provided in the fourth section of the "act establishing an equitable mode of taxation," to the acceptance of Enoch B. Merryman, who is hereby authorized to receive said bond, and deposit the same with the County Auditor of said county forthwith after such Auditor shall have been elected and qualified; and the Assessor herein appointed shall be required to perform the same duties, hold his office for the same time and in the same manner as if he had been appointed by a court of common pleas for said county of Crawford; and the Auditor of State is hereby required to transmit to said Assessor a schedule of all lands subject to

taxation within said county, which schedule said Assessor shall return with his other returns to the County Auditor.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioners elected according to the provisions contained in the third section of this act shall meet on the first Monday in May next, at the town of Bucyrus, and then and there determine at what place in said county of Crawford the judicial courts shall be held till the permanent seat of justice shall be established in said county.

SEC. 7. That those townships and fractional townships in Crawford County which have heretofore been attached to and formed a part of any township in Marion or Seneca Counties respectively, are hereby attached to, and declared to be a part of, Crawford Township, in said Crawford County, till the same shall be otherwise provided for by the Commissioners of said county.

The county thus organized included a scope of territory three Congressional townships in width, and extending from the eastern boundary of Sandusky and Cranberry Townships to the western boundary of Crawford, Salem and Mifflin Townships, in Wyandot County. The larger part of what is now Wyandot County, and three miles of the western portion of Holmes and Bucyrus townships, was covered by the Wyandot Indian reservation. In 1835, the Indians sold to the government a strip seven miles off the east end of their reservation, which was sold by the government publicly in Marion, Ohio. This tract extended in what is now Wyandot County, some two miles. A considerable part of this land located around the present village of Osceola, was bought by a company who laid out this town and sold a good many lots in the belief that the county seat would eventually be removed there, as it was near the center of the county as then constructed. This speculation was defeated on February 3, 1845, by the erection of Wyandot County. In the general re-organization of the counties that then took place, Crawford lost all the territory west of the middle line of townships in Range 15 east, and gained from Marion County a strip of territory two miles

while extending to the Richland County line, and from the latter county on the east a tract four miles wide, extending the whole length of Crawford from north to south, some twenty miles. In 1848, a tier of fractional sections were taken off in the erection of Morrow County, leaving Crawford in its present outlines. In the matter of township lines the information is not so accurate. The early records of this county having, unfortunately, been burned, the only clew is to be found by a tedious search in the early records of Delaware and Marion Counties. Bucyrus, Liberty and Whetstone were probably erected by the Commissioners of Delaware County, but with what boundaries is not known. During the three years this county was attached to Marion, a number of townships north, east and west of the Indian reserve were erected. Sycamore, Tymochtee, Pitt and Antrim Townships were among these. "Tymochtee Township," says Mr. Moderwell, "lay directly west of Sycamore, and probably contained more inhabitants forty [now fifty-two] years ago, than any township in the county, and contributed its full share to the business of our courts." What was done before the latter part of 1831, by the Commissioners of Crawford is open to conjecture only. In 1845, there were the following sixteen townships, of which none of those located within the present limits of Crawford, were erected subsequent to 1831: Antrim, Bucyrus, Center, Chatfield, Cranberry, Crawford, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Lykens, Mifflin, Pitt, Sandusky, Sycamore, Tymochtee, and Whetstone. On the 6th of March, 1845, the commissioners of Crawford County took the following action in regard to the fractional townships and territory added:

This day, it was resolved by the Commissioners of Crawford County, that the following fractional townships taken from the counties of Richland and Marion, and those lying on the west side of said county of Crawford, according to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed February 8, 1845, to erect the

new county of Wyandot, and alter the boundaries of Crawford, be organized into separate townships, to wit :

All that part taken from the county of Richland, and being in Township twenty-two (22) north, Range twenty (20) west, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate township, and shall be known by the name of **AUBURN** :

All that part taken from the county of Richland, and being in Township twenty-one (21) north, Range twenty (20) west, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate township, and shall be known by the name of **VERNON**.

All that part taken from the county of Richland, and being in Township twenty (20) north, Range twenty (21) west; and all that part taken from Township nineteen (19) north, Range twenty (20); and all that part taken from the county of Marion, and being in Township fifteen (15) north, Range twenty-one (21), be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate township, and shall be known by the name of **POLK** :

All that part taken from the county of Marion, and being in township four (4) south, Range sixteen (16) east; and all that part taken from the county of Marion, and being in Township four (4) south, Range fifteen (15) east; and all that part taken from Township three (3) south, Range fifteen east, except six sections off the north end of said fractional township, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate township, and shall be known by the name of **DALLAS** :

All that part taken from Township two (2) south, Range fifteen (15) east, and six sections off the north end of fractional Township three (3) south, Range fifteen (15) east be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate township, and shall be known by the name of **TODD** :

All that part taken from Township one (1) south, Range fifteen (15) east, be, and the same is hereby, organized into an independent township, and shall be known by the name of **TEXAS** :

All that part taken from the county of Marion, and being in Township four (4) south, Range seventeen (17) east, be, and the same is hereby, attached to Whetstone :

All that part of fractional Section thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), in Township three (3) south, Range sixteen east, be, and the same is hereby, attached to Bucyrus.

It will be observed that the township of Polk, as thus constructed, occupied the southeast corner of the county as Dallas does the southwest. To this arrangement the citizens objected, and in the following June

the line of division between Jackson and Polk Townships was run from the "northeast corner of Section twenty-seven (27), in Polk Township, and thence west on the section line to the southwest corner of Section twenty-two (22), in Jackson Township."

On the 10th of March, 1873, Jefferson Township was erected out of the twenty sections in the western part of Jackson Township. There had been two polling precincts for some time, and, a jealousy springing up in regard to the division of officers, a division was made, cutting Jackson Township off with but eight sections. With these changes, Crawford County stands as at present, divided into sixteen townships. Three of these have thirty-six sections, one has forty full sections besides eight fractional sections, two have thirty sections, and two eighteen sections, and the others have respectively twenty-eight, twenty-six, twenty-four, twenty-two, twenty-one, twenty, twelve and eight sections.

The first election provided for by the act erecting the county, was contested with considerable spirit. By a provision of the act, the first Commissioners were empowered to fix the place for holding the courts, until permanently fixed by commissioners appointed by the State. The result of the election, therefore, practically decided this interesting question, and this fact constituted the point on which the factions joined issue. The western part of the population considered the village of Crawford, located on the Broken Sword Creek, the more generally accessible, and the southern part preferred Bucyrus as the site for the county seat. The result was a victory for the partisans of Bucyrus, in the election of Thomas McClure, John Magers and George Poe, who established the county seat, temporarily, at Bucyrus. In 1830, Judge Williams, of Delaware; R. S. Dickenson, of Fremont, and J. S. Glassgo, of Holmes County, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for the purpose, confirmed this action of the County Commissioners, and es-

tablished the county seat permanently at Bucyrus. A Mr. Beardsley received the first appointment as Clerk, but shortly afterward resigned, and was succeeded by Col. Rowse, who held the office for a number of years, and at the same time discharged the duties of County Recorder. He was succeeded as Clerk by J. B. Larwill, D. W. Swigart, Alexander P. Widman, J. R. Clymer, Thomas Coughlin, David C. Cahill and A. A. Ruhl; and as Recorder, by Jacob Howenstine, James Robinson, Frank M. Bowyer, William Stremmel and D. O. Castle. Hugh McCracken was the first Sheriff, and was succeeded by John Miller, John Moderwell, David Holm, John Shull, Samuel Andrews, James L. Harper, John Caldwell, James Clements, Jonathan Kissinger, William C. Beal, John Franz, Joseph Worden, Daniel Keplinger, James Worden, Henry J. Row and John A. Schaber. James Martin was first elected Auditor, and was succeeded in this office by Charles Merriman, Edward Billips, John Caldwell, Jacob Howenstine, George Sinn, Owen Williams, John Pitman, A. M. Jackson, E. R. Kearsley, A. A. Ruhl, Samuel Hoyt, William Scroggs, Frederick M. Swingley, J. H. Robinson. The first County Treasurer, John H. Morrison, was succeeded by Gen. Samuel Myers, George Lauck, Charles Hetich, Otto Fieldner, George Donnenwirth, Joseph Roop, John Franz, J. B. Franz, John G. Birk, C. H. Shoner and W. Riblet. The first Probate Judge was Harvey Eaton, who was succeeded by George Wiley, P. S. Marshall, J. S. Elliott, Abram Summers, James Clements, Robert Lee and Shannon Clements.

The delay in permanently locating the county seat, caused a delay in erecting public buildings. The Commissioners provided for the first sessions of the courts in private houses, but feeling the need of a jail, contracted with Z. Rowse, in 1827, to build one of squared timber. This served to accommodate the county as a place for the archives of the county as well

as the rogues, but was destroyed by fire about 1831, destroying all the records of the Commissioners up to October 31, 1831. When, in 1830, the question of the location of the seat of justice was settled, the proprietors of Bucyrus donated Lots 89, 90 and 92, and the citizens made liberal contributions to erect the public buildings. In this year the first court house was built and finished, in 1832, though not finally accepted by the Commissioners until June 4, 1833. Col. Kilbourne was architect, and Nicholas Cronebaugh, Abraham Holm, Sr., and William Early, contractors. There is no clew to the specifications, but from later records it is ascertained that it was built with a cupola, and the whole was painted white on the outside. The inside was painted a light blue. In 1837, a bell was added, at a cost of about \$100. In this year, a proposition to build a new jail was submitted to the people, which was indorsed, and, on February 4, 1839, Z. Rowse received a contract for the building. The records give no inkling of specifications, but it was built of brick, on the court-house yard, and was finally accepted by the county in July, 1840, and fenced around at a cost of \$58, in 1844. In 1854, the building of a new brick court house was agitated, and, in 1856, was completed at a cost of about \$18,000. O. S. Kinney, of Cleveland, was the architect, and Auld & Miller, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, the contractors. In the fall of this year, a proposition to spend \$12,000, in buying a farm and building an Infirmary building, was submitted to the people and lost, but in the following spring, April, 1857, the people voted for a new jail. Accordingly, on August 3, 1858, a contract was entered into with E. Jacobs & Co., of Cincinnati, to build the whole of the prison part, at a cost of \$5,500, and with George B. Terwilliger, of Bucyrus, for all the work, save the prison part, for \$3,076.98. This was placed on Lot 88, which was donated to the county for this purpose by Samuel Norton. Finally, in 1867, the

building of an Infirmary was undertaken, at a cost of \$33,000, David Shank being the contractor. This building is a large two-story rectangular brick building, with basement, with an addition in the rear, and is finely situated on the farm in Whetstone Township. The style of construction is plain, verging on unsightliness. A recently erected building for the insane is much more presentable, though showing off the main building at a disadvantage. The farm is composed of 300 acres of good farming land, and is provided with good barns and out-buildings.

"At the time the town of Bucyrus was laid out, the only outlet to the lake with teams was by way of New Haven, and the time required to make the trip with an ox team was usually from ten days to two weeks. Directly north was an almost unbroken wilderness to the Huron Plains, and very few settlers between this and Sandusky City. The citizens here raised, by subscription, funds to open a wagon track through to Honey Creek. Any person that ever passed over it found it a hard road to travel. At this time, we had a weekly mail from Marion and Sandusky City. At times in the winter, when the ground was not sufficiently frozen in the woods to bear a horse, the carrier would leave his horse here, take the mail on his shoulders, and carry it afoot to Sandusky and back. One of the first, and probably the most important public improvement, and one that did more for the interest of the town and the opening-up and settlement of the county, was the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike road.

"In 1826, an act was passed by the General Assembly incorporating seven gentlemen of Franklin County, Judge Merriman and Col. Rowse, of Bucyrus, and seventeen others named in the act, and residing along the line of road, and their associates, by the name of the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company, with a capital of \$100,000, the stock divided into shares of \$100 each, and the company to be governed

by a board of nine directors. The charter was accepted by the company, and, by an act of Congress, passed in 1827, there were about 32,000 acres of land given to the State of Ohio in trust for the use of said company, to aid them in the construction of the road. Soon after, the incorporators met in the brick school-house in Bucyrus, and completed the organization of the company. Col. Kilbourne was surveyor, and Orange Johnson was one of the locating Commissioners and the principal agent as long as the road was under the control of the company. It was some seven years in building, and was finished in 1834, and was 106 miles in length from Columbus to Sandusky. The average cost was a little more than \$700 per mile. It was a splendid road when dry, but being only a clay or mud pike, in the spring or wet season of the year, it was in places almost impassable. This finally wore out the patience of those who were obliged to pay toll for the use of the road, and an attack was made upon the toll gates by an armed mob, which started out from Columbus and leveled every gate to the northern part of Delaware County. This brought the question before the Legislature of 1843, which repealed the act incorporating the company. The case was brought before the Legislature again for a re-hearing, but was passed over from time to time, until the session of 1856, when the Senate passed a bill authorizing the company to bring suit against the State, but this was lost in the House, which seems to have ended the matter.

"The citizens, from the time the building of this turnpike was determined upon, took a lively interest in having it pass through Bucyrus. For some years, it was the great thoroughfare of the State from the river to the lakes, and was the principal road to market for the counties of Delaware, Union and Marion. Seventy-five wagons loaded with wheat were counted passing through Bucyrus in one day, all of which would return loaded with goods, and the constant traffic incident to so much transporta-

tion, created business, and was an active stimulus in developing the town and county.

"For the first ten years after the settlement of the county, it may be truly said of the inhabitants that they were poor, having but little to sell, and no market for that little, except what supplied the wants of new-comers, and some cattle and hogs which had to be driven mostly to the East on foot, and there sold at barely living prices. One steer or cow would bring about as much now as four did at that time, and other products were equally low. After the New York Canal was completed, there was quite a change for the better; prices of store goods came down, and many articles of produce, particularly wheat, found a ready market at the lake.

"About 1828-29, there was a very marked improvement in times. Emigrants, in large numbers, were arriving, many of them substantial men with considerable means, who bought out many of the first settlers, enabling such as were in debt to pay up with cash, thus gradually substituting a money currency for our old system of barter. About this time, the Germans commenced settling rapidly in the county, some of them locating on low, wet land, which they have since brought into a fine state of cultivation.

"At this time a better class of houses was being put up than heretofore. In 1831, Mr. Hahn got into his new brick hotel in Bucyrus, now the Sims House. The following summer, Mr. Norton built his brick house at the north end of the town. In this year, 1832, the United States Land Office was removed to Bucyrus, from Tiffin. Thomas Gillispie was Register, and Joseph H. Larwill, Receiver. Lands were now rapidly entered; frequently, on Monday morning (or if the office had been closed for a day or two), from twenty to forty persons have been seen gathered around the office of the Register, waiting for the door to open, each fearful some other person was after the same

land he wished to obtain. This was the commencement of the days of wild speculation that apparently pervaded the whole country. Crawford County, being comparatively new and less wealthy, did not partake of this spirit so fully as the older sections. The removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank to local banks gave an impetus in this direction, which resulted in the opening of a large number of banks and the flooding of the country with paper money. Produce and real estate, both in town and country, ran up to fabulous prices. A kind of mania for land appeared to possess the people. This continued until 1837, when the bubble burst, and Crawford County suffered keenly with the rest of the nation for its folly. The recovery was slow, and it was not before 1845 that the effects of the panic of '37 could be said to have lost their power. The establishment of the State Bank in this year had a salutary effect upon the business of the county. The Irish famine, occurring directly after this, creating a demand for our produce, which brought coin principally in return, added to the improved feeling here. The Mexican war, closely following this event, resulting in large expenditure by the Government, was of great benefit to a new country like Crawford, that needed nothing so much as a good market. Then followed the discovery of gold in California. These causes together furnished the county, with the rest of the country, an abundance of money and an excellent currency. The county now improved rapidly; towns were flourishing, and the farming interests were never more flourishing."

The growth of the county in point of population has been regular and healthful, as will appear from the accompanying table. In the census of 1830, it has been found impossible to ascertain the proper division of the total among all the townships. So far as given, the information has been derived from reliable sources.

TOWNS.	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Anburn.....			951	1072	910	1176
Antrim.....	139	261				
Bucyrus.....		1654	2315	1551	1718	1238
Bucyrus Village.....				2180	3066	3848
Centerville.....		132				
Chaffield.....	96	878	1351	1430	1247	1365
Cranberry.....		680	1042	1339	1281	1821
Crawford.....		812				
Dallas.....			406	407	370	500
Holmes.....		744	1218	1639	1370	1600
Jackson.....		696	1711	1813	1742	386
Crestline Village.....				1487	2279	2787
*Jefferson.....						1218
Liberty.....	655	1469	1782	1788	1597	1685
Lykens.....		742	1185	1265	1140	1247
Mifflin.....		316				
Pitt.....		423				
Polk.....			1318	944	836	883
Galion Village.....				1967	3523	5648
Sandusky.....	579	679	822	792	665	638
Sycamore.....	334	958				
Texas.....			545	566	566	583
Todd.....			574	1093	1156	1100
Tymochtee.....			1639			
Vernon.....			1276	1224	988	1038
Whetstone.....	750	1124	1637	1524	1490	1840
Totals.....	4778	13167	18177	23881	25556	30575

In bringing this chapter to a close, the name of Johnny Applesseed, whose kindly charity and generous philanthropy wrought so much for every frontier community in Central Ohio, should not be forgotten. The scene of his early activity in this State was in Richland County, and Crawford, which profited so largely by its close neighborhood to this section, certainly owes him the tribute of a good word. He was frequently seen here by the earliest settlers, and nine out of ten of the early orchards here are said to have originated from his nurseries. "He was born in the State of Massachusetts. As early as 1780, he was seen in the autumn, for two or three successive years, along the banks of the Potomac River in Eastern Virginia. He attended the cider-mills when the farmers made their cider, and picked the seeds from the pomace after the juice had been expressed. This occupation procured for him the sobriquet of Johnny Applesseed. After he had procured a sufficient quantity of seeds for his purpose, amounting to about a half bushel at one visit, he started westward with his sack of seeds upon his back, on foot and alone, to cross the Alleghanies, and to penetrate the wilderness west

of the mountains, embracing what was then known as the 'New Purchase,' and which is now a part of the State of Ohio.

"Years afterward, when the hardy pioneers from Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, scaled the Alleghany Mountains and sought homes in the valleys of the Ohio, they found the little nurseries of seedling apple trees on Braddock's Field, at Wheeling Creek, the Flats of Grave Creek, Holiday's Cove, and at other places along the Ohio Valley.

"The eccentric, but ever amiable Chapman,* was also found here, ready to sell his seedlings to the settlers at a 'fippennybit' apiece. His habits of life were then as they remained until his decease. He would spend a week or ten days among the white settlers, or borderers, then penetrate to his nurseries on the banks of the Tuscarawas, or, as that river was then called in the language of the aborigines, Ne-tusta-raws. At length the fertile soil of Richland County invited this enterprise and industry farther west. Here were traced the foot-prints of Johnny Applesseed. On the banks of the Mohican Creek, at Mansfield, near the present site of the depot of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad, was found one of his seedling nurseries. For years he remained in the vicinity of Mansfield, as his home or headquarters, whence he would make trips of two or three months length, farther west into the wilderness, to attend to his nurseries.

"Near his plantations, which were remote from any habitation, he provided comfortable shelters from the inclemency of the weather. Hollow trees and hollow logs, provided with a deep nest of dry leaves served this purpose in some cases. At his nursery in Sandusky Township, near the present location of Leesville in Crawford County, he erected a shelter by rearing large sections of the bark of an elm tree against a log. Under this he had a home. From this nursery was obtained many of the

* Erected in 1873.

*His real name was John Chapman.

orchards of Springfield Township, Richland County. The father of the writer, Mordecai Bartley, Joseph Welch, Richard Congdon, Matthew Curran and Jonathan Beach, went to this nursery in company, spent the night with Johnny and packed their trees home the next day on horses. They supped and broke their fast in the morning with the recluse, both meals consisting of mush made of Indian meal. The culinary utensils of the household consisted of a camp kettle, a plate, and a spoon.

"The residence of Chapman at Mansfield covered the period of the war of 1812 and several years following it. During the dangers and alarms of this period, Johnny Appleseed was regarded in the light of a protecting angel. On the night of the massacre of Seymour's family on the Black Fork, within a few miles of Mansfield, he left the house of Seymour on foot and entered Clinton, one mile north of Mount Vernon, by sunrise, pausing everywhere on his way to give the alarm. Although I was then but a mere child, I can remember, as if it were yesterday, the warning cry of Johnny Appleseed, as he stood before my father's log cabin door on that night. I remember the precise language, the clear, loud voice, the deliberate exclamation, and the fearful thrill it awakened in my bosom. 'Fly! fly for your lives! the Indians are murdering and scalping Seymours and Copuses.' My father sprang to the door, but the messenger was gone, and midnight, silence reigned without. Many other circumstances incident to the exposed frontier settlements in days of danger which tried men's souls, manifested the cool courage, the discreet foresight, and the mature and deliberate judgment, as well as the fidelity, patience and abnegation of this frontier philanthropist.

"John Chapman was a small man, wiry and thin in habit. His cheeks were hollow, and his face and neck dark and skinny from exposure to the weather. His mouth was small; his nose small, and turned up so much as apparently

to raise his upper lip. His eye was dark and deeply set in his head, but searching and penetrating. His hair, black and straight, was parted in the middle and permitted to fall about his neck. His hair withal, was thin, fine and glossy. He never wore a full beard, but shaved all clean, except a thin roach at the bottom of his throat. His beard was lightly set, and very black. This was his appearance in 1840, when the writer last saw him in Mansfield, and at that time he had changed but little, if any, in general appearance during the twenty-five years preceding. The dress of the man was unique. The writer assumes to say that he never wore a coffee sack as a part of his apparel. He may have worn the off-cast clothing of others; he probably did so. Although often in rags and tatters, and at best in the most plain and simple wardrobe, he was always clean, and, in his most desolate rags, comfortable, and never repulsive. He generally, when the weather would permit, wore no clothing on his feet, which were consequently dark, hard and horny. He was frequently seen with shirt, pantaloons, and a long-tailed coat of the towlinen then much worn by the farmers. This coat was a device of his own ingenuity, and in itself was a curiosity. It consisted of one width of the coarse fabric, which descended from his neck to his heels. It was without collar. In this robe were cut two arm-holes, into which were placed two straight sleeves. The mother of the writer made it up for him under his immediate direction and supervision.

"John Chapman was a regularly constituted minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, according to the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg. He was also a constituted missionary of that faith, under the authority of the regular association of that faith in the city of Boston, Mass. The writer has seen and examined his credentials as to the latter of these. This strange man was a beautiful reader, and never traveled without several of the Swedenborgian

pamphlets with him, which he generally carried in his bosom, and which he was ever ready to produce and read upon request. He never attempted to preach or to address public audiences. In private consultations, he often became enthusiastic, when he would frequently arise to expound the philosophy of his faith. On such occasions, his eyes would flash, his wiry little form would swell, his voice expand, and his clear thought would burst into a startling inspiration of eloquence, complete and consummate, exalted, beautiful, forcible and replete with chaste figures and argumentative deductions. His diction was pure and chaste, and his language simple but grammatical.

"The year of the erection of the old court house in Mansfield, while the blocks of foundation stone and the timber lay scattered upon the public square, a wandering street preacher, of the name of Paine, a man with a long, white beard, who called himself 'The Pilgrim,' entered the town. After blowing a long tin horn which he carried with him, he assembled an audience on the stone and timbers of the court house. In the course of his sermon, he pointed to where Johnny Appleseed lay upon the ground, with his feet resting upon the top of one of the stones, and exclaimed: 'See yon ragged, old, barefooted sinner, and be warned of the paths of sin by his example.' Johnny arose to his feet, folded his hands behind him, under his tow-linen coat, and slowly approached the speaker. As the speaker paused a space, Johnny commenced in this wise: 'I presume you thank God that you are not as other men?' 'I thank God that I am not as you are,' returned Paine. 'I am not a hypocrite, nor am I of the generation of vipers. I am a regularly appointed minister, whether you are or not.' 'Lord be merciful unto me a sinner,' said Chapman, and walked away.

"In the character of John Chapman there was nothing light or frivolous. He was free from all affectation. He never affected the style

or language of the sacred Scriptures. His language was plain, simple and graphic—his manner earnest and impressive. His utterances always commanded respect, and awakened deep and thoughtful consideration from those who heard him. His deportment was uniformly chaste and respectable, and marked by a passive dignity. In his method of thought, he was analytical, and in his line of argument, varying between the inductive and logical. He spoke apparently without effort, in a natural and simple, yet elegant flow of language, to express a deep current of metaphysical reasoning and ethical thought. He penetrated his auditors, apparently without intending to do so, and moved them without knowing it.

"Physically, he was indolent and fond of ease. The writer once watched him, undiscovered, as he was working in his nursery, near the Big Bend in the creek near Mansfield. He lay in the shade of a spreading thorn tree in the center of his nursery, and there, lying on his side, he reached out with his hoe and extirpated only such weeds as were within his reach. He preferred sleeping upon the floors of the farmers, as, he said that the indulgence in the luxury of soft beds would soon beget a bad habit which he could not hope to indulge in his varied method of living.

"This man cherished the kindest feelings toward all living things. His every act and step in life manifested this attribute as the pervading trait of his nature. He was as tender and innocent as a child, and as easily moved to tears by the sorrows of others, or even the sufferings of animals. He has been known to pay the full value of horses, take them from the harness, and, with a blessing, turn them loose to the luxurious pastures of the wilderness, to become their own masters. He was never without money, and frequently furnished the housewives with a pound or two of tea, a great expense at that time, although he held that the indulgence in that aromatic luxury was a dissi-

pation. At one time he bought six breakfast plates at a Mansfield store, and, upon being asked what use he had for them, he replied that he would save dishwashing by having so many; that by eating his meats upon a fresh plate each day he need not wash dishes more than once a week. The truth was, he carried the plates to a poor family near Spring Mills, Richland County, who had a few days before had the misfortune of losing the most of their table furniture by an accident.

"In 1838—thirty-seven years after his appearance on Licking Creek—Johnny noticed that civilization, wealth and population were pressing into the wilderness of Ohio. Hitherto he had easily kept just in advance of the wave of settlement; but now towns and churches were making their appearance, and, at long intervals, the stage-driver's horn broke the silence of the grand old forest, and he felt that his work was done in the region in which he had labored so long. In 1840, he resided near Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, where he had a sister living, and probably made that his headquarters during the nine years that he pursued his eccentric avocation on the western border of Ohio and in Indiana. In the summer of 1847, when his labors had literally borne fruit over a hundred thousand miles of territory, at the close of a warm day after traveling twenty miles, he entered the house of a settler in Allen County, Ind., and was warmly welcomed. He declined to eat

with the family, but accepted some bread and milk, which he partook of sitting on the doorstep and gazing on the setting sun. Later, he delivered his 'news right fresh from heaven' by reading the Beatitudes. Declining other accommodations, he slept as usual on the floor, and in the early morning he was found with his features all aglow with a supernal light and his body so near death that his tongue refused its office. The physician, who was hastily summoned, pronounced him dying, but added that he had never seen a man in so placid a state at the approach of death. At seventy-two years of age, forty-six of which had been devoted to his self-imposed mission, he ripened into death as naturally and beautifully as the seeds of his own planting had grown into fiber and bud and blossom and the matured fruit."*

"He had full many a story to tell,

And goodly hymns that he sung right well;
He tossed up the babies, and joined the boys
In many a game full of fun and noise.

"And he seemed so hearty, in work or play,
Men, women and boys all urged him to stay."

Thus passed from earth one of the memorable characters of pioneer days, but his memory will linger in the hearts of succeeding generations for years to come, and their children will learn to revere the decaying monuments of his industry and benevolence, as the memorials of one whose character, though unbalanced, swayed to the brighter side of human nature.

* Bartley, in the *Mansfield Shield and Banner*.



CHAPTER IV.

THE PROFESSIONS—RESIDENT LAWYERS—THE PRESENT BAR—EARLY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—DIFFERENT SYSTEMS—THE MODERN PHYSICIANS.

THE professions exert a wide influence in a community, and the history of Crawford County would be incomplete without a history of the legal and medical professions. The following sketch of the bar of the county is by Franklin Adams, Esq., and was prepared at our special request for this work :

Crawford County was erected and attached to Delaware County April 1, 1820. In February, 1824, the northern tier of townships was attached to Seneca County for judicial purposes, and on May 1, 1824, the remainder to Marion County. The county was organized April 1, 1826, and soon after Bucyrus was selected as the county seat.

The general surface of the county was a clay soil, covered with rich vegetable mold, and so level that the fallen and decaying timber of the forests and the grasses and rank growths of the prairies were sufficient to obstruct drainage, and present, upon a large proportion of the territory, a series of swails, marshes and sluggish water-courses. Bridges and culverts were few, and mostly of the corduroy style. The houses and barns were constructed of logs, and in the most economical manner. The property of the inhabitants consisted of their lands, and scarcely anything else. Until after the public lands in this part of the country were taken up, the market value of unimproved land was \$1.25 per acre, the Government price.

The Wyandot and the Cherokee Boy reservations, containing about 147,000 acres, were within the original limits of Crawford, and were occupied by the aboriginal inhabitants, about 700 in number, until July, 1843. Thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres of these lands were ceded to the General Government in 1836. The

Indian title to the balance was extinguished by a treaty made at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1842.

The first term of the Common Pleas Court of the county was held at Bucyrus, in the dwelling-house of Lewis Cary, on the south bank of Sandusky River, at the site of the present residence of C. H. Shonert. Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk, was Presiding Judge. He was appointed in 1824, his circuit including all the northwestern part of the State. Upon its organization, Crawford County was attached to it. He continued to discharge the duties of Common Pleas Judge until the fall of 1830. He was then appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a position he held until the close of the session of the Court in Banc, in the winter of 1844-45, when he resigned.

Judge Lane was born at Northampton, Mass., September 17, 1793, and died at Sandusky, Ohio, June 12, 1866. He graduated at Harvard University in 1811. He studied law with Judge Matthew Griswold, at Lyme, Conn., and in 1814 was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Norwich, Conn. In March, 1817, he came to Elyria, Ohio. In May, 1819, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Huron County, and in October of the same year removed to Norwalk. After his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, he accepted the presidency of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and devoted the next ten years to the management of railroads in Ohio. In November, 1835, he was appointed counsel and resident director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, a position he held, with his residence at Chicago, until March 16, 1859, when he resigned and retired to private life. He was a

close student of law, science and general literature, and was prompt and indefatigable in meeting every engagement and discharging every duty. On the circuit, he would patronize the most retired and orderly hotel within a mile or two of the court house, and devote all his leisure time to reading and study. He possessed in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the bar and the people. His opinions contained in the Ohio Supreme Court Reports are monuments of his scholarship, integrity and abilities.

In the winter of 1830-31, Judge Lane was succeeded in the Common Pleas Court by David Higgins, of Norwalk, who held the office of President Judge seven years—a full term. His last appearance on the bench in Crawford County was at the September term, 1837. He was a dignified gentleman, of good abilities and intentions, and of fine personal appearance. He was, however, rather unfortunate in securing the deference to which he was entitled, and in comprehending the motives of others, and in making his own properly understood. This led to frequent unpleasant collisions with members of the bar. Upon the whole, his term was a stormy one, at the close of which he retired to private life. In the winter of 1837-38, Judge Higgins was succeeded by Ozias Bowen, of Marion, who held the office of President Judge for two terms—fourteen years—until the judicial system under the Constitution of 1802 was superseded by that of the Constitution of 1851.

Judge Bowen possessed much shrewdness and ability, and excelled as a chancellor. He discharged his duties honestly and faithfully and to the general satisfaction of the public and the bar. He was born at Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 1, 1805, and died at Marion, Ohio, September 26, 1871. He studied law with Gregory Powers at Canton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar, at that place, September 23, 1828, and soon after commenced practice at Marion. In 1856, he was, by

Gov. Chase, appointed a Judge of the State Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge C. C. Converse, and, in October of the same year, was elected to fill the unexpired term. In 1860, he was one of the Ohio Electors for President of the United States.

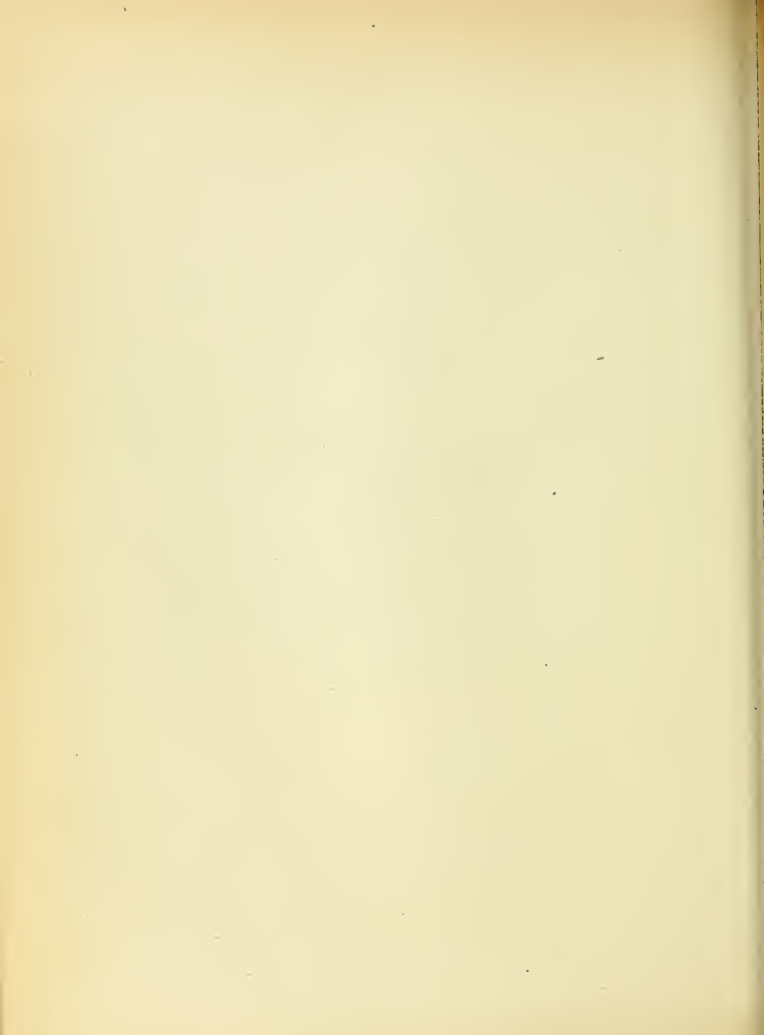
From the organization of the county until February, 1852, the offices of Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court have been filled by the following persons: John Cary, Enoch B. Meriman, John B. French, Jacob Smith, Abel Cary, Josiah Robertson, George Poe, Hugh Welch, Samuel Kuisely, Andrew Failor, Robert W. Musgrave, Robert Lee and James Stewart. These were all gentlemen of character and standing in the community, and discharged their duties well and conscientiously. The earlier records and files of the courts are lost. Once they were partially destroyed by fire; at a later date, the most that remained were taken away in the night by parties against whom indictments were pending. There are no records or files extant of an earlier date than 1831. The Common Pleas journal opens with the March term, 1834.

The first resident members of the bar being young men, without experience or confidence in themselves, the most important business of the courts was conducted by older and more experienced lawyers, residing in neighboring counties, and accustomed to following the circuit, sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback, with about the regularity of the Judges. Among those of this class whose names appear most frequently marked as counsel upon the earlier court dockets are Andrew Coffinberry, James Purdy and John M. May, of Mansfield; Orris Parrish, of Delaware; Ozias Bowen and James H. Godman, of Marion; and Charles L. Boalt, of Norwalk. All of them were earnest, active men, and distinguished *nisi prius* lawyers.

John H. Morrison resided at Bucyrus, and was engaged in the practice of law at the organ-



Frank^m Adams



ization of the county, in 1826, and was the first County Treasurer elected. He was considered a brilliant man, but lacking in the steadiness and perseverance necessary for success and distinction in his profession. He removed to Findlay, Ohio, in 1837, where he died a few years ago. Isaac H. Allen, M. Flick and a Mr. Stanberg located at Bucyrus and practiced law between the years 1826 and 1830. Allen died here in 1828. The others left the place prior to 1830.

Josiah Scott was born in Washington County, Penn., December 1, 1803, and died at Bucyrus, Ohio, June 15, 1879. He graduated with high honors at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1821, taught a classical school at Richmond, Va., and became a tutor at Jefferson College and studied law and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania. He located at Bucyrus and commenced the practice of law in 1829. He represented Crawford, Marion and Delaware Counties in the Ohio Legislature in 1840. In 1850, he removed to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, and continued practice. In 1856, he was appointed by Gov. Chase a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Ranney, and in October of the same year was elected to a full term of five years, and was re-elected in 1861 and 1866. His services as Judge commenced at December term, 1856, and ended February 9, 1872. He removed to Bucyrus in 1870, and at the close of his last term resumed practice. In 1876, he was appointed, by Gov. Hayes, upon the Supreme Court Commission, a body of five members, created in 1875, by Amendment Section 22, Article 4, of the Constitution of Ohio, to dispose of a part of the business then on the dockets of the Supreme Court, with the same jurisdiction and power in respect to such business as the Supreme Court. Upon the organization of the Commission, February 2, 1876, he was elected, by his associates, Chief Judge for one year thereafter. He con-

tinued a member of the Commission until February 1, 1879, the close of its term.

His active business life covers a period of fifty years, the greater portion of which was spent in this community. Nearly all the witnesses of his earlier efforts passed away before him, leaving a succeeding generation the spectators of his later and more mature labors. He was endowed by nature with a fine presence, a genial disposition and sparkling wit, and intellectual faculties and powers of analysis of a very high order. He was thoroughly honest and upright in his dealings and intercourse with others; a Christian gentleman, a scholar, excelling specially in mathematics and the classics; an eloquent advocate and an able and learned lawyer and jurist. No man was ever more thoroughly understood and appreciated at home, and few, indeed, have been so deserving.

George Sweney was born near Gettysburg, Penn., November 1, 1796, and died at Bucyrus, Ohio, October 10, 1877. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; studied law and was admitted to the bar. About the year 1820, he commenced practice at Gettysburg and continued it for ten years. The Gettysburg bar was then distinguished for the abilities and brilliance of its members. In 1830, he removed to Bucyrus and continued practice. While holding the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County, in 1838, he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio District, and was re-elected in 1840. In 1853, he removed to Geneseo, Ill., but returned to Bucyrus in 1856, and, after serving another term as Prosecuting Attorney, retired from the bar. He was of fine personal appearance, intellectual, dignified, engaging in manners, a good public speaker, amiable, honorable and upright, and plain and domestic in his habits. His cases at bar were well managed, but the practice was distasteful to him. He was an excellent scholar and close student of science,

and always preferred the retirement and comforts of home, and a life of literary ease, to the turmoil and controversies of politics and active practice at the bar.

John M. Armstrong was educated at Norwalk Seminary, read law with Judge James Stewart, of Mansfield, was admitted to the bar, and located in practice at Bucyrus in 1838. In 1843, he moved west with the Wyandot Indians, at the junction of the Kaw and Missouri Rivers, where the town of Wyandotte, Kan., now stands. He died several years afterward, at Mansfield, on his way home from a visit at Washington on business connected with the affairs of the Wyandot Indians. Robert Armstrong, his father, had been taken prisoner by the Indians, and lived among them and married a half-blood Wyandot woman, and acquired a tract of land at Fort Ball by the treaty of 1817. John M. Armstrong, the son, was married to a daughter of Rev. Russell Bigelow, a distinguished preacher. He had good business capacities, and was well educated and accomplished.

Ebenezer A. Wood removed from Norton, Ohio, to Bucyrus, in the spring of 1841, and entered upon the practice of law. After remaining about two years, he went to Missouri.

William Fisher, of Marion County, came to Bucyrus in June 1841, and went into practice in partnership with Josiah Scott. He returned to Marion in a year, and continued practice there until his death.

Lawrence W. Hall came to Bucyrus from Cuyahoga County in the spring of 1844 and commenced the practice of law. He held the office of prosecuting attorney of Crawford County, by successive elections, from October, 1845, to October 1851. At the fall election of 1851, the first under the present constitution, he was elected a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, which he held until February, 1857. In 1856, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress, for the

term closing in March, 1857, and continued practice until his death, which occurred at Bucyrus, January 18, 1863. He was kind and genial in disposition, popular in manners, able and successful as a practitioner, and a model of urbanity on the bench, and was more a politician and partisan leader than lawyer. The opposition to the war of the rebellion, developed in this locality, attracted the attention of the Government, and, in 1862, Judge Hall was arrested and nominally held for several weeks a political prisoner, at Camp Mansfield, and finally discharged without further action. In consequence of ill health, he was on parole, and required to report, only as it suited his convenience.

Josiah S. Plants was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and died in Bucyrus, August 23, 1863, of wounds received by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was educated at Ashland Academy, studied law under instruction of Judge Josiah Scott, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Bucyrus, in 1844. In the fall of 1858, he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a five years' term, commencing in February, 1859. He was distinguished for industry, honesty of purpose, devotion to his friends, fidelity to his clients and earnestness and force as a public speaker. His career at the bar and on the bench, was such as to justify the highest expectations of his friends had his life been prolonged.

Joseph E. Jewett came from Wayne County, opened a law office at Bucyrus, in 1844, and continued in practice until the fall of 1848, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has since died.

John Clark, from Richland County, commenced practice at the bar in Bucyrus, in the spring of 1845. He removed to Ashland in 1846, and afterward to Iowa City, where he died.

Enoch W. Meriman was born in Bucyrus, November 17, 1830, and died at Grafton, W.

Va., August 12, 1861. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and continued in practice until the spring of 1861. He volunteered under the President's first call for troops, was elected First Lieutenant of his company and died in camp before the expiration of his enlistment.

Henry C. Rowse was born in Bucyrus in 1835, and died at Rockford, Ill., October 17, 1862. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Bucyrus in 1857, and continued in business about three years. At the time of his death, he held an appointment as clerk in the Interior Department at Washington.

Burr Morris was born September 9, 1829, in Stark County, and died in November, 1866, at Albany, Linn Co., Oreg. He went with his parents to Hancock County in 1834, and was educated in the Common Schools and at Findlay Academy. He read law with Henry Brown, of Findlay, and graduated at Cincinnati Law School in 1855. In 1856, he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Bucyrus. In October, 1861, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County, and re-elected in 1863. In April, 1864, he resigned and removed to Albany, Or., and commenced the practice of law. In June, 1866, he was elected County Judge of Linn County, and died while in office.

William S. Fitzsimmons was born in Crawford County March 8, 1841, and died at Bucyrus, July 11, 1870. He read law with D. W. Swigart, at Bucyrus, and was admitted to the bar March 16, 1868. In March, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went into active service. He was in many skirmishes and engagements, including the first battle of Winchester, Va., and the battle of Antietam, Md. He was severely wounded at Antietam, and finally died from the effects of his wounds.

Samuel J. Elliott was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Bucyrus in August,

1857. In August, 1858, he was appointed by the Governor Probate Judge of Crawford County to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Patterson S. Marshall, and held the office until October 18, 1858, when his successor was elected and qualified. In 1859, he removed to Wapakoneta, where he has since died.

William M. Beer studied law with his brother, Judge Beer, and was admitted to the bar about 1866. He had enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving during the war, and by regular gradation rising to the rank of Captain. After graduating in the law, he engaged for a time in the book business, but finally removed to Humboldt, Iowa, where he practiced law, until his death in 1874.

Robert M. Kelly was born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 8, 1815, and came to Knox County, Ohio, in 1834. He was admitted to the bar July 1, 1842, and removed to Bucyrus and commenced practice August 1, 1842. In 1845, he received from President Polk the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky, and removed to that place in June of that year. He had charge of the sales of the lands of the Wyandot Reservation, and held the office until its removal from Upper Sandusky. In 1852, he was appointed by Governor Wood, the first Probate Judge of Wyandot County, holding the office from January to October of that year. He was elected a Director of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, in January, 1854, and was its President the last year of its separate organization. He originated in its Board of Directors the movement for the consolidation of the three companies owning the continuous line of railroad between Pittsburgh and Chicago, resulting in the organization of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. He was also, for several years, a Director, and Solicitor of the latter company. He was a member of the Ohio Senate for Crawford, Seneca and Wy-

andot Counties, from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1860.

Cyrus Linn removed from Cambridge, Ohio, to Bucyrus in 1853, and entered upon the practice of law. After continuing in practice about three years he returned to Cambridge.

James W. Smith came to Bucyrus from Ashland, in 1842, and after continuing in practice at the bar about two years, returned to Ashland.

John D. Sears read law with Judge Josiah Scott, at Bucyrus. On his admission to the bar in 1844, he entered into partnership with his preceptor, and removed to Upper Sandusky in 1845, and continued the practice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, for Wyandot County.

Abraham Summers, Jr., commenced the practice of law at Bucyrus, in 1850. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County in 1855, and re-elected in 1857. In 1860, he was elected Probate Judge of Crawford County, and re-elected in 1863. He removed to Hicksville, Ohio.

I. F. Price commenced the practice of law in Bucyrus in November, 1851, and after continuing about two years, removed to Fremont, Ohio.

Conrad W. Butterfield commenced the practice of law at Bucyrus, in 1853. In 1860, he removed to Lima, Ohio, and returned to Bucyrus in 1863. In 1876, he removed to Madison, Wis. He is the author of a "History of Seneca County, Ohio;" a "History of Col. Crawford's Expedition against the Indians in 1782" (which has had a wide circulation), and some other works.

Abner M. Jackson was admitted to the bar in September, 1854, and commenced practice at Bucyrus. He was Auditor of Crawford County from March 3, 1851, to March 1, 1855, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County in October, 1859. In 1871, he was elected a Judge of the Fourth Subdivision

of the Third District of the Common Pleas Court, composed of Crawford, Hancock, Marion, Seneca, Wood and Wyandot Counties. He resigned in 1874, and went into practice at Cleveland, Ohio.

Cyrus Sears was born March 10, 1832, in Delaware County, N. Y., and came with his father's family, in January, 1836, to Crawford County, where he remained on a farm until of age. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School April, 14, 1856, and, in June of the same year, was admitted to the bar at Upper Sandusky. He commenced practice at Bucyrus, April 1, 1857, and continued until June 15, 1859, when he removed to Upper Sandusky and continued practice. August 12, 1861, he was enrolled a private, at Cincinnati, in the Eleventh Ohio Independent Battery of Light Artillery, and was promoted to Lieutenant October 12, 1861. He participated in the siege of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and commanded the battery during the siege of Corinth, and also at the battle of Iuka, where his battery lost fifty-six men, and he was severely wounded. In his official order on this battle, Gen. Rosecrans states that "The Eleventh Ohio Battery, under Lieut. Sears, was served with unequalled bravery, under circumstances of danger and exposure, such as rarely, perhaps never, have fallen to the lot of a single battery during the war." In April, 1863, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, afterward named the Forty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, and commanded this regiment at the battle of Milliken's Bend, June 7, 1863. In a letter to his superior officer, dated March 25, 1866, Col. Van E. Young, commanding the post of Vicksburg, says: "Lieut. Col. Sears was specially mentioned in official reports of the battle of Iuka, and recommended for promotion for gallant conduct, by Gens. Hamilton, Rosecrans and Grant. He was also conspicuously gallant at the battle of Milliken's Bend,

commanding his regiment. The present very efficient condition of this regiment is largely attributable to Lieut. Col. Sears. I trust his services may be properly recognized by the Government."

Charles M. Dodson came to Bucyrus from Wheeling, Va., in 1860, and commenced the practice of law. In 1862, he returned to Virginia.

Christopher Elliott was admitted to the bar at Bucyrus, August 31, 1858, and, after continuing in practice for some years, removed to Mansfield.

Matthias Buchman read law with Judge A. M. Jackson, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County, on the resignation of Burr Morris, in April, 1864, and held the office until October, 1865. He now resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Archibald McGregor came to Bucyrus from Canton, Ohio, in 1858, and commenced the practice of law and the publication of the *Crawford County Forum*, and continued until April, 1860, when he returned to Canton.

J. A. Estill came to Bucyrus from Millersburg, Ohio, and commenced the practice of law, in July, 1858, and discontinued practice the following year. He returned to Millersburg.

John B. Scroggs was admitted to the bar June 27, 1861, and commenced practice at Bucyrus. He continued in practice until April, 1863, when he removed to Wyandotte, Kan.

Stephen D. Young came to Bucyrus from New Haven, Huron County, in 1875, and practiced law until 1877, when he removed to Norwalk, Ohio.

Joseph R. Swigart was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Bucyrus in 1859. He went into the army in 1861, and served on the staff of Gen. Milroy, and continued in the service until 1864. He removed to Toledo and served eight years as a Register in Bankruptcy

and Collector of Internal Revenue, and is now in practice at Bowling Green, Ohio.

Walter B. Richie was admitted to the bar in 1874, and commenced practice at Lima, Ohio, as junior member in the firm of Ballard, Richie & Richie. In October, 1876, he came to Bucyrus, and went into practice as a member of the firm of Richie & Eaton. In May, 1879, he returned to Lima.

Robert Lee was born April 20, 1805, in Butler County, Penn. In 1823, he removed with his father's family to Richland, now a part of Crawford County, and located where Leesville is now situated. In the earlier part of his life, he was engaged in the business of farming, and was part owner of a steam flouring-mill, saw-mill, carding machine and fulling-mill, and was also a merchant. In 1836, he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature for Richland County, and was re-elected in 1837. In 1839, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and held the office continuously for ten years. He was elected by the Legislature an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford in 1849, and held the office until February, 1852, when it was abolished by the present Constitution of the State. In 1853, he was elected State Senator for Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot Counties, and was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate, May 1, 1854, and, as such, was presiding officer of that body during the illness of Lieut. Gov. Myers. On March 3, 1854, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Franklin County, and was for a term Mayor of Crestline. In 1869, he was elected Probate Judge of Crawford County, and re-elected in 1872. He is at present a member of the Board of Education of Bucyrus Union Schools. He has acquitted himself well and ably in every situation in which he has been placed, and now, with good health and unimpaired mental faculties, is enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the fruits of an active, blameless and well-spent life.

Wilson C. Lemert was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Bucyrus about the year 1858, and continued until 1862, since which time he has been engaged in other pursuits.

John Hopley came to Bucyrus in 1856, as Superintendent of the Union Schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced practice in partnership with A. M. Jackson. In 1862, he visited England on professional business. On his return in the fall of the same year, he accepted a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, requiring service in the office of Secretary Chase and especial attention to the subject of finance. He was afterward transferred to the Currency Bureau, and had charge of the statistical division. In 1864, he resigned, and engaged in a New York City banking establishment. In 1866, he was appointed Examiner of National Banks for the Southern States and Kansas. In September, 1867, he purchased an interest in the *Bucyrus Journal*, and became editor. The following May, he became sole proprietor of the office. He was appointed Postmaster at Bucyrus, in August, 1870, and held the place until January, 1879. His devotion to the interests of his paper, makes his return to the practice of law a remote possibility.

The following are the present members of the Bucyrus Bar:

Franklin Adams was admitted to the bar in 1836, and commenced practice at Bucyrus in August, 1837. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County from 1838 to 1845.

Stephen R. Harris was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 22, 1824. He was a student of the preparatory department of Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and of Norwalk Seminary, in 1844, and finished his collegiate education at Western Reserve College in 1846. He read law with his uncle, John Harris, at Canton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In June of that year, he opened a law

office at Bucyrus, and became a partner in business with the late Judge Scott, which was continued up to the time of the decease of the latter, except during the time that Judge Scott was on the bench of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Supreme Court Commission.

David W. Swigart was born in Franklin County, Penn., December 12, 1824. He came to Crawford County in November, 1846, and was Deputy Clerk of the courts until April, 1848. He was then appointed Clerk, and held the office until February, 1852. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1852, and immediately commenced practice at Bucyrus. He served in the Quartermaster's Department during the war of 1861, headquarters at Cincinnati, and was President of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway Company, from September, 1869, to August, 1873.

[P. S.—Since the foregoing sketch of Mr. Swigart was penned, his family and friends have been called upon to mourn his sudden and untimely death. On the 25th of November (1880), after having enjoyed a period of unusually good health, he died very suddenly of paralysis of the nerve centers, after an illness of but a few minutes.—HISTORIAN.]

Jacob Scroggs was born at Canton, Ohio, August 11, 1827, of Scotch and German descent. He came to Bucyrus, with his father's family, in 1839; attended the common schools and worked at the hatter's trade until 1848. From that time until 1852, he was engaged as a school-teacher and clerk in a store. He studied law, and in May, 1854, graduated at the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1855, he commenced the practice of law at Bucyrus. The following year he was elected Mayor, and served in that capacity four years. From 1862 until the close of the war of the rebellion, he was Chairman of the Crawford County Military Committee, and enjoyed the con-

fidence of Govs. Tod and Brough. In 1864, he was Presidential Elector for this district, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

James Clements was admitted to the bar August 28, 1854. He was elected Sheriff of Crawford County in 1845 and re-elected in 1847, and held the office of Probate Judge of Crawford County from February, 1864, to February, 1870.

David C. Cahill was admitted to the bar December 20, 1860, and continued in practice at Bucyrus until April, 1865. The next two years he spent in California and Oregon, returning to Bucyrus and resuming practice in June, 1867. In the fall of 1873, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, and held the position from February, 1874, until February, 1880, and then returned to the practice of law.

Ebenezer B. Finley was born at Orville, Wayne County, Ohio, July 31, 1833, and was educated in the common schools. Of his early manhood, he spent five years in Illinois and Kansas and two years in the Rocky Mountain region. In 1859, he located at Bucyrus; studied law with Stephen R. Harris, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1861. In the fall of 1861, he recruited a military company, was elected First Lieutenant, and in October of that year went into the service as part of the Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, serving in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, and was present at the battle of Shiloh. He was disabled by an accident and retired from the service in September, 1862, and resumed the practice of his profession at Bucyrus. In 1876, he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected in 1878, his last term expiring in March, 1881. He is at this time Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and has distinguished himself in the House of Representatives by speeches on the subjects of the silver bill, the equalization of bounties to soldiers, the use of United States Marshals at elections, and by his

committee reports, and especially that upon the affairs of Government printing.

Thomas Beer read law with J. C. Tidball, of Coshocton, Ohio; edited the *Crawford County Forum* from April, 1860, to April, 1862, and was admitted to the bar and went into practice at Bucyrus in 1862. In 1863, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and re-elected in 1865. He represented Crawford County in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, in which he took a prominent part, and as a member of the two most important committees in that body—that of the Judiciary and on Municipal Corporations—found an ample field for the exercise of his sagacity and abilities as a lawyer. In August, 1874, he was appointed by Gov. Allen a Judge of the Fourth Subdivision of the Third District of the Common Pleas Court, composed of Crawford, Hancock, Marion, Seneca, Wood and Wyandot Counties, to fill a vacancy until the next election, occasioned by the resignation of Judge A. M. Jackson. In October of the same year, he was elected by the people to the remainder of the term expiring in February, 1877. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to a full term of five years. He has proved a success as a Judge, as well as a lawyer. The urbanity of his deportment and the accuracy of his opinions command the respect and esteem of the public and the bar.

Anson Wickham was admitted to the bar at Kenton, Ohio, September 14, 1875.

John A. Eaton was born in Crawford County, Ohio, November 17, 1853, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, October 3, 1876, and was a member of the firm of Richie & Eaton until May 14, 1879.

Isaac Cahill read law with Jacob Scroggs, and was admitted to the bar April 4, 1877.

John R. Clymer was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 23, 1834, and was educated at Otterbein University, Ohio. In 1855, he graduated at Granger's Commercial College. He had charge of the High School from 1856 to 1859,

and was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio, from 1860 to 1868, and editor and proprietor of the *Crawford County Forum* from 1868 to 1877. He was admitted to the bar, at Tiffin, April 9, 1878, and commenced practice at Bucyrus.

Theodore F. Shotwell was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Bucyrus, March, 1878.

Daniel W. Lock was educated at Wooster University, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1879.

George Keller was admitted to the bar in 1876.

The former members of the Galion bar were George Crawford, Andrew Poe, M. Virgil Payne, Lewis Bartow and W. A. Hall. The present members are Abraham Underwood, admitted to the bar in 1855. He was Mayor of the city in 1878, and a Justice of the Peace from 1845 to the present time, with the exception of about eighteen months. James H. Marshman. We have been unable to obtain any data of Mr. Marshman's legal life.

Henry C. Richart was born in Richland (now Ashland) County, August 16, 1827, and was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio. He read law with Judges Brinkerhoff & Geddes, at Mansfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar July 12, 1852. His committee of examination were Jacob Brinkerhoff, a member of Congress, and fifteen years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Samuel J. Kirkwood late Governor and now United States Senator of Iowa, and John Sherman, late United States Senator of Ohio, and now Secretary of the Treasury. He was in practice a year at Mansfield after his admission, and in October, 1853, removed to Galion. He was Mayor of Galion three years, from April, 1854, and Postmaster from May, 1861, until August, 1864. He was also a member of the Galion Union School Board for two years, from April, 1872, and a

delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati, in 1876.

James W. Coulter was born July 4, 1846, at West Bedford, Coshocton County, Ohio. He obtained his education at Spring Mountain, Coshocton County, and read law with Judge Thomas Beer, at Bucyrus, and was admitted to the bar August 16, 1865, and immediately thereafter commenced practice at Galion. In 1869, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County, and was re-elected in 1871. He has served as a member of the County Board of School Examiners, and of the Board of Education of the Galion Union Schools.

Seth G. Cummings. He has served as Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County from 1873 to 1877.

Jacob Meuser, admitted to the bar about the year 1874. He was a member of the Legislature from January, 1876, to January, 1880, and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

John De Golley was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg, Penn., in 1871. He removed to Galion in 1874, and commenced practice in 1876. In 1879, he was elected Corporation Attorney, the first to serve under the City Charter.

George W. Ziegler was admitted to the bar in 1876, and elected Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County in 1877, and re-elected in 1879.

Alexander F. Anderson was admitted to the bar in 1869, and located first at Findlay, then at Carey, and removed to Galion in October, 1878. Of George W. Johnson we have no data.

The former members of the bar at Crestline were Lemuel R. Moss, from 1852 to 1854; James W. Paramore, John W. Jenner, Samuel E. Jenner and O. B. Cruzen.

The present members are Nathan Jones, admitted to the bar at Norwalk, April 13, 1855, commenced practice at Crestline in 1856. In 1866, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County and re-elected in 1868. In May, 1876, he was elected Grand Master of the

Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ohio, and in December, 1877, was elected a representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Daniel Babst, Jr., was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1871; P. W. Poole, admitted at Bucyrus, in September, 1865; Frederick Newman, admitted at Mount Gilead in 1867; L. C. Hinman, we have no particulars; G. B. Cruzur, admitted at Bucyrus in 1869.

The following history of the medical profession of Crawford County was written by Dr. George Keller, of Bucyrus, expressly for this work, and will be found of interest to the members of the profession:

In our effort toward writing up the history of the medical profession of Crawford County, we necessarily begin about the year 1820, at which time the county was very sparsely settled, having few or no doctors and few requiring the services of a doctor.

Nearly all of the earliest physicians were imported from Eastern Ohio, and other Eastern States, since it could scarcely be presumed that there were, at that time, any parties engaged in the study of medicine, preparatory to the practice of it.

It might be proper, under these circumstances, to give a brief *resume* of the condition of the profession in those States east of us, in order that we may become better acquainted with the history of the pioneer doctors of the country.

At and previous to the year before mentioned, the greater number of physicians in the east, were what is called regulars—those who bled, blistered, gave mercury, antimony, etc., etc., *secundum artem*. Homeopathy was scarcely known this side of the Atlantic; Thomsonianism was in its infancy, and hydropathy, physiopathy, eclecticism, chrono-thermalism, etc., had not been born into the world.

In the year 1822, the celebrated Dr. Samuel Thomson, having already *invented* a system of

medicine, had it *patented*, as the following document will show:

No. 2866. (Eagle, etc.) Sixth Edition.

THOMSON'S PATENT.

THIS MAY CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE RECEIVED OF
THOMAS M. SARGENT,

Twenty Dollars in full for the right of preparing and using for himself and family, the medicine and system of practice, secured to Samuel Thomson, by letters patent from the President of the United States, dated January 28, 1823, and that he is thereby constituted a member of the FRIENDLY BOTANIC SOCIETY, and is entitled to an enjoyment of all the privileges attached to membership therein.

Dated at Locust Grove, this 27th day of August, 1834.

PIKE, PLATT & Co.,
Agents for Samuel Thomson.

The fortunate individual who, for the consideration of \$20, became possessor of the above document, further agreed "in the spirit of mutual interest and honor, not to reveal any part of said information to any person, except those who purchase the right, to the injury of the proprietor, under the penalty of forfeiting their word and honor, and all right to use the medicine."

Accompanying the letters patent was a 24mo. book of 168 pages of texts, and a supplement of twenty-eight more, which was supposed to contain all that was necessary to know in the departments of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, practice, surgery, midwifery and chemistry.

While Hippocrates, the "father of medicine," wrote many "aphorisms," Thomson had but one: "*Heat is life, and cold is death;*" and as a result, all that was necessary in order to treat a case was to keep the patient warm—*hot* in fact. This was accomplished mainly by *pepper*, *lobelia* and *steam*.

Thomson and his *confreeres*, used in particular six preparations which were applicable to almost any form of disease, and in any stage of it. No. 1, lobelia; No. 2, cayenne pepper; No. 3, bayberry root bark, white pond lily root and

inner bark of hemlock ; No. 4, bitters made of bitter herb, bayberry and poplar bark, one ounce of each to a pint of hot water and a half a pint of spirit ; No. 5, cough syrup ; No. 6, tincture of myrrh and cayenne pepper.

These six preparations, with a steaming, were supposed to be competent to cure almost any form of disease, curable or incurable.

The following case, "selected at random," will serve to illustrate treatment of rheumatism. The Doctor ordered a large iron kettle to be filled with water and brought to boiling point. The kettle being removed from the fire, the patient was divested of most of his clothing, a couple of sticks placed across the kettle for him to sit on, and a blanket thrown about him to retain the steam. Either from lightness of the sticks or too great weight of the patient, the sticks gave way and the unhappy subject of treatment found himself *a posteriori* at the bottom of the kettle. This sudden, excessive, and untimely application of the principle of health—heat—as might naturally be inferred, aroused all the evil passions of the patient, and the fears of the Doctor who beat a precipitate retreat, followed by the victim, and the race was only concluded when a fortunate stream of water separated the pursuer and pursued. It need hardly be remarked that the treatment was a success.

As time progressed other vegetables were added to the *materia medica*, until it became much more extensive. These worthies went about the country, abusing the "calomel" doctors, who were killing people, as they said, by blisters, bleeding, opium, tartar-emetic, etc.

Dr. Thomson believed, with the ancient philosophers, that there were only four elements, fire, air, earth and water, as the following lines, taken from one of his poems, will show.

"My system's founded on the truth,
Man's Air and Water, Fire and Earth,
And death is cold, and life is heat,
These, tempered well, your health's complete."

The Doctor, of course, condemned nearly all the medicines used by the "regulars," especially saltpeter, which he says "has the most certain and deadly effects upon the human system of any drug that is used as medicine. Being in its nature cold, there cannot be any other effects produced by it than to increase the power of that enemy to heat."

In our boyhood days, we heard a celebrated professor of this system boast that he never graduated a young man in less than six weeks, but even this was seemingly asking too much, since the "average" boy of twelve years might make himself thoroughly familiar with the system in a few hours. This aged doctor was also a preacher, and was thought at times to be given somewhat to exaggeration in his statements. On being talked to on that subject, he said he had always been aware of his tendency to that weakness, and had shed barrels of tears on account of it. This class of doctors has become extinct.

Another system of medicine in full blast forty-five years ago, was the uroscopian or water doctor. These gentlemen did not subject the urine to a chemical test or anything of that nature, but pretended to diagnose all kinds of disease, without seeing the patient—requiring only a sample of the water. This they shook up smelled—wormed out of the messenger all they could, and guessed at the remainder. It need hardly be remarked that they were frequently terribly victimized by pretended bearers of "samples."

The great panacea with many of this school, was the celebrated "blood physic," made up of juniper berries, epsom salts, senna leaves, etc. An ordinary dose of this, properly prepared, would nearly fill a gallon pot. Many years ago, we were attending a patient suffering from a lingering form of fever, and on making a visit found a pot full of this mixture ready for administration, it having been prescribed by the uroscopian. Two days afterward the poor pa-

tient ceased to require the services of any doctor, having gone, in the words of the New Jersey poet, to that place,

"Where few physicians go."

This class of doctors has also become extinct, or nearly so.

In the early settlement of the country, and for many years afterward, there was a tribe of doctors called *par excellence*, the "Indian doctors." Many persons supposed that the red man—the untutored child of nature—because he did not know anything else, ought to be, and really was, a first-class doctor.

It was often remarked that while the educated physician might be good enough for ordinary cases of disease, the obstinate, obscure, and really difficult cases could be most successfully managed by the Indian doctor. White men who had lived for awhile among the Indians, or had even been chased by one, was supposed to have imbibed their peculiar skill, and ranked among the first physicians of the land. It need scarcely be remarked that the Indian knows nothing of disease or remedies for it, and that their prescriptions, as a general rule, have in them no more medical virtues than can be found in a decoction of oat straw. The Indian doctor is far from being extinct, as the current literature of patent medicine almanacs abundantly demonstrates.

Before concluding this part of our subject, we must make mention of a certain kind of "regular doctors," who were very common in the early settlement of the country. Many young men, thinking they might as well be doctors, would spend a few days, weeks or months in the office of some physician and then "go out West," to practice. Fifty years ago, almost any point west of Mansfield was "out West." The only requisites in this system of practice, was a horse, a few drugs and a respectable amount of what the Arkansas doctor called the three "I's"—ignorance, impudence and independence. During our boyhood, two young men brought

up in Wayne County, happened to meet in one of the western counties of the State. Mutually recognizing each other, one of them cried out, "For God's sake, H——, don't tell on me, for I can purge 'em and puke 'em as good as anybody."

Many of them relied largely on their experience—that is—they had taken during their lives an occasional dose of pink and senna, calomel and jalap, castor oil, had been bled and blistered and had not forgotten the effects of them, or why they had taken them. Happily for the people, "out West" has no longer any existence, and this kind of doctors are found more rarely. Fifty years ago, the country was new, people suffered much and often from the malarious influences almost universally prevalent, and in pain and distress were ready to accept the services of any one calling himself doctor, without stopping to inquire as to his antecedents.

Some of these doctors began business with a self-constituted diploma, resembling very much the one which may be found in the comedy of Moliere, entitled "Le Malade Imaginaire, or the Hypochondriac," which reads thus :

Ego cum is to boneto
Venerabile et docto
Dono tibi et concedo,
Virtutem et puisanciam :
Medicandi
Purgandi
Seignandi
Percundi
Taillandi
Coupandi et
Occidendi
Impune per totam terram.

A liberal translation of this mongrel Latin and French would seem to declare that the newly fledged doctor is duly empowered to dose, purge, bleed, cut and kill with impunity, throughout the entire earth.

When these doctors encountered severe forms of disease they were about as successful

as the celebrated firm of Sangrado and Gil Blas, the latter remarking that when a malignant form of fever made its appearance in one of the cities of Spain, under their treatment it was never necessary to visit a patient but once, for on the second one he was either dead or moribund, and that they made more widows and orphans in six weeks than were made during the siege of Troy.

One of our early acquaintances who went West was called to see a boy who was drunk. Not understanding precisely the nature of the case, he informed the parents that it was a case of Asiatic cholera.

Thus far we have been showing up the unpleasant and farcical side of the picture—now let us turn to a more pleasing one.

During the times we have been speaking of there were numbers of young men in the East who obtained as good an education as their resources permitted, studied medicine two or three years in the office of some practitioner, and starting from home on horseback, with all their worldly effects, traveled in many instances hundreds of miles, in order to come West for the purpose of really practicing medicine—meaning faithfully and honestly to relieve, as far as possible, suffering humanity.

When time permitted, they read such books as they had, procured others as soon as practicable, took such periodicals as were within reach, and gave their lives to the duties of their profession, each day endeavoring to learn more and more of its mysteries. They sacrificed home, early friendships and associations, forsook the comforts of civilization and refinement and came to an almost howling wilderness, with all its lack of comforts, for the purpose of practicing what they believed to be a noble and honorable profession, and for all this hoping only to secure for themselves future homes and an honorable place in society. The few surviving pioneers hold these men in grateful remembrance, and are ready to accord to them

their justly deserved measure of praise, and thank them for many an act of mercy and kindness extended to them in their hours of affliction, pain and death.

With these prefatory remarks, we commence our list of the doctors of Crawford County, at the same time thanking many of the profession and others for the aid they have so kindly extended to us in the work.

Bucyrus.—Dr. Rhodes, most probably the first physician of the place, came here in the latter part of the year 1822, a few months after the village was laid out. He remained but a short time, and we have been able to gather but little of his history during his stay, and do not know what became of him after he left. While here, he *partially* extracted a tooth for an aunt of Dr. Squiers, of Sulphur Springs. When the tooth was nearly out of the socket, he pushed it back in place, remarking that it would never ache again—a statement which was verified by the after-history of the tooth, which remained *in situ* many years afterward, but never ached. We need scarcely remark that there were no dentists in those days, and when teeth became troublesome, the doctor was called upon to extract them. Doctors, for this purpose, did not use the various kinds of forceps now in use, but an instrument called very often a *pullicon*. This operated on the principle of the *cant-hook*, having a *point d'appui*, or fulcrum, and a hook. The fulcrum was placed on the tooth and *gum*, on the inside, usually, while the hook passed over it and caught it as low down as possible. By a simple “turn of the wrist,” the tooth came out or was broken off—frequently the latter, leaving the patient in a worse condition than before, since the doctor was not usually provided with the necessary instruments to remove the remaining portion. We are not acquainted with the etymology of the name “pullicon,” but suppose it had reference to the fact that it frequently pulled the tooth in a great variety

of directions before pulling it out. No fee was paid the doctor for tooth-extracting, the patient usually remarking that "it hurt bad enough without paying anything for it." A few years later some of the doctors occasionally ventured to charge a "shilling" for such services.

Dr. McComb (or McCombs) came here in 1823. He was quite a popular physician, and had the confidence of the few settlers who were then here. He was a man of pleasant address; was well calculated to make friends; had good common-sense; was "well read," as the expression goes, and was a man of much experience. His usefulness during his latter years was much impaired by a too great fondness for strong drink. He died, about 1836, at the residence of the parents of Dr. Fitzsimmons, about three miles southeast of Bucyrus. The immediate cause of death was a fall from his horse, death ensuing a few hours afterward. His wife also died here.

Dr. Hobbs came here about 1824 or 1825, and remained until about 1832. His wife, in 1830, taught what was among the first schools of the village. Dr. Hobbs, after leaving here, went to Indiana; remained there some time, then came back to Mount Vernon, Ohio, at which place he died two or three years since, at the age of eighty-three or eighty-four years. A number of the early physicians of Crawford remained but a short time, since the practice of medicine in those early days required a great deal of physical and moral energy. The country was sparsely settled. Instead of roads, there were mere trails, almost impassable the greater part of the year, on account of mud and water; frequently not even these, but simply paths leading from one lonely cabin to another. South of town, on the "plains," some of the natural grasses attained a height of six or eight feet, and one of the earlier physicians (Dr. Merriman) informed us that in riding along these paths, flanked by the long grass, his clothing would be completely wetted through

by the dews in his nightly rides. Besides, as nearly all the settlers were poor and frequently sick, the Doctor was not in the habit of getting much ready pay, and had, as a matter of course, to await the time when his patrons would be able to settle their bills—usually a long way in the future, and often *never*. People sick nearly all the working months of the year were illy prepared to pay doctors' bills. Under these discouraging surroundings, the Doctor, as far as his physical wants were concerned, fared about as badly as his patrons.

Dr. Pierce came here from the State of New York, about the year 1825. He was then a widower, with two children, and soon afterward married Miss Mary Carey. In addition to practicing medicine, he kept a "tavern," in a building across the street from Mrs. Rogers', on the lot now occupied by Mr. Christian Shonert. He remained here seven or eight years, and then "went West." The old settlers speak of him as a man of fair attainments and a good citizen.

Dr. Willis Merriman was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1801, and came to Ohio in 1817, studied medicine in Norwalk, Ohio, in the years 1822 and 1823, practiced there for some time, coming to Bucyrus in 1827. He continued in practice here until the death of his first wife in 1834. (Her maiden name was Lois Cook, of Mansfield.) Dr. Merriman, in 1835, entered into the mercantile business, which he followed until 1853. He gave us the following anecdote, connected with his early mercantile life: In those days, it was customary for merchants to have on their counters a bottle of whisky for the entertainment of all those who wished to partake. As some of the Wyandot Indians were in the habit of visiting the town, especially on Saturdays, he placed on his counter, on a certain Saturday morning, a bottle of tincture of cayenne pepper, instead of whisky, for their especial benefit. Pretty soon a red man came in, took a drink, and as soon as he

was able to speak, slyly remarked to the Doctor—"Leave him be, more Injun outside."

Dr. Merriman was, for several years, one of the Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, and its first President. He retired from this position January 1, 1855, on the consolidation of the railroad companies into the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, becoming at the same time one of the Directors of the new organization, which position he held until 1868. He was also Deputy U. S. Collector from 1863 to 1865.

Dr. Merriman was a man of sterling integrity, noted for his real goodness of heart, and always a gentleman—traits of character which won for him the respect and esteem of all. His mental powers were vigorous, and his knowledge varied and extensive. He died in Bucyrus August 30, 1873.

Dr. Sinclair came here about 1830, and remained until 1836. He went from here to Maumee City, where he did a very successful business, pecuniarily and otherwise. He was a popular physician, and had the confidence of the people generally.

Dr. Douglas came here in 1835, and remained until October 1850, when he went back to New York. He was a man of fine professional and literary attainments, and in every sense of the word a gentleman. Every act and every word of his was well considered, and under no circumstances did he ever permit himself to be vulgar, or anything approaching thereto.

Dr. Andrew Hetich was born and brought up in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penn.; received a liberal education for those times, studied medicine and located in Bucyrus, in 1835. His wife not liking the place, he returned to Chambersburg, but finally came back in 1839, resumed practice, which he continued until a short time before his death in 1860. Dr. Hetich was a gentleman of respectable professional attainments, pleasant and affable in his manners, acquainted with nearly every

person in the community, and generally respected.

Dr. G. A. Hetich, a cousin of Dr. Andrew Hetich, was also born and reared in Chambersburg, Penn.; came to Ohio in 1835, located in Bucyrus, and practiced his profession until his death in 1844. Dr. G. A. Hetich, both in a literary and professional sense, was a gentleman of more than ordinary attainments, had the confidence of the general public, but almost uninterrupted bad health prevented him from doing a very large amount of general practice, which in those times implied a vast amount of physical exertion. Buggies and carriages were almost unknown, and nearly impracticable, on account of the generally new and bad state of the roads, consequently the country doctor was compelled to go on horseback or on foot.

Dr. A. M. Jones was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and came with his parents to Ohio in 1817, settling in Lorain County. He came to Bucyrus in December, 1835, and practiced medicine for ten years; after which he became associated with Samuel Clapper in the woolen-mill business, which partnership lasted three years, he then selling out to Clapper. He has not given any attention to the practice of medicine for the past thirty years, having turned his attention largely to the real estate business, in which he has been remarkably successful.

Dr. Boehler (a German) came here in 1837, and remained until 1841 or 1842, when he went to Tiffin, and some time afterward died there. He belonged to the uroscopians, a class of doctors which we have already attempted to describe.

Dr. William Geller came here in 1840, and remained until 1844, going to Mount Gilead on the erection of the new county of Morrow. While here, he was elected County Treasurer, and soon after went to California. He is well spoken of by such of our old citizens as were acquainted with him.

Dr. Jacob Augenstein read medicine with Dr. Boehler, already mentioned, began practicing about 1842, and continued in the business until about 1862. He resides at present in Napoleon, Ohio. He also belonged to the uroscopian or water doctor system of practice.

Dr. Hauck, a compound doctor, made up of homeopathy and uroscopy, came here in 1843, and remained until his death a few years after.

Dr. Frederick Swingley was born in Maryland; came to Ohio, and commenced practice in Chesterville, in 1835. He remained at the latter place until December, 1844, when he located in Bucyrus, and has been in continuous practice since. He served several years as surgeon during the rebellion. During the years, especially 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, we remember that Dr. Swingley did quite a large amount of surgical practice in and about Bucyrus.

Dr. Haas, a German Jew, came here in 1845, pretending to be a dentist, and was the first one offering himself in that capacity to the people of the place. That he was not always a doctor, we learn from a poem purporting to have been written by him, a verse or two of which is as follows:

"A Jew pettler once I was,
And pettled round my vares,
But now a doctorman I pes,
Vich makes the peoples stares.
Ven first on Bucyrus I vas vent,
I pe'est not comed dere long,
Until I see a pooty cal,
Vich makes me write dis song."

The Doctor wore expensive clothing, sported considerable jewelry, and had really a magnificent set of dental instruments, for those times, at least, but which, unfortunately, he did not know how to use, and soon left the place.

Dr. Cochran Fulton was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 22, 1819, and when quite a young man came with his parents to Ohio. He read medicine in Stark County, and came here to engage in practice in 1845. Graduated in Eclectic Medical Institute in Cin-

cinnati in 1848, and has been engaged in practice since. During a period of thirty-five years' practice, he has always enjoyed a fair share of the public patronage. The drug and book store opened by him in 1861 is the oldest establishment of the kind in the town, and probably in the county.

Dr. Robert T. Johnson also came here in 1845, from Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, practiced a short time, but soon engaged in the drug and book business, which business he still carries on.

Dr. Potter, belonging to the "lobelia, pepper and steam" system, came here in 1847, and remained several years. When questioned as to the particular system of medicine which he practiced, his answer usually was "Anti-poison, if you please." This he repeated so frequently that the boys about town dubbed him, "Dr. Anti-poison, if you please." He engaged boarding in town by the meal, and when he had a patient in the country, usually managed to "happen round" about meal-time, and by this dodge lived quite economically. We have not been able to learn of anything redounding much to his reputation in any direction.

Dr. Robert Sweeny read medicine here, and began practicing in 1847. He remained here until the spring of 1851, when he went to Marion, where he has since resided, and where he has always enjoyed the public confidence.

Dr. Applebaugh came here in 1848, stayed three or four years, and then went to Philadelphia, Penn., and engaged in the commission business. We have heard that he received consignments from parties here, the returns of which were not considered very satisfactory. He is said to have been very fond of fishing, etc., and was a good performer on the violin.

Dr. Samuel Long came here in 1849, and remained two years. He was well educated, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of fine literary tastes, and being in easy circumstances did not give much attention to the

practice of his profession. We have learned that during the rebellion he held an important place in the Medical Department of the army, at Washington.

Dr. Barsham, a homeopathist, came here in 1850, and remained two years.

Dr. James Milott came in 1851, and died here in 1853. He was an eclectic.

Dr. Francis Meyer was born in Frankfort, Germany; attended the schools of the city, and received his medical education at the universities of Tubingen, Heidelberg and Halle. After graduation, he passed what might be called the State Board of Examiners, and served for several years as surgeon in the Schleswig-Holstein war. He came here in 1851, and continued in the practice of medicine until broken in health, about five years ago. Dr. Meyer, receiving a classical education in his early life, has, by constant reading of the best authors, added largely to his original stock of knowledge, and has always had the confidence of a large portion of the citizens of Bucyrus and vicinity. Being a gentleman of fine literary and artistic tastes, his office and rooms have always been the repository of many articles of virtu, rare and valuable.

Dr. W. R. S. Clark came here in 1852, practiced until 1857, when he became a partner of Dr. Fulton in the drug business. He bought the interest of Dr. F. in this business in 1860, and carried it on until about 1867, when he sold out and removed to Indiana. He served as surgeon for several years during the rebellion.

Dr. Rogers, an eclectic, came here in 1853, and went to Illinois in 1855.

Dr. M. C. Cuykendall was born in Cayuga County, N. Y.; came to Ohio when a young man, read medicine in Plymouth, Ohio, and began practicing in Ganges, Ohio, in 1854. He came to Bucyrus in 1857, and remained in practice until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he entered the military service as surgeon, and before the close of the war reached the posi-

tion of Medical Director. Since 1865, he has devoted his attention largely to the practice of surgery, in which department he has the confidence both of the profession and the public at large. He has held for several years past the position of Professor of Gynecology in the Medical College of Columbus. His failing health, caused by disease of the bowels, contracted during the term of his military service, has prevented him to a certain extent from doing much active work during the past two or three years.

The following persons, in addition to those already mentioned, are practicing in Bucyrus at present:

Dr. E. P. Penfield, homeopathist, came in 1861.

Dr. Fitzsimmons, in 1871.

Dr. Kissner, 1871.

Dr. Carson, 1876.

Dr. Krider, 1877.

Dr. Chesney, in drug business since 1874.

Dr. Georgia Merriman, since 1879.

Dr. Bonar, came present season (1880).

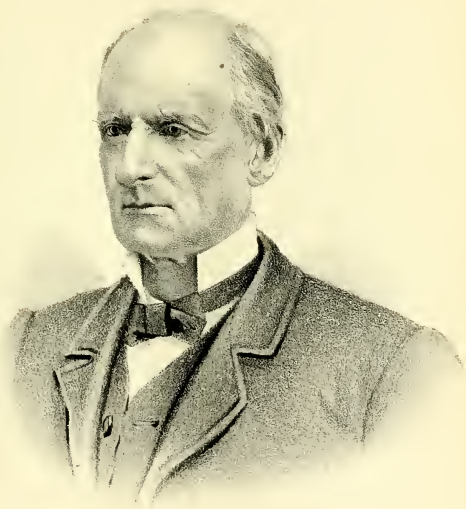
Dr. Atwood, present season.

Dr. McNutt, has resided here for past seven or eight years.

Dr. Price, a botanic, located on the Johnson farm, seven miles south of Bucyrus, about the year 1837; remained in the neighborhood about fifteen years, and then went to Illinois.

Occola.—Dr. J. N. Richie read medicine with Dr. Leander Firestone, of Wayne County, Ohio, and Dr. Henry Hontz, of Canal Fulton, Stark County; graduated at Willoughby Medical College, and commenced the practice of medicine at this place in 1847, and has been in active practice ever since. He is a gentleman, pleasant in address, affable at all times and to all persons, familiar with the details of his profession, energetic in business, and consequently obtained and has always retained the confidence of his many patrons.

During his professional life here, many physicians, at different times, have located, but



F. Swingle

soon finding the field unprofitable, sought locations elsewhere. In the spring of 1874, he entered into partnership with Dr. William O. Hanby, a young man of great promise, which partnership was abruptly broken up by the untimely death of the latter in October, 1879. He has recently taken as a partner Dr. John Chesney, son of Dr. Chesney, of Bucyrus.

Dr. Richie received a kick from a horse, about a year since, which caused the loss of one eye, and has otherwise so much affected his health, that he is scarcely able, much of the time, to endure the fatigue attendant on a country practice.

Dr. Hahn, now of Three Locusts, began practicing here in 1852, but remained only eight months, going then to New Winchester, where he remained until 1867.

Dr. Fruth located here in autumn of 1879, and still remains.

This has always been a good field for the practice of medicine, since that portion of the county west of it was settled, many years after the other portions, on account of its being part of the Wyandot Reservation.

From this circumstance, malarious diseases are still much more prevalent here, than in that part of the county east of it.

Sulphur Springs, or Annapolis.—The first physician that came to this place, as far as we can learn, was a Dr. Kelley. He located here in 1836 or 1837, but remained only a short time.

He was succeeded by Drs. Barnitz, Smith, Palmer, Chapman and Griffith, none of whom remained any considerable length of time.

Dr. Geo. Zeigler located here in 1840, and remained until his death in February, 1872. Dr. Zeigler had a good practice during his entire professional life. He acquired the habit of making long professional rides, for the purpose of visiting patients scattered over quite an extent of territory, frequently being from home for two or three days, often sleeping on the floor in preference to going to bed. All this told on

his general health, which was much impaired during his latter years.

His neighbor, Dr. Squiers, advised him to give up his night riding and hard work generally, but he replied that he "might as well die at his post," and finally did so, being overtaken by a severe attack of lung disease, when about two miles from home, stopped at the nearest farm-house and remained until death, which occurred two or three days after.

Dr. John B. Squiers was born in Washington County, N. Y., May, 1818. Came with his parents to Liberty Township, Crawford County, Ohio, in the autumn of 1822. In 1835, he attended school at Norwalk, Ohio, one term of three months, began the study of medicine with Dr. Zeigler in 1845, and commenced practice with him in 1848, after having attended a course of lectures in Cincinnati, and graduated at the latter-named city in 1853. Since that time, although much crippled, and frequently really unfitted for the laborious duties of a country practitioner, he has constantly been at his post.

He is emphatically a self-made man, and, although never receiving the advantages of a literary education at any college or other institution of learning, has been a diligent student for the past forty-five years; has read general literature quite extensively, and has always been a reader of the serial medical literature of the day. As far as we know, he has deservedly the entire confidence of the people with whom he has been so long associated.

We have never heard him speak unkindly of a brother practitioner, nor have we ever heard any one accusing him of the commission of any act derogatory to the dignity of the profession.

About the year 1844, there was in the place, for a short time, a doctor usually styling himself C. Turley, M. D., of whom we have never heard any one speak very kindly. He was thought to have in his composition a more than ordinary amount of impudence, as the following

anecdotes will show: When practicing in West Liberty, he called an old gentleman across the street, as he wished to see him. The victim waded the deep mud, in order to reach him, when the Doctor wished to know whether he could give him change for a dollar bill! When in Sulphur Springs, he sent his boy to Dr. Squiers' office with a message that he wished to see him. Dr. Squiers left his business and repaired to the Doctor's office as hastily as possible, and on his arrival was asked whether he could lend him an ounce of quinine. On a certain occasion, the Doctor went into the old-fashioned "bar-room" of the old-fashioned "tavern," and at once placed himself between a facetious old gentleman and the stove, completely cutting off his supply of heat and disturbing his range of vision. The old gentleman at once cried out, "Cramps, cramps!" and, raising both legs and throwing forward his hands, precipitated the Doctor on the hot stove. The latter soon righted himself, but, a second attack of convulsions coming on, he was again thrown against the stove. The convulsive attack then ceasing, the Doctor was permitted to make his escape.

Drs. Zimro and Patterson practiced here about 1870, but neither remained long. Dr. M. M. Carothers has been located here since 1872. Dr. H. S. Bevington has been practicing and carrying on the drug business since 1872.

Richville.—Dr. Fairbanks located here in 1848 and remained until 1858. He was succeeded by Dr. Peitzel, who remained until 1863. He died in Missouri a few years ago. He was succeeded by Dr. Urias Tupps, who remained until his death, in 1873. Dr. Zeigler, son of the late Dr. Zeigler, of Sulphur Springs, has been here since 1871.

West Liberty, or Liberty Corners.—Dr. Wood commenced practicing here about 1843, and died of typhoid fever in 1847. He was a gentleman of fine attainments, and his death was universally regretted.

Dr. Thomas C. Aiken succeeded him, and practiced here until the autumn of 1851. The writer of this sketch was here from May, 1851, to May, 1860.* There were several other physicians here between 1851 and 1865, but none remained any length of time. The place has been without a doctor for the past fifteen years.

De Kalb.—Dr. Carleton came to this place in 1831 or 1832, and remained for several years. In addition to practicing medicine, he sold dry goods in a log building standing on the lot afterward occupied by David Anderson and others, at the junction of the Plymouth road and the one running north through Vernon Township. He is remembered by a number of the early settlers, who speak of him as a man of considerable ability.

Dr. R. A. N. Be was born in the State of Rhode Island about the year 1798. He received a tolerably liberal education, and graduated at one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia. He came West about 1830, and at first located in Southeastern Indiana, but, not being satisfied with the country, came back to Ohio and located at this place in the year 1836. He continued to practice here until 1854, when he went to Van Wert County, Ohio, and remained there about ten years, coming back to De Kalb in 1864. In December, 1865, he had an apoplectic attack, which very considerably impaired his mental powers, and he resided with the writer from February, 1866, to July, 1867, when he visited his brother in Galesburg, Ill., dying there the following December. Although quite eccentric in many particulars, and peculiarly reticent in everything pertaining to his early life, he was a man of much more than ordinary ability and attainments.

*Dr. Keller, the author of this excellent sketch of the medical profession, is too modest to say anything of himself, but the historian deems it due to him that he should have a place with the other physicians of the county, and feels it his duty to add this notice. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Harley. In 1846-47, he attended the Cleveland Medical College, and, in the winter of 1852-53, graduated at Cincinnati. After several years at West Liberty, he located in Bucyrus, in the fall of 1861, where, with the exception of two years, he has ever since remained, ranking among the leading physicians of the town.

He devoted his time, when not professionally engaged, to reading, both professional and otherwise, and in his office there might always be found rare medical works not usually found in the office of the country practitioner, with the best serial medical and other literature. He was a good practitioner, a reliable friend and a strictly honest man. The following points connected with his early history, not known during his life in De Kalb, will explain many things in his private life, which were regarded, generally, as eccentricities. When reading medicine, he was thrown from a horse, fracturing his skull, and otherwise injuring him, the result of which was the impairment of his intellectual faculties to a considerable extent and for some length of time. While in this state, he was sent by his preceptor to visit a patient. The mother was highly incensed at the doctor for sending a crazy man (as she expressed herself) to visit her daughter, and so informed the young man. The Doctor, on hearing himself thus spoken of, determined to leave the country at once, go West, change his name, and forever cut loose from his then friends and relatives, arguing that if he kept up any correspondence with them, that his history would soon follow him wherever he might go, and destroy his future prospects. He accordingly went to Indiana, as we have stated, changed his name from Roman Babcock to Rom A. N. Be, by which name he was known until his death. During the long, weary years from 1830 to 1866, he never once communicated directly or indirectly with mother, brothers, sisters, or other relatives—completely dead to every friend and associate of his youthful days. His many surviving friends will now understand why he was always so reticent in reference to his early life and family.

Dr. R. Cahill, from Wayne County, Ohio, practiced here from April, 1846, to April, 1848, when he returned to Wayne County, afterward went to Bluffton, Allen County, Ohio, at which place he died a few years ago.

Dr. Henry Mack practiced here during the summer of 1846; also the writer.

Dr. Thos. A. Mitchell practiced here from 1850 to 1872 or 1873.

Dr. H. S. Bevington, now of Sulphur Springs, from 1855 to 1861.

Dr. Benjamin McKee has been practicing here for the past seven or eight years.

Leesville.—As far as we have been able to learn, Dr. John McKean located at this point in the year 1834. The road known as the Columbus and Sandusky State road had been cut out but for a short time, and was, at best, little, short of a succession of "corduroys," while a large part of the country north and northeast of the place was little better than a swamp. Under these unfavorable circumstances Dr. McKean, to use a familiar expression, "grew up with the country," and had no competitor, as far as we have been able to learn until 1847, when Dr. Peter Rupp began practicing, and remained until 1853 or 1854, when he went to South Bend, Ind., where he still resides and is engaged in the drug business.

In 1853, Dr. Adrian located here and remained about a year. We have heard him spoken of as a gentleman of considerable ability.

Dr. McNutt practiced here from 1857 to 1859, went thence to Caroline, remained there a short time, then located in New Washington, at which place he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he entered the army.

Dr. Clutter has been practicing here for past seven or eight years.

Benton, or Poplar.—As far as we have been able to learn, Dr. Peitzel was the first physician of the place, coming here about 1844 or 1845, and remaining until 1858, when he went to Richville (see Richville). Dr. Bissel came about the same time, but did not remain long. Dr. John Atwood practiced here from 1846 to 1849, going then to Galion and afterward to McCuchenville.

Dr. Yates came here soon after Dr. Atwood, and remained three years.

Dr. D. Alvord came here in 1847 and remained until 1873, when he removed to Bloomville, at which place he still resides. Dr. Alvord, soon after his arrival here, engaged in an active and laborious practice, which he kept up until 1863, when bad health compelled him to give up active practice to a very great extent. Although entirely unassuming, he is a gentleman of marked ability, both in a professional and literary sense, and always had the confidence of the people of Benton and vicinity.

Dr. Jones, now of Nevada, located here in 1863, and remained until 1865.

Dr. Porter came in 1865, and left in 1866, going to Michigan.

Dr. Beiler came here shortly after Dr. Porter, remained two years, and then went back to Europe.

Dr. Jacob practiced here from 1871 to 1877, then went to Bucyrus.

Dr. Jerome Bland has been here since 1868.

Dr. Schwan came here in 1877, and still remains. Dr. Schwan graduated in 1867, practiced in Peoria, Ill., and afterward in Dubuque, Iowa, where he held the position of lecturer on Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene in the Zwingle Normal Institute.

New Washington.—Dr. Andrews located here in 1840, when the village was made up of a very few log cabins, but remained only about one year. During his short stay he lost two children, which apparently disheartened him so much that he returned East.

Dr. Main came here in 1842, and remained two years.

Dr. Stoutenour came about 1845, and left in 1851.

Dr. Wandt succeeded Dr. Stoutenour, but after a short time committed suicide.

Dr. A. B. Heshizer practiced here in 1855 and 1856.

Dr. John S. Heshizer located here in 1857 and still remains.

Dr. McNutt practiced here from 1860 to 1862.

Dr. Benner has been here for past two or three years.

Dr. Heinz, a young man, practiced here a short time in 1878.

When we visited this place first, in 1841, it did not offer a pleasant or profitable field for the medical profession. There were then a few scattered rough log cabins—the roads (?) leading to the place did not deserve the name—"corduroys" as a general rule—and some of these made on a most gigantic scale—logs one or two feet in diameter being put across the track instead of the ordinary small timbers about the size of fence rails. During part of the year, there was enough water in the line of the road to float even these large logs in some places, which rendered the route over them entirely impracticable except to a person on foot, and it required some care on his part to prevent his slipping off and between these moving, rolling logs. South and southeast of the place, there was a succession of marshes and swails covered with water or ice nearly all the year, and during the latter summer months so covered with decaying vegetable matter, and the proverbial green scum, as not to tell well for the health of the neighborhood.

The owners of the lands had but recently purchased them from the Government; and, when health permitted, had in a few places, scattered far and wide through the neighborhood, cleared up a small patch of ground, erected a primitive cabin, many of these structures not having an ounce of iron or other metal in their composition. One end served as a huge fire-place, the bare earth constituted the floor, and an opening, frequently covered by an old quilt, served as a door. Malarious diseases were, of course, very prevalent; but the greatest scourge of the country was "sick stomach," or "milk sickness." This disease was attended with very

distressing symptoms, the patient suffering from intense burning pain in the stomach, great thirst, with incessant nausea, retching, vomiting and obstinate constipation, which frequently only ceased with his life. Much time has been spent in the endeavor to get at the origin of this poison, but all efforts have as yet proved unavailing. Some persons have been very certain that it is of mineral origin, and dissolved in the water; others equally certain that it has its existence in some plant. It is usually conceded that, when suspected places are cleared up and grass growing on them, that the disease is not propagated. Young cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and horses become frequent victims. Milkcows never suffer to any extent, the poison being thrown off from the system through that secretion. Man and animals using the milk almost invariably suffered from it. In the lower animals, the most marked symptoms were, apparently, those of extreme nervous prostration. In animals, it was often called "the trembles," since they usually exhibited that symptom prominently until convalescence or death.

Milk sickness, in its *habitat*, closely resembles the *mirage* of the desert. You can always hear of it in the neighborhood where it exists, but never reach the actual place, there being few land-owners who will admit its existence on their own premises; but, of course, are satisfied that it exists on the lands of some one else.

George Keller, uncle of the writer, who settled here very early, was the only man we ever met who admitted that the cause of the disease was on his own farm. Since there were no pasture-lands in the early times, it became necessary to have cattle run at large; but after the country became so far improved that pasture could be furnished domestic animals, the disease has disappeared, or nearly so. The worst districts were the northern and central portions of Cranberry and Auburn Townships and two or three points in the northern part of Vernon.

Crestline.—This place not being regularly laid out until 1850 or 1851, has not a very old medical history.

Dr. W. P. Carnyham located here in 1852, and remained until his death—about ten years later.

Dr. Pope came here in the spring of 1855 and practiced until about 1870, when he became connected with the Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Works, a history of which will be found in another part of this work.

Dr. Edwin Borth came here about 1860 and remained until his death in 1879.

Dr. Alex Jenner began practicing here in 1854, but went to Dayton a few years ago.

Dr. Young has been practicing here since 1865.

Dr. John McKeau, formerly of Leesville, has been here since 1867. He has been practicing medicine longer than any other physician of the county.

Dr. Charles Jenner has been practicing here for about ten years.

The other physicians of the place at present are Drs. Gibson, G. A. Emery, James Borth, and Bennett, a Homeopathist.

Dr. C. W. G. Ott has been practicing in New Winchester for nearly a year, and Dr. Sheckler in North Robinson for past three years. Dr. Lea has been practicing for several years at Wingert's Corner, or Broken Sword.

Galion.—Since Galion was a comparatively small village until the building of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati and Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroads, we do not have the opportunity of giving the history of as many pioneer physicians here as at some other points in the county. As far as we have been able to learn, a Dr. Johnson was among the first physicians of the place, coming here about 1833, and remaining a few years. His wife assisted by another lady of the village were instrumental in establishing the first Sunday school. Shortly after he came, Dr. Bleyemeyer, now of Delaware,

Ohio, located here, and in 1838, sold out to John S. Reisinger, who practiced here until his death in 1866.

Dr. Reisinger was a real practitioner of medicine—practiced his profession for the sake of suffering humanity rather than for the money he might obtain for his services. During the building of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, cholera visited this portion of the State, and many of the employes of the contractors were stricken down with the disease. As might be expected, many of these men were badly provided with the ordinary comforts of a sick room, and lacked proper nursing. Under these circumstances, Dr. Reisinger himself supplied these wants as far as he could, gave his patients all the attention he could, supplied their wants to the extent of his ability, and, at their death, dug their graves and buried them. In 1866, he received a telegram stating that his son, a student of medicine in Cincinnati, had been attacked by cholera. Hastening there as rapidly as possible, he was himself attacked by the disease and died eight hours before his son. Their bodies were brought to Galion and interred in the village cemetery.

Dr. Reisinger, during a residence of nearly thirty years in this place had deservedly the confidence of the community, both as a citizen and as a practitioner of medicine.

Dr. Reisinger was born in York County, Penn., and came to Ohio in the year 18—.

There were several physicians here between the years 1840 and 1850, but they generally remained but a short time.

Dr. E. Stieffel was born in Warburg, Germany, educated at the university of that place, and came to the United States in 1850. He remained in New York until 1852, and then located here. With one or two brief interruptions, has been practicing here since that time.

Dr. N. E. Hackedorn was born in Juniata County, Penn., studied medicine there, and came to Ohio in 1847, locating for a time in

Delaware County and Morrow County, coming to Galion in 1854, and has been practicing here since that time. During nineteen years of this time, he was connected with the drug trade.

Dr. McBeth came here in 1857, and left for Denver, Colo., in 1872.

Dr. H. M. Duff located here in 1858 or 1859, and remained until his death in 1876.

Dr. Frank Duff, died here about four years ago.

Dr. Kelly has been practicing here since 1868. Dr. Campbell, since 1872.

Dr. Barber (homeopath), since 1864.

Dr. Coyle, since 1865.

Dr. Ridgeway, since 1878.

Dr. J. Will Kelly, a few months.

Dr. McIlvaine, about eighteen months.

Dr. Brown (homeopath), about same time.

Dr. Griffin, about six months (Dr. Griffin had for several years been located at Lykens).

Dr. Chase, four or five months.

Galion has always been rather an unhealthy place, especially when compared with Bucyrus, but certain improvements in a sanitary direction, recently made, have added much to the healthfulness of the place.

We might remark, in conclusion, that several efforts have been made during the past thirty years to organize a county medical society, but thus far they have always proved decided failures. We have learned that an effort in that direction is now being put forth, with what result the future will determine.

In conclusion, permit us to remark that we have endeavored to fairly present a history of the early physicians of the county. These sketches are, of necessity, brief, since we were, in the onset, restricted to a limited amount of space, and we again thank those physicians and others for the aid they have rendered us. The diseases of the county were, for the first thirty or forty years, principally malarial. For reasons which are obvious to the profession,

but which we cannot here explain, those forms of pulmonary disease like consumption, were comparatively rare. With the decrease of malarial disease, lung diseases such as we have just mentioned, will, no doubt, increase in numbers and fatality. Diphtheria, which, during the past twenty years, has been prevalent in different portions of the United States and elsewhere, has never shown itself to a very

great extent in the county. Around and in Bucyrus, there have not probably been a half-dozen cases of the disease in the past seventeen years. As far as I can remember, there have been only two seasons attended with much dysentery, since year 1854. As regards the profession, it is, of course, in a greatly advanced state from the days of lobelia, pepper and steam.

CHAPTER V.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—EARLY PREACHERS—EDUCATIONAL—SCHOOLS, PAST AND PRESENT—THE NEWSPAPERS—RAILROADS.

COTEMPORANEOUSLY with the howling of the wolf and the yelling of the savage came the preacher as "one crying in the wilderness," and proclaiming to the scattered pioneer families the "glad tidings of great joy" given to the shepherds that blessed morn on the plains of Bethlehem. On the wild frontier, far beyond the borders of civilization,

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as fierce and wild as they,"

the pioneer preacher was found, fulfilling his mission of preaching "salvation without money and without price." With no companion but the faithful horse he rode, and with no guide but his knowledge of the cardinal points, he traveled over the country, and thus reaching the desired settlement, he presented to the assembled hearers the claims of the Gospel. Then, after a night's rest in the humble cabin, and partaking of the simple meal, he entered upon the day's journey to preach again at a distant point at night. It was thus that the circuit of hundreds of miles was traveled, month after month, by these faithful ministers of Christ, and to them do we owe the planting of churches and the Christianizing influences seen and felt everywhere.

That holy religion which is at last the only sure basis of permanent social or political improvement, was introduced into Crawford County with its first settlers, who were God-fearing men. Upon the almost burning embers of the war-fire round which some barbarous chief but yesterday, as it were, recounted to his listening tribe, with horrid exultation, his deeds of heroism, we, to-day, find temples dedicated to that religion which announces "peace on earth, and good will toward men." Yes, all over this land, once the home of the red savage, now side by side with the schoolhouse, stand those

"Steeple towers
And spires, whose silent fingers point to Heaven."

Among the first preachers in this county, of whom we have any reliable account, was an old Presbyterian by the name of Matthews, and the renowned Methodist evangelist, Russell Bigelow. The following sketch is given of the Rev. Mr. Matthews: "He stopped at Daniel Cooper's to stay overnight, and proposed to preach to the people of the place that night, if they could get together. Mr. Cooper immediately sent out word, and by early candle-light had gathered in some fifteen or twenty men, women and children, to hear the glad tidings of

salvation from the man of God, as he was the first of the kind that had ever been through on that errand."

This old minister left an appointment four weeks hence, and agreed to preach once a month during the year for \$15. Think of this, ye high-salaried, stall-fed pastors, who roll in luxury, and "fare sumptuously every day." Even this small pittance he traded for dressed deer-skins, which he said his good lady could use to "face the boys pantaloons before and behind," as seems to have been a common custom in those days in the backwoods. The Methodists formed a circuit, embracing the larger part of Crawford County, in 1828, and made Galion a station. Russell Bigelow was the preacher. "Preaching," says a writer of the time, "was heard for the sake of the Word. Denominational prejudices did not then exist, and the houses of all the settlers were thrown open to Rev. Bigelow." The following description by one who knew him, is given of this able pioneer missionary: "He was a good speaker; an eloquent man, mighty in the Scriptures. He was a very large, muscular man; had a voice like a lion; sharp, piercing eyes, that when he became excited seemed almost to flash fire. He preached a great deal of hell-fire; was a very successful preacher, and an exemplary Christian in his deportment. His influence with the people was such, that he got many namesakes, the old ladies readily believing it would have a good influence over their sons to be called after such a powerful man as Russell Bigelow."

Rev. Aaron Cary located in Cranberry Township as early as 1826, and was a local preacher of the Methodist Church. In Vernon Township, church societies were organized in 1827. The first religious services were held in Whetstone Township, at the settlers cabins as early as 1824. Rev. Solomon Mynheer was an early Methodist circuit rider in this part of the county. The fine grove of maples, which grew

where now stands the town of Galion, was once a famous camp-meeting ground. Bishop Harris of the M. E. Church, and who was born and raised in Morrow County, Ohio, was converted at a camp-meeting at this place. He is represented as having been a very bad boy, and that he grew to manhood with little improvement for the better. He went to this meeting, it is said, on purpose to raise a disturbance, but the Spirit smote him, and he was converted to God. Afterward he became a professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and is now a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

But we will not dwell further upon the churches and pioneer preachers here. In the township histories which follow, ample space will be given to the subject, and all the particulars of interest will be fully written up.

The schools of the county deserve more than a passing notice. To the excellent school system of our country are we indebted, more than to anything else, for our prosperity as a nation. No other country on the face of the earth has the facilities for educating their people that the United States have. As early as 1647, the New England colonies made a move looking to the establishment of common schools. It was enacted by them in that early day, that "every town or district having fifty householders should have a common school, and every town or district having 100 families, should have a grammar school, taught by teachers competent to prepare youth for college." A modern writer, commenting upon this movement, says: "It was the first instance in Christendom, in which a civil government took measures to confer upon its youth the blessings of education. There had been, indeed, parish schools connected with individual churches, and foundations for universities, but never before was embodied in practice a principle so comprehensive in its nature, and so fruitful in good results as that of training a nation of intelligent people by educating all its youth." One hundred and

forty years later, when our forefathers declared, in their ordinance of 1787, that knowledge with religion and morality "was necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," and that "schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged," they suggested the very bulwark of American liberty.

In the early development of Ohio, there was a great variety of influences in the way of general education. The settlements were sparse, and money or other means of remunerating teachers was scarce, as the pioneers of new countries are nearly always poor. There were no schoolhouses erected, nor was there any public school fund, either State or county. All persons, of both sexes, who had physical strength enough to labor, were compelled to take their part in the work of securing a support—the labor of the female being as heavy and important as that of the men; and this continued so for years. In the last place, both teachers and books were extremely scarce. Taking all these facts together, it is a great wonder that they had any schools whatever.

But the pioneers of Ohio deserve the highest honors for their prompt and energetic efforts in the cause of education. Just so soon as the settlements would at all justify, schools were begun at each one. The teacher or pupil of the present day, comfortably situated in their pleasant schoolhouses, has no conception of the difficulties under which an education was obtained right here in Ohio sixty or seventy years ago. It may be of some interest to the rising generation to read a description of the pioneer schoolhouse. A description of one will suffice for all, as there was but one style of architecture observed in building them. They were erected, not by subscription, but by labor given. The neighbors would meet together at some point previously agreed upon, and, with ax in hand, the work was soon done. Logs were cut, sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and of these the walls were constructed. Broad

boards composed the roof, and a rude fire-place and clapboard door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with "chinks," and these daubed over with mud, completed the schoolhouse, with the exception of the windows and furniture. The window, if any, was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building, and over the opening, in winter, paper saturated with grease served to admit the light. Under this window, two or three strong pins were driven into the log in a slanting direction. On these pins a long puncheon was fastened, and this was the writing-desk for the whole school. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and in the round sides, two large holes were bored at each end, and in each a stout pin, fifteen inches long, was driven. These pins formed the legs. On the uneven floors, these rude benches were hardly ever seen to have more than three legs on the floor at one time. And the books! They were quite as primitive as the houses.

The New Testament, when it could be had, was the most popular reader, though occasionally a copy of the old "English Reader" was found, and very rarely, the "Columbian Orator" was in a family. Pike's and Smiley's Arithmetics, Webster's Speller was the first used, and after awhile the "Elementary Speller" came in. Grammar was scarcely ever taught; when it was, the text-books used were Murray's and Kirkham's Grammars. The schools were made by subscription, the terms being from \$1 to \$2.50 per scholar for a term of three months, the schools usually being taught in midwinter, to give the boys a chance to attend, as at that season there was but little work to do on the farm. But enough! Those who know only the perfect school system of the present day, with comfortable schoolhouses, elegantly furnished and well-lighted and ventilated, can form but a slight idea of the system and its limited capacity half a century ago. There are

many, however, still living in Crawford County, who can testify to the truthful picture drawn of the pioneer schoolhouse.

Who taught the first school in Crawford County, and where and when, are questions not easily answered at this time. Schools were established, however, as soon as there was a sufficient number of children in the different communities to compose schools. The first school in the town of Bucyrus, it is said, was taught by a man named William Blowers, though in what year we could not learn. He charged 50 cents a month for each pupil, and "boarded around." The house in which he taught was a log shanty on the river-bank and near the end of Spring street. The first building erected for school purposes in Bucyrus was of round logs, of the regular pioneer pattern, and stood near the present Catholic Church. Some of the early teachers in this house were Zalmon Rowse, Horace Pratt, Sallie Davis and others. The first schoolhouse was built in Galion in 1822, and stood near the residence of C. S. Crim, on West Main street, and was a log structure. David Gill was the first teacher in this building. The first teacher remembered in Holmes Township was John Pretz, who taught in an unoccupied cabin in 1829. The first school in Sandusky Township was taught in a cabin built of round logs, in 1826-27, by Miss Jane Hogan. Phares Jackson was an early teacher in the county, and taught as early as 1825. James Dunlap taught in 1826, in a house built for the purpose, 12x14 feet in dimension. A schoolhouse was built in Whetstone Township in 1828; Elizabeth Bear taught the first school in it. The first school in Chatfield Township was taught by Elizabeth Thompson in 1834. Thus, we see, schools were formed in every settlement as soon as the population would justify.

We append the following statistics, from the last report of the Commissioner of Common Schools, which will be of interest to the friends of education in the county:

AMOUNT OF SCHOOL MONEYS RECEIVED WITHIN THE YEAR.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1878.....	\$55,388 00
State tax.....	14,404 50
Irreducible school fund.....	2,426 69
Local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes.....	51,099 24
Fines, licenses and other sources.....	868 81
Total.....	\$124,179 26

AMOUNT OF SCHOOL MONEYS EXPENDED WITHIN THE YEAR.

Paid teachers—Primary.....	\$38 167 01
High.....	2,405 00
Total.....	\$40,572 01
Managing and superintending....	3,635 00
Sites and buildings.....	17,190 43
Interest on redemption of bonds..	3,347 07
Fuel and other contingent expenses.....	16,429 44
Total.....	\$81,173 95
Payments to county.....	\$14,386 50
Received from county.....	15,267 09
Excess of Receipts.....	\$ 880 59
Number of youth between 6 and 21 years—	
White males.....	4,996
“ females.....	4,726
Total.....	9,722
Colored males.....	17
“ females.....	15
Total.....	32
Grand total of enumeration.....	9,754
Population of county.....	25,500
Per cent of enumeration.....	38
Number of townships in county.....	16
Number of subdivisions.....	107
Number of separate districts.....	6
Schoolhouses erected within the year.....	8
Cost of same.....	\$22,291 00
Whole number of schoolhouses.....	114
Value of school property.....	\$334,209 00
Teachers employed—	
Primary—Males.....	116
Females.....	95
Total.....	211

Separate districts: Primary—Males.....	8
Females.....	37
High—Males.....	6
Females.....	1
Total.....	52
Grand total.....	263
Average wages of teachers per month—	
Primary—Males.....	\$38 00
Females.....	21 00
Separate districts: Primary—Males.....	48 00
Females.....	34 00
High—Males.....	62 00
Females.....	75 00
Pupils enrolled—	
Township: Primary—Males.....	2,560
Females.....	2,094
Total.....	4,654
Separate districts: Primary—Males.....	1,222
Females.....	1,206
High—Males.....	112
Females.....	154
Total.....	2,694
Grand total.....	7,348
Average daily attendance—	
Townships: Primary—Males.....	1,477
Females.....	1,298
Total.....	2,775
Separate districts: Primary—Males.....	823
Females.....	811
High—Males.....	77
Females.....	116
Total.....	1,827
Grand total.....	4,602

The following is the report of the Auditor of the County to the State Commissioner of Schools:

"It affords me pleasure to report an increased interest in the schools of Crawford County. It seems that every effort is being made throughout the county to procure the best talent for teachers that can be had. The County Board of School Examiners have exercised care in the examination of applicants in theory and practice, as well as the branches of education.

"The union schools in Galion, Crestline and Bucyrus are managed by careful and attentive school boards, with competent and efficient superintendents and a good corps of teachers. The schools are rapidly improving. Especially is this the case with the Bucyrus Union Schools, under the able management of Prof. F. M. Hamilton, who has brought our schools up to a standard that will compare favorably with the best schools in the State. The Teachers' Institute, which is always well attended, is producing an influence in promoting the interest and welfare of our common school system."

A few extracts from the annual report of Hon. J. J. Burns, the State Commissioner of Common Schools, are appropriate, and are given for the benefit of those who feel an interest in the proper education of the rising generation. He says:

"How shall we cause our pupils to make the largest possible attainments in these foundation branches, and also have them, when they leave school, thirsting for more knowledge, and possessing trained mental faculties, so that they may acquire it; the organ of these faculties to be contained in a healthy body, while mind and body are under the guidance of correct moral principles? To avoid waste of time and labor is to be able to better do the work in hand, and to apply the savings to something beyond. A search for wastage is a highly practical thing, and economy here a moral duty.

"I have often asserted that there is a wastage in having pupils spend time in learning to spell hundreds, yes, thousands of words, which they never have occasion to use outside of the spelling class, while probably the dictionary, which should be in constant use, rests in pensive quietness on the teacher's desk, if, indeed, there is one in the room. The meaning of words and their pronunciation are of far more moment than their spelling. The best text books from which to learn these are the reader and dictionary; the best proofs of progress are correct

oral reading and written compositions. In penmanship, we want more drill in writing from dictation, in having the pupils put their thoughts or recollections upon paper rapidly and neatly. Copying that beautiful line at the top of the page with care and patience is a good exercise, but some better gymnastic is required to fit the writer for hours of real work. In one way or another, language rightly claims a large share of the attention of the teacher. It is the grand characteristic which distinguishes man from the other animals, the most direct product of his inner consciousness.

"The child has begun the study of language before his school-life commences. Learning to talk seems as natural as learning to laugh or cry or play. But so much of knowledge and the world is hidden in books, that a key must be found to unlock these treasures, and that key is reading—the power to translate the written word; to recognize it as the graphic symbol of an idea before in possession, so that the ability to reverse the process will follow, and printed words become the source of ideas. As the pupil masters words and their meanings, he is getting into his possession the tools with which he may dig in books for further knowledge, make his own knowledge more useful to him as a social being, and secure a body for his thoughts, without which incarnation they are as little subject to control as the weird fancies of a dream. The art of silent reading deserves more attention in school—practice in grasping the meaning of a passage in the shortest possible time, and reproducing it with pen or tongue. But along with this, in its earlier stages, and for a short time preceding it, is the oral reading exercise, wherein the reader must serve as eyes to the listener, so that they may, through his voice, see the printed page.

"The translation of a written sentence into a spoken sentence is much more than the mere translation, in their right order, of the *words* of the written sentence; and, to do this well, re-

quires, besides the names of the written characters, culture of voice, training of eye, quickening of emotion. To serve as medium through which others may know the printed page, catching the syllables upon the ear, is not low art. To breathe life into dead words, and send them into the depths of the moral and intellectual nature of the hearer, and that with power to convince, to arouse, to subdue, greater than if the hearer had been his own interpreter, is high art indeed.

* * * * *

"One very good result of increased attention to literature in the schools is the marked increase in the amount of wholesome reading—history, biography, travels, poetry, popular science, and the lessened demand for dime novels and other low fiction. Few questions are, in their bearings upon the future of our country, more important than this: *What are the boys and girls reading?* I would not, then, have less time spent in our schools upon language, but teachers may well look into the subject, and see whether that time is spent to the best advantage.

"The public regard arithmetic, *par excellence*, as the practical study. It is the practical educator's strong tower, and we have it taught in season and out. Measured by any definition of the practical, as a means either to fit one directly for bread-getting in the common business of life, or as a means of mental culture and discipline, a large part of arithmetic, as found in our books and taught from them, falls short. Instead of introducing at an early stage the science of geometry, we fritter away valuable time upon annuities and allegations and progressions; and as for interest, one would think that mankind in general made a living by shaving each other's notes. Children begin early to develop the idea of numbers. It concerns matter of their daily life. The elemental steps of writing and reading numbers naturally follow, and usually are not difficult of acquire-

ment. But there is such a gap between the conditions needed for the ready learning of these things, and the more mature judgment and that knowledge of business and the world demanded in the intelligent solution of ordinarily difficult problems in discount and certain other branches of applied arithmetic. Back and forth across this stretch the boy's mind must swing like a pendulum, repelled by what it cannot comprehend and by what it has grown tired of. He marks time when he could so readily oblique into some other study and march forward. Then, by and by, if these advanced parts of arithmetical science are needed, their acquisition would be easy. Meanwhile the child may give increased attention to literature and be learning interesting and profitable lessons about this world into which he has come, and in what body he came, and how to take care of it. While these priceless practical lessons are in progress, one can fancy that the arithmetic itself would enjoy the rest.

"In the time which can be saved, also a few short steps could be taken in some other branches now much neglected. The reason for, and the practical mode of doing, many things which are to be done in real life by the citizen, the man of business, the manager of a household, might be taught in the schools. Something of the nature of the materials which we eat, drink and wear, and economy in the buying and using, would be excellent lessons. If he is a benefactor of mankind who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, the language does not furnish a name for him or her, who shall cause the laboring man to know how to make one dollar produce the good results of which he must now expend two. No matter whether we regard the school as established primarily for the good of the children, or for the preservation of the State, we must admit that the most valuable result of all education, is the building of good characters. This, to speak definitely, is to instill cor-

rect principles and train in right habits. Citizens with these, 'constitute a State.' Men and women with these are in possession of what best assures rational happiness, the end and aim of human life.

"I am not forgetting that we grade for 'deportment,' and that deportment is a sort of outside view of character. But our sight is very short, even when we attempt to trace *actions* back to their causes, and we are entirely blind to the evil intention which never met its opportunity, to the fierce but quiet combat against wrong impulses, when nothing marks the victory but a continued walk in the path of right. Yet, in every properly conducted school, these lessons are being given. The faithful teacher is following an unwritten curriculum, and training his pupils in truthfulness, honesty, obedience to law, neatness, cheerfulness, kindness, in that divine summing up of active virtues, the Golden Rule. He is acting lectures on these theories, and constantly, by his own example, pleading at the door of the child's moral nature for all that is true, beautiful and good. Pure sentiments, generous promptings, love for God and man, should be the fruits of a liberal education. If this child grows into this inheritance, he has riches which he can keep and yet give away, which he will carry out of the world, yet leave behind to build his noblest monument."

The newspaper of the present age, is one of the most important features in the history of the country, and possesses as much interest, and as accurately measures the progress of social development, as any other influence that can be brought to bear; perhaps, more. It is the faithful chronicler of passing events, which, as time rolls on, become historical facts. Without the newspaper, the country would be a benighted wilderness. And the county press is no weak part of the vast newspaper influence of the country. Its power is felt at home, and in its own immediate circle it wields a greater

influence, perhaps, than the great cosmopolitan journal does in the country at large. We shall devote considerable space in this chapter to the press of Crawford County. The history which follows, of the Bucyrus press, is by Thos. P. Hopley, and is compiled in an able manner:

If the county newspaper of 1880 be compared with those published in Bucyrus from thirty to fifty years ago, it will become apparent that the press of Crawford County has kept pace with the progress of the last half-century. Fifty year ago, the Bucyrus editor had, seemingly, no use for a pen. The scissors were the brains of the establishment, and his publication each successive week was filled with advertisements and such news items, political articles and miscellaneous matter as could be gleaned from the exchanges. Occasionally a marriage notice was published, or a three or four-line announcement that some prominent citizen of the county was dead. The editor published columns of second-hand political news; but never seemed to consider that his readers might take an interest in events occurring within their own county and neighborhood. After the year 1840, original political editorials became frequent; but the dearth of local news continued until several years after 1850. It is doubtful if the entire amount of local news published in all the Bucyrus papers previous to the year 1850 exceeded what can be found in either the *Journal* or *Forum* during any three months of the year 1880.

The first printing press brought to Bucyrus, or Crawford County, was the property of William Y. McGill. It was an old Ramage press, and about 1829 (Moderwell), he contemplated publishing a Jackson paper, but after the first number appeared the publication was discontinued. McGill must have been a man of excellent financial judgment, for he had discretion enough to foresee that, even in that day, running a newspaper in Crawford County would not be an easy road to financial prosperity, and

he promptly suspended the new enterprise. He continued as a resident of Bucyrus and vicinity for many years, occasionally teaching school in the village and surrounding country. April 1, 1833, he acted as election clerk in Liberty Township; and, at the same time, his fellow-citizens having implicit confidence in his integrity, elected him to the lucrative office of "Fence Viewer." This is the only office received by the man who introduced the printing press into Crawford County. When war was declared with Mexico, McGill left for the seat of hostilities, deeming, no doubt, that the success he had failed to obtain by his pen might be gained with the sword, but misfortune was still his lot, for while on the way home he took sick and died at Newport, Ky. It is doubtful if any copies of this first newspaper published in Crawford are preserved at the present time.

The second attempt at journalism was made by William Crosby, who obtained possession of McGill's press and materials and, about September 1, 1831, commenced publishing a newspaper advocating Democratic principles. He must have been more successful than his predecessor, if the number of issues published be taken as proof for the statement. The oldest copy known to be in existence is at the Bucyrus *Journal* office, and dated March 9, 1833. Crosby's paper was then known as the *Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser*, and was "printed and published on Sandusky avenue a few doors north of the post office." The post office was then kept at St. Johns' store where Malice & Gloyd's establishment is at the present time. This issue of March 9, 1833, is No. 80 and in Vol. II. If the newspaper appeared regularly each week for the preceding seventy-nine weeks, then it must have been established about September 1, 1831, but it is doubtful if the publication was issued regularly every Saturday, and consequently the *Western Journal* might have been started several months previous to September, 1831. The only local

news contained in No. 80, is two marriage notices; the issues being filled with miscellaneous reading matter and advertisements, from which many historical facts in regard to the early history of Bucyrus can be proved if necessary. In those days, money being scarce, the publisher notifies his patrons that their subscriptions can be paid in "county orders, bacon, wheat, sugar and other articles." No. 80 does not present a fine typographical appearance, and in these later days any tenth-rate pressman would not take pride in showing this issue as a specimen of his workmanship. It would seem that Crosby's printing ink ran out and he supplied the deficiency by "opening a crock of apple butter." The publisher continued the paper for about three years; the issue of July 12, 1834, No. 32, of Vol. III, whole number, 136, being still in existence. It was then called the *Bucyrus Journal*. Crosby sold the printing office to Charles P. West, who published for about one year the *People's Press*, which aimed to be neutral in politics. In 1845, President Polk appointed Crosby Consul of the Port at Talcahuano, Chili, in South America. Moderwell says in regard to Crosby's later history: "Finding the office was not a very lucrative one, he resigned and engaged in the whale fishery, which proved to be much more profitable, and in which he is still engaged. He visited Bucyrus in October, 1867."

David R. Lightner was employed in the *People's Press* office before the publication was discontinued, and, when West sold the establishment to Joseph Newell, arrangements were made for a new paper, to be published by Newell & Lightner. Mrs. Newell, however, opposed this new move on her husband's part, and, in order to "keep peace in the family," Newell turned the enterprise over to John Reeder, and gave him ten bushels of wheat for "taking the bargain off his hands." Reeder and his son, Jonathan, and his nephew, Lightner, then started the *Ohio Intelligencer*. The first num-

ber appeared about January 1, 1836, for the twenty-first number was issued July 23, and the forty-second December 30, 1836. This paper was neutral in politics, the issue of July 23 publishing both Presidential electoral tickets. The name of the firm was then D. R. Lightner & Co.; but, after fifty-two numbers had been published, John Reeder retired and his son Jonathan, continued in partnership with his cousin Lightner, for several more numbers of Volume II. Young Reeder also became discouraged and sold his interest to John Caldwell. The *Ohio Intelligencer* was then discontinued, and Caldwell & Lightner started the *Crawford Republican* about August 1, 1837, with Caldwell as editor, and D. R. Lightner as publisher. The office was then on the corner now occupied by Frank Blickes' store. In the eighth number, dated November 4, 1837, on the first page, and November 28 on the third, the proprietors make the following announcement: "The experiment we have commenced in publishing a Democratic paper, is now in full tide of operation, and with the result so far we have no reason to complain. In addition to the old list of subscribers, we have obtained about one hundred and twenty-five new ones, and are daily receiving more. We want two hundred more immediately, and no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper interesting. An interesting and important crisis is now approaching in both our State and National affairs, with which every man in the county should make himself acquainted, and which we will endeavor to lay before our readers faithfully as they transpire." This number was issued during the panic of 1837, and, money being very scarce, the proprietor, in order to secure patronage, published on the fourth page, in sale-bill type, the following notice: "Wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats, pork, beef, butter and candles will be received on subscription at this office." After fifty-two numbers of the *Crawford Republican* had been

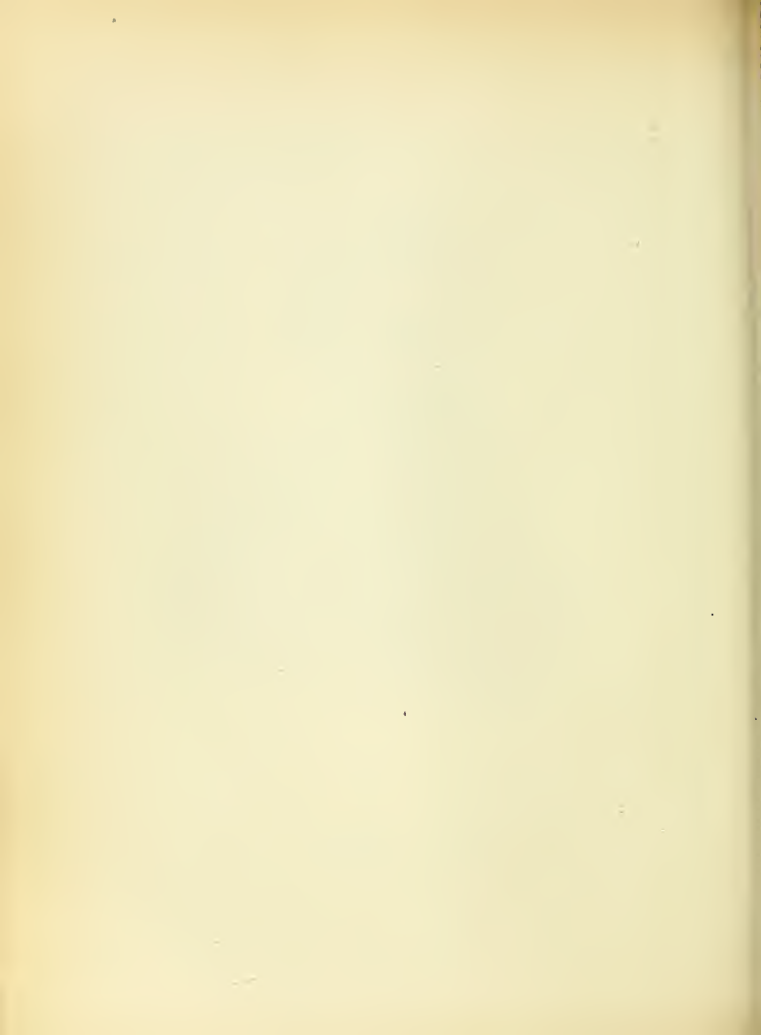
published, Caldwell retired from the firm, and Lightner continued the paper another year, or rather for another volume of fifty-two numbers, the last appearing about January 1, 1840. The Democratic party were not satisfied with the management of the paper under Lightner, who says that "some declared I was not a good Democrat for publishing a communication from Bishop Tuttle, in which the people were advised to examine both sides." Lightner was not sorry to be relieved, and the office was transferred to Caldwell, and the paper discontinued for about three months. Mr. Lightner was afterward elected Mayor of Bucyrus in April, 1842, and re-elected in 1843. He is at present a resident of the town. Caldwell, for many years a resident of Crawford County, removed to California, and was murdered while carrying mail.

In the summer or fall of 1838, a new Whig paper, the *Bucyrus Democrat*, was established by John Shrenck. Number 52, of Volume I, was issued October 2, 1839. An examination of this issue would prove that if it be a specimen of the political newspapers published in 1839, the character of Bucyrus newspapers has improved very much during the past forty years. It would seem that the sole idea for which Shrenck published the *Democrat* was to abuse the Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. This gentleman was re-elected by a larger majority than ever, and is still an honored and respected citizen of the town, while the *Democrat* "yielded up the ghost" nearly forty years ago. Shrenck continued the paper several years; No. 47, of Vol. III, was issued May 4, 1842, and it was published during a political campaign of that year. After a precarious existence of four years, he removed the press and materials to Upper Sandusky, and from there to Fremont, Ohio, where he died a few years afterward. This *Bucyrus Democrat* was the first paper published in the county in opposition to the Democratic party.

The Democracy of Crawford were anxious to have an organ at Bucyrus, and the publishers of the *Ohio Statesman*, at Columbus, recommended Thomas J. Orr and John White as two printers who could conduct a paper to suit the party. About April 23, 1840, these young men, having obtained possession of the printing material formerly owned by Caldwell & Lightner, started the *Democratic Republican*, the fourth number of which appeared May 14, 1840. White then retired from the establishment; it is generally reported that the partnership was dissolved by Orr kicking White out of the office for being intoxicated. Considering the present partisan meaning attached to the words Democratic and Republican, it appears strange that, in 1840, the organ of Crawford County Democracy should be named the *Democratic Republican*, while the Whig paper, opposed to the Democracy, should be called the *Bucyrus Democrat*. Orr continued in the newspaper business at Bucyrus for several years, and was supported by the Democratic party. The first volume of the *Democratic Republican* was completed May 28, 1841, and, shortly after this, Orr commenced issuing the paper very irregularly, for although the second volume was started June 4, 1841, it had only reached the thirty-eighth number by July 23, 1842. The other fourteen numbers were possibly issued during the next eight months, but on Saturday, April 15, 1843, the second number in Volume I, of the *Bucyrus Republican* was published. In the next twelve months the paper was generally regularly issued, the fifty-second number appearing June 8, 1844. When the Presidential campaign was over, the *Republican* was published so irregularly that the patrons became disgusted with Orr's management, and the *People's Forum*, established in the spring of 1845, received the patronage of many who had formerly supported the *Republican*. No. 27, of Vol. II, was issued March 22, 1845, and soon after this the paper was discontinued. Orr was elected Clerk of



John Hopley



the Court in 1851, and re-elected in 1854. In 1859, he was chosen to represent Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot Counties in the State Senate. During the second session, the war broke out, and Orr supported the measures adopted by the Legislature, for the preservation of the Union. For doing this, he was bitterly denounced by many Democrats, and, when he sought a re-nomination at the next primary election, received only 782 votes in Crawford County, while Judge Lang, of Tiffin, received 760. Orr afterward removed to Calhoun County, Iowa, where he died July 2, 1874.

Many leading Democrats in Crawford County were not satisfied with Orr's irregularly issued publication, and J. R. Knapp, Jr., who had for several years been connected with the *Marion Mirror*, was induced to establish another Democratic paper at Bucyrus. The first number of this, the *People's Forum*, appeared April 12, 1845, and for more than thirty-five years the *Forum* has been regularly published by different proprietors. Knapp's office, for a few weeks was opposite the court house, then a few doors east, near the Methodist Episcopal Church. In April, 1848, the printing material was removed to the room over Lauck & Failor's store; April, 1850, to the Anderson Block, now the residence of C. K. Ward and George C. Gormly; in the spring of 1855, to the Sims House corner. Knapp sold the paper to Mordecai P. Bean, in 1847, and he was proprietor for ten years. During the latter part of this decade, Philip Dombagh was associated with him, but never owned an interest, although considered publisher for several years. They finally dissolved business relations April 24, 1857, and shortly afterward Bean sold the *Forum* to J. A. Estill, now editor of the *Holmes County Farmer*. The office was removed to Quinby Block April 1, 1859, and, in a few weeks, passed into the hands of A. McGregor, present editor of the *Stark County Democrat*, who remained until April 20, 1860, and then trans-

ferred the paper to Thomas Beer, now a Judge of the Common Pleas Court. The office was removed to Burkhart's Block, now the property of J. G. Mader, Jr., January 1, 1862, and April 25, Henry Barnes and Thomas Coughlin purchased Beer's interest in the paper. After five months, Barnes retired from the partnership, but Coughlin continued as proprietor until April, 1868. In October, 1867, he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1870. Before entering upon the duties of this position, he sold the office to John R. Clymer, Clerk for the previous seven years. About this time, the office, which had been improved by the addition of a fine Cincinnati cylinder press and other new printing material, was removed from Blair's Hall to the second story of No. 8 Quinby Block. August, 1867, Coughlin employed, as associate editor of the paper, William Hubbard, who continued with the *Forum* until April, 1869. This gentleman was an unusually earnest and forcible writer, who had attained, as editor of the *Logan County Gazette*, a national reputation. When he retired from the *Forum*, the partnership of Hubbard & Coughlin was formed, and they bought the *Democratic Northwest*, at Napoleon, Ohio, which the gifted Hubbard edited until he died, May 11, 1872. J. R. Clymer continued as publisher of the *Forum* for nine years, until April 20, 1877, when he sold the office to Maj. J. H. Williston. In February, 1871, an engine was purchased, and the paper printed by steam. For over twenty-seven years, the paper was folio in form until, in October, 1871, it was changed to a quarto, and subscribers who desired it semi-weekly were furnished four pages on Tuesday, and four pages on Friday. This system was continued until the four-page form was resumed November 17, 1876. During the nine years Mr. Clymer was publisher, the office occupied, at different times, each floor of No. 8 Quinby Block. In December, 1878, the establishment was removed to the basement of the Deal Block, where it has continued since

that time. An attempt was made to establish a daily *Forum* during the past year. The first number appeared July 12, 1880, but, after continuing regularly for four months, the daily was discontinued November 3. In June, 1851, the name of the publication was changed from the *People's Forum*, to the *Crawford County Forum*. It is well known that Crawford County has always been strongly Democratic, and during the past thirty-five years the *Forum* has been regarded as the party organ. Its course on the many questions at issue before the nation have met with the hearty approval, and the firm stand it has always taken in the interests of the party have been enthusiastically indorsed by the Crawford County Democracy.

After Shrenck's Bucyrus *Democrat* had been discontinued, the Whigs of Crawford were without an organ for nearly ten years. Near the close of 1852, subscription papers were circulated throughout the county, and, as enough subscribers were guaranteed to warrant J. A. Crevier in publishing a new Whig paper, January 6, 1853, the first number of the Bucyrus *Journal* was issued. Soon after this, the Republican party was organized, and the *Journal*, under Crevier, warmly espoused the doctrines advocated by its leaders. Since then, the paper, under different proprietors, has faithfully labored in the interests of the Republican party. With the exception of eleven eight-page numbers, printed during the first three months of 1856, it has always been folio in form. For two years, the office was located "at the corner of Main street and Pill alley;" then on Main street, north side of square; May 1, 1856, it was removed to near where Ritz & Van Voorhis' restaurant is at the present time; February 22, 1858, to McCoy's building, opposite the court house; January 1, 1859, to the second story of Rowse's new block, where the paper was published for seventeen years. In the year 1853, a strike occurred among the printers at work on the Pittsburgh

daily papers; two of them, David R. Locke and James G. Robinson, started on a Western trip. They reached Plymouth, Ohio, and were induced by citizens to revive the *Advertiser*, which they sold in 1855, and, with Rudolph Brinkerhoff, purchased the Mansfield *Herald*. Soon after, Locke sold his interest in this paper, and March 20, 1856, purchased of Crevier, the Bucyrus *Journal*. For several months his brother, D. W. Locke, was associated with him, but they dissolved partnership July 15. Shortly afterward, Locke prevailed upon his former partner to take an interest in the *Journal*, and, in April, 1857, the two friends were again united in their business interests. The office was improved by the addition of a Robinson Princeton power press, which was the first cylinder press brought to Bucyrus. These two enterprising men cordially worked together, and advocated in the *Journal* many new enterprises needed by the community. Among the many public and private improvements which were the result of their persistent agitation, are the gas-works, the cemetery, the many shade trees, the well-paved sidewalks, and many buildings. In April, 1861, Mr. Robinson was appointed Postmaster of Bucyrus, by President Lincoln, which position he held until removed, for political reasons, by President Johnson in 1866. Mr. Locke retired from the *Journal*, November 13, 1861, and purchased the Fremont *Journal*, and afterward an interest in the Toledo *Daily Blade*, with which paper he is connected at the present time. While editor of the Fremont *Journal*, he commenced writing the noted *Nasby Letters*, which obtained for him a national reputation. September 2, 1867, Mr. Robinson sold his interest in the *Journal* to J. Hopley for \$2,000. April 1, 1862, Ralph Robinson became associated with his brother in publishing the paper, and continued with Mr. Hopley until May 20, 1868, when he also sold his interest to his partner. After leaving the printing office, James G. Robinson em-

barked in the drug business with Dr. M. C. Cuykendall, and continued at this until he died, April 14, 1872. Ralph Robinson removed to Iowa, and has since been connected with the *Fairfield Ledger*, *Clarinda Herald* and *Newton Journal*, of which he is now sole proprietor. In October, 1875, a new Cottrell & Babcock improved drum cylinder press was added to the printing material of the *Journal*, and shortly afterward, December 30, the office was removed to the Converse Block, and fitted up with steam power. [For many years the present editor of the *Journal* has been engaged collecting files of Bucyrus newspapers, and he has secured many copies of publications printed in the village during the early settlement of this county. All of his files were kindly placed at the disposal of the gentlemen engaged on this county history, and these papers have proved, in many cases, a valuable aid to the historian, and furnished many historical facts that otherwise would have been over-looked.—HISTORIAN.]

Two German papers have been published in Bucyrus, during the past three decades. The first number of the *Crawford County Demokrat* was issued September, 15, 1855, by Mordecai P. Bean, proprietor of the *Forum*. This German paper was continued for several years; a portion of this time it was under the charge of Bernhardt Roch, who was killed by the cars at Dayton, Ohio, April 10, 1863, and shortly afterward the *Demokrat* was discontinued. The first number of the *Deutscher Courier* was published in January, 1875, by Joseph Killian, proprietor of the *Mansfield Courier*. In about a year the office was removed to Mansfield, but for some time after this, a Bucyrus edition of the paper was published.

The *Independent Democrat* was started by Dr. A. E. Jenner, of Crestline, in February, 1873. The office was first located in that town; the paper was folio in form until May 14, 1875, when it was changed to eight pages, and the

name to the *Crawford County Democrat*. For two years it was in charge of A. N. Jenner, son of the proprietor, who continued in the office until July 15, 1875. Some months previous to his retirement, J. E. D. Ward purchased an interest in the office, and, when young Jenner left, continued sole publisher until Charles Wright became associated with him in November, 1876. About this time the office was removed to Bucyrus, but, some months previous to this change, a Bucyrus edition of the *Democrat* had been printed at Crestline. Wright retired after several weeks' experience, and Frank Plants took his place. When Major Williston purchased the *Forum* in April, 1877, the publishers of the *Democrat* soon found they could not successfully compete with him for the patronage of the *Crawford County Democracy*, and their paper was discontinued about July 1, 1877.

Since the first printing press was brought to Bucyrus, several attempts have been made by different parties to establish other miscellaneous publications. In 1838, William Robbins issued the first number of a semi-monthly publication called the *Buckeye*. It was printed at the *Republican* office, and the articles contained in it were of a class to amuse rather than instruct; no efforts were made to publish local news. The *Buckeye* was continued for several months; No. 9, Vol. I. appeared April 27, 1839, but shortly after this the paper was discontinued. In May, 1855, the first number of an agricultural paper, the *Crawford County Farmer*, was printed at the *Journal* office. Robert N. Patterson was publisher; J. A. Crevier and C. Elliott were editors. It was a monthly paper, four pages in size, and "devoted to agriculture, horticulture, gardening, mechanics and domestic industry," but discontinued after several numbers. May 1, 1861, No. 1, of Vol. I, of the *Millers' Journal* was published by Raub & Butterfield. It was a small four-page monthly "devoted to the interest of millers—terms, 50

cents per annum." Although it was issued in the interest of the Ingham California Wheat Cleaner, it was a bona-fide publication, but the second number never appeared. Martin Deal, who has the only copies in existence, says this was the first milling journal ever printed in the United States. In 1867, Henry J. Deal published the first number of the *Bucyrus Chronicle*, a paper for boys. The next year the name was changed to *Bucyrus Budget*, and the second number appeared, which was followed by several others during the next six months. Another amateur publication was started January 1, 1869, by J. E. Hopley & Co. This little sheet, *The Acorn*, was issued semi-monthly; after the first three months, the senior partner gave his brother, Thomas P., an old shot-gun, if he would assume the financial responsibility. An entire volume of twenty-six numbers was published, and then the *Acorn* was planted but never sprouted. In July, 1879, Daniel Kanzleiter issued the first copy of the *Sunbeam*, an illustrated sheet printed "semi-occasionally." The wood-cuts were designed and engraved by the publisher, and four copies of the *Sunbeam* appeared before it "ceased to shine for twenty-five cents a year."

The newspaper history of Galion ranks next to that of Bucyrus. The following sketch of the Galion press was compiled by Dr. J. C. McIlvaine: The newspaper business commenced early in the history of Galion, indeed before it was possible to secure patronage sufficient to support it. The frequent changes of names, politics and partners, of the first paper in Galion, give evidence of the trials and difficulties of the enterprise. The early printers of Ohio had an obstacle to the circulation of their papers in the matter of postage, that was almost fatal to their success. There was a discount on bank bills, and specie sent by mail in small sums, lost enormously.

If the publisher of a county newspaper received enough for a bare subsistence, it was con-

sidered sufficient remuneration for his arduous duties. But till within late years such papers have not paid for themselves. While the churches and schools molded the character of the people in their own peculiar way, another influence was quietly gaining its sway over the masses, widening out the scope of mind. Religion and education are the two great powers of civilization, refinement and human progress. The press, though silent in its admonitions, its chronicles and histories of the ever present, has made its influence felt throughout the world, to an extent unequaled by any other power.

In 1855, the first newspaper was published in Galion. The establishment was owned by John W. Putnam, who was, for many years, the worthy editor of the *Ohio Statesman*. The office was removed by him from Union City, and the first numbers were printed in the building now owned by James Martin, but at that time by P. W. Webber, and which stands on Main street. Dr. D. Abger became a partner, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Galion Weekly Train*. It was independent in politics, but the partnership lasted but a short time. Dr. Abger removed to Crestline, where he started a paper, and J. V. D. Moore, came from Union City, and took his place as a partner with Mr. Putnam. When the campaign of 1856 opened, Mr. Moore retired and Jacob Riblet took his place. With this change of proprietors, there came a change in the political complexion of the paper. From Independent it became Democratic, and was re-christened the *Galion District Democrat*. In 1857, Andrew Poe, a former citizen of Mansfield, purchased Mr. Riblet's interest in the paper, and soon after Mr. Putnam retired. The business did not pay Mr. Poe, and soon after it was sold under an execution. In the year 1864, it was bought by the Matthias brothers, and edited by Peter Schum, who is now publishing a daily and weekly journal in Joplin, Mo., called the *Joplin Morning News*. It

was not long until H. S. Z. Matthias took the editorial control, and changed the name of the paper to the Galion *Democrat*. It was Democratic in politics, but was not properly supported, and was soon after abandoned, and the office changed into a job office until July, 1865. At this time, Mr. Matthias commenced publishing a paper called the *Weekly Review*, independent in politics. In September, 1871, the Matthias brothers sold out to John C. Covert, of the Cleveland *Leader*, who changed its name back to *Democrat*, but made it Republican in its tone. In the fall of 1872, G. W. DeCamp, of Mansfield, edited it under the same political color, but changed the name back to Galion *Review*, and so continued until it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, A. D. Rowe and F. E. Coonrod, in July, 1874. These gentlemen made it once more Democratic in politics, and conducted it in that faith until February 1, 1877, when it flopped again, and became Republican in sentiment, remaining so to the present time (1880). The office is in the third story of the Sponhauer Block, where they have plenty of room and a good office.

The present editor and owner of the Galion *Sun* is George T. Ristine. The *Sun* was established by Mr. Ristine, October 31, 1872, as an independent weekly newspaper of twenty-eight columns. The success that followed this enterprise warranted him in enlarging the paper to its present size. The office is located in the second story of the Ristine Block, on East Main street. In 1875, Mr. Ristine introduced steam power into the establishment, making it the first steam printing house in Galion.

In August, 1876, a campaign paper was established, under the name of the *Republican Free Press*. As such it was run for one year and seven months. On the 29th of September 1877, it was purchased by S. G. Cummings & Co., which company changed the name of the paper to the Galion *Enquirer*, and have published it ever since as a Democratic paper.

Hon. J. G. Meuser is the political editor, and H. S. Z. Matthias has charge of the local department. The office is a fine one, and is in the second story of David Mocky's new block, on South Market street.

The three weekly sheets of Galion are fair specimens of county newspapers. There is a hearty support given to each one, and the subscription lists are large. Of the three, one is Democratic, one Republican and one neutral, or independent. Each issue of these papers is largely sought for by the citizens of the town.

The Crestline press is of more recent origin than either that of Bucyrus or Galion, and consequently its history is more brief. The Crestline *Advocate* is the only paper now published in the town. There have been others established, however, but after a short career were discontinued. The newspapers of Crestline will be noticed more at length in the chapter devoted to that town.

The perfection of the railroad system of the country is one of the grandest achievements of modern times. As we contemplate the improvements of railroad construction, and the perfection to which the system has been brought in the last quarter of a century, we are ready to accept any suggestions or prophecies on the subject, though it be to the effect, that in a quarter of a century more we will be flying through the air as we now fly over the country at the heels of the iron horse.

The ideas which led to the invention of railroads, originated more than two centuries ago. In the seventeenth century, roads were constructed in the collieries, in the north of England, with wooden rails, upon which carriages ran to and from the mines, drawn by horses or mules. Later, the tops of these rails were covered with plate or bar iron, to render them more durable. About the year 1776, flanges were added to the wheels to keep the wagons from running off the track. As early as 1794, the use of locomotives instead of animals was sug-

gested, though we hear of no locomotive being built until about 1805. Slowly, and by little at a time, improvements were made, and roads were extended from the mines to the shipping-points, and then to the chief markets. Steam was introduced, and in 1825, George Stephenson invented and placed in successful operation an engine that drew a train of cars over a wooden railway, protected by an iron covering, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. This great achievement astonished the English people, who prophesied only dire disaster and distress would attend the operating of such a monster.

In 1826, the first railroad in the United States was built. This was a "tramway" from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset River, a distance of three miles. A second road was laid out in January following, from the coal mines of Mauch Chunk, Penn., to the Lehigh River, a distance of nine miles. Other similar enterprises followed, among which, in 1828, was the Baltimore & Ohio, now one of the greatest railroad corporations in the country. It has increased in business and importance since the publication of the following statement: "The receipts for traveling and transportation on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for the six months ending the 31st of August, 1833, exceeded \$108,000. The receipts during the same period last year did not quite amount to \$90,000; the increase, therefore, was about \$18,000, being an average of \$3,000 per month."

From 1830 to 1835, railroads in the East received a considerable impulse. Improvements of all kinds were being made in them, a speed of twenty and thirty miles an hour was attained, and the benefits of their construction and use were becoming more and more apparent. As the railroad system developed in the older settled Eastern States, the Western people caught the "Internal Improvement" fever, and, with a laudable ambition to give to their own States a full share of those advantages accruing to the people of the East, voted away millions of

money for the construction of railroads and canals. Legislatures responded to the ardent messages of their Governors in a liberal manner, by chartering such a number of roads as to literally checker the map of their States. They saw nothing but the most prosperous times ahead, and the system of financiering that was inaugurated well-nigh, in the end, impoverished the entire country.

Ohio stepped to the front of the Western States in the old internal improvement system. "In January, 1817," says Howe, "the first resolution relating to a canal connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie was introduced into the Legislature. In 1819, the subject was again agitated. In 1820, on the recommendation of Gov. Brown, an act was passed providing for the appointment of three Canal Commissioners, who were to employ a competent engineer and assistants for the purpose of surveying the route." But, as the canals of the State have no especial place in this work, we shall not go into details. This brief allusion is made merely to illustrate the excitement which prevailed in regard to the system of internal improvement.

There is some question as to the first railroad built in the State of Ohio. Many are of the opinion, and with a good show of authority, that the Cincinnati & Sandusky, originally known as the Mad River Railroad, was the first road built in the State. Others claim that a little road, about fifteen miles in length, extending from Toledo into the State of Michigan, was the first. While still others claim the Little Miami as the pioneer railroad. But, with these conflicting statements, it is not altogether an easy matter to definitely decide as to the priority of the different roads in either commencement or completion. A "preponderance of the evidence," legally speaking, however, is in favor of a division of the Mad River, or Cincinnati & Sandusky, Railroad. Other roads followed in rapid succession in dif-

ferent parts of the State, and, as the years went by, culminated in the perfect system we have to-day.

The first road to intersect Crawford County was the Mad River road, above referred to, which passes through the northwestern part of Wyandot County, then a part of Crawford County. In 1851, the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, now known as the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, or "Bee Line," Railroad, was built through the eastern part of the county. The question of building this road was agitated as early as 1835-36. But, as railroad-building was then in its infancy, it was not until 1851 that the line from Cleveland to Columbus was completed, an event that was celebrated by a great banquet at Cleveland, to which everybody was invited. An effort was made to secure it to Bucyrus, but sufficient inducements financially were not made to the company, and a route further east was chosen. According to an act of the Legislature then in force, on a majority vote of the electors of any county through which a railroad might pass, the County Commissioners were allowed to subscribe to the capital stock. In the spring of 1846, a proposition to subscribe \$50,000 to the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad was submitted to the people of Crawford County, and defeated by a vote of 1,507 to 361. In January, 1862, the Cleveland & Columbus road purchased the Springfield, Delaware & Mount Vernon Railroad for \$134,000, by which more direct connection was made with Cincinnati. Some years later, this road purchased the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, which forms the Indianapolis Division of the Bee Line, one of the great railroad corporations of the country.

But the main road of Crawford County is the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, passing from east to west almost through the center of the county. From the most reliable facts to be obtained, the history of this road

may be thus briefly given: In February, 1848, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the "Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company." On the 11th of April of the same year, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a similar act, making the company a corporation of that State. The act of incorporation of the Ohio Legislature gave the company power to construct a railroad from Mansfield, in Richland County, eastward by way of Wooster, Massillon and Canton, to some point on the east line of the State, within the county of Columbiana, and thence to the city of Pittsburgh; and from Mansfield westwardly by way of Bucyrus to the west line of the State. The work on this road was commenced in July, 1849, and the entire track was laid and the road was opened for travel from Pittsburgh to Crestline on the 11th of April, 1853. The Board of Directors had determined in 1850 to make Crestline the terminus of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad. This made further action necessary by the citizens of Crawford County and of the people west in order to secure a continuation of the line through Bucyrus westward. The subject was warmly discussed for some time, and efforts in this direction were finally successful.

On the 20th of March, 1851, the Ohio Legislature granted a charter to the "Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company," for the purpose of making a road from a point on the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, through Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky to the west line of the State, and thence to Fort Wayne, in Indiana. Liberal subscriptions were made to this company by the citizens of Crawford County, and the County Commissioners, after a vote by the people, which determined their authority to act, took, in the name of the county, \$100,000 of the stock. The organization of the company was completed at Bucyrus on the 4th of July, by electing a board of Directors, which met soon after and selected Dr. Willis Merriman

President. On the 10th of the same month, J. R. Straughn was elected Chief Engineer, who at once commenced making the necessary surveys for the location of the road. In September following, the Directors fixed the eastern terminus of the road at Crestline, and in January, 1852, awarded the contract to William Mitchel & Co., for building the entire road from Crestline to Fort Wayne, a distance of 131 miles, the company to furnish the rails.

The contractors prosecuted the work with energy, and had it ready for passing trains over the whole road on the 1st of November, 1854; the contractors receiving in part payment for work, stock in the road. Stock was also paid for in wild lands, farms, town lots, right of way and farm products; but little cash was paid into the treasury by the stockholders. The people in the counties between Fort Wayne and Chicago, determined to make a strong effort to build the last link in the chain between Philadelphia and Chicago. A convention was called at Warsaw, Ind., in September, 1852, for devising ways and means for accomplishing the object. This meeting was largely attended by those interested in the enterprise, and the object in view proved successful; inasmuch as that in 1856, the work was so nearly completed on this new line, that, by using a portion of the Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago Railroad, a continuous line was opened on the 10th of November, 1856, from Pittsburgh to Chicago. On the 1st of August, 1856, the three corporations were consolidated under the name and title of the "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad," by which name it has ever since been known. Such is the history, in brief, of this great railroad thoroughfare, one of the best roads in the United States. It belongs to the Pennsylvania system, and is the direct source of its communication with the great West. Says a local historian of the county: "Where was an isolated wilderness is now a thriving garden, connected with all parts of

the continent. Less than a generation ago, the necessary supplies of life could be secured only by tedious journeys through almost trackless forests; now we take the cars and speed away to the best markets in the world in less time than the pioneers went forty miles to mill on horseback, with a bushel of grain divided between the two ends of the sack."

The Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway, a road now known as the Ohio Central, is one in which the people of Crawford County have taken an active interest from the first inception of the enterprise, up to the completion of the road. This project was agitated as early as 1868-69, and meetings held in the different counties and towns through which the road was designed to pass. At these meetings, the idea of a railroad through the county, running from northwest to southeast, was discussed, and in the summer of 1869, the route from Toledo to Pomeroy, began to assume a tangible form. A number of meetings were held in towns along the proposed line, and much enthusiasm manifested for a road that had already been incorporated as the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway. In the fall of 1869, a survey of the route was commenced, and the county papers announced the fact "that the work had actually commenced; that a corps of engineers had been employed at each end of the route; one corps leading south from Chauncey, and the other north from Newark to Toledo, and our citizens will know within sixty days, weather permitting, where the road will run." The *Columbus Journal*, in May, 1870, published the following: "Our local columns yesterday morning, contained a notice of the letting of a contract for the construction of 118 miles of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway, being so much of the line as lies north of Trimble Township, Athens County, and south of Bucyrus, Crawford County, passing through or near Millerstown, Oakfield, New Lexington, Rehoboth and Mount Perry, in Perry County; Newark, Greenville, Alexandria, Johnstown and

Hartford, in Licking County; Sparta and Mount Gilead, in Morrow County, and Bucyrus and other points, in Crawford County." A contract was made with A. M. Huston & Co. for the construction of that part of the road lying between the Athens line and Bucyrus. By this contract the road was to be finished, and ready for trains from Newark to Bucyrus by April 1873.

In February, 1872, a contract was let to Michael Moran and W. V. & A. M. McCracken, of Bucyrus, to grade the road from the latter place to Toledo. A contract was awarded in July of the same year, to B. B. McDonald & Co., of Bucyrus, to put iron on two sections of the road from Pomeroy north. A contract was made about the same time for the bridge across the river at Bucyrus. With varying progress, the work on the road moved along through the summer and fall. The following extract is from a letter written by the President to a gentleman in Toledo, under date of December 6, 1872: "A carefully revised estimate of the cost of construction, made with more than one-half of the road-bed between Toledo and Ferrara, in the very heart of the 'Great Vein' coal-field completed, shows an excess of reliable stock subscription, applicable to that portion of the work, of more than \$200,000 over-estimated cost. That stock subscriptions have not been more rapidly collected, and the work vigorously prosecuted during the past summer, is the result of a well-considered conclusion, arrived at in the early part of the season, that, with the prevailing price of iron and equipment, the interest of the company would not be subserved thereby. It has now been determined by the board, to collect the subscriptions and push forward the work as fast as possible, with a view to its completion the coming summer."

But with all the favorable circumstances attending the enterprise, the first year or two after it was inaugurated, it dragged along

rather slowly, and in September, 1875, a meeting was held at Bucyrus, when the following points in the history of the road were brought to light: "That the road was in imminent danger; that it had been proposed to sell portions of it, and this would virtually sacrifice Wyandot, Crawford and other counties; that this proposition was defeated in the board, for the present; that the road was in debt, and that, if something was not done in thirty days, the project would have to be abandoned." In view of this, it was proposed to organize a new company to finish the road upon terms similar, though not quite so favorable, to those secured by the Ohio Construction Company; that this Company be formed by a subscription of \$450,000, to be apportioned among the counties along the line; the sum allotted to Crawford being \$50,000. The terms of the subscription were, that it was to be paid in installments of ten per cent a month, and no installment payable until \$400,000 of reliable subscriptions should be made.

In March, 1876, the county papers mention the fact that two locomotives have been bought and arrangements made for the third, for "our new railroad." Fifty miles of the road was to be completed and the cars to be running over it by June. The 1st of September it was announced that fifteen cars were being painted and finished at the Bucyrus Machine Works, to be used for the purpose of delivering rails on the road, and that the rails for the division from Moxahala to New Lexington would all be delivered in two weeks. With all these cheering prospects, however, it was not until the latter part of the summer of 1880 that trains ran through Crawford County on this road. During the winter of 1879-80, it took a new lease of life, after a Rip Van Winkle sleep of a couple of years, and during the spring and summer was prosecuted to completion.

In March, 1878, the road was sold, and bid off for \$106,668, in trust for certain bond-

holders. A short time previous to its sale, the name and title of the road had been changed from "Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway," to the "Ohio Central Railroad." This change of name was made for the purpose of selling the bonds to better advantage than could be done under the old name. In the Ohio Central, Crawford County has another outlet, which will prove of incalculable benefit to the county seat and the county generally. It gives direct communication with the vast coal-fields of South-eastern Ohio, and with the city of Toledo, one of the best markets in the State.

The Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, or, as now known, the "Northwestern Ohio Railway," also passes through a corner of Crawford County, but is of no special benefit except to the northeastern part of the county. The first efforts made toward building the Mansfield & Coldwater road were about the year 1867. Parties in Toledo, acting in conjunction with the citizens of New Washington and vicinity, made strong endeavors to engineer the project through, and have the road to run directly from Toledo to Crestline, passing through New Washington and Annapolis. This was the original intention of the parties interested, and of the two towns, Annapolis and New Washington, the one subscribing the largest amount of stock, was to have the depot. Annapolis won the depot by the most liberal subscription, but the road was not built through the town, on account of the indifference to the matter of the citizens of Crestline declining to take sufficient interest or stock to obtain it through their town. The citizens of New Washington then conferred with the interested parties in Toledo and Mansfield, and finally succeeded in getting the road from Toledo to Mansfield, under the name and title of "Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad." Work commenced on the road in the spring of 1872, and, by October of the same year, enough of the track was laid to allow construction trains to

pass back and forth between Toledo and New Washington. On the 1st of May, 1873, regular trains first began running over the road.

In June, 1878, through some financial trouble or embarrassment, the road passed into the control of the Pennsylvania Company, and its name was changed to "Northwestern Ohio Railway." It now forms an important division of that company. The road merely touches the northeastern part of the county, passing through two townships, and having two stations in the county, viz.: New Washington, in Cranberry Township, and DeKalb, in Auburn Township. There was about \$30,000 of stock subscribed to the road in the two townships named above. Shares were \$50 each, so as to enable any farmer in ordinary circumstances to take a share or two. The amount was made up by subscriptions of from one to five shares. The road is now completed, and, as stated in the beginning of this sketch, is of no particular benefit to the county at large, but merely to a very small corner of it.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railway has one station in Crawford County. Galion is the headquarters of the third and fourth divisions of this road. The Atlantic & Great Western was put through the county, or a little corner of it, in the summer of 1863, and, in June, 1864, the last rail was laid at Dayton, with considerable ceremony. Shortly after its completion, the shops of the third and fourth divisions were built at Galion. In 1874, the large brick shops were erected, which added greatly to the prosperity of the town. Galion is also the eastern terminus of the Indiana Division of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and its junction with the main line. This requires shops also of this company at Galion. These two roads, with their immense shops and hundreds of employes, constitute the life and vitality of the place. It is estimated that at least 65 per cent. of the population of Galion is railroad men and their families.

From the foregoing pages, it will be seen that Crawford County is well supplied with railroads and lacks neither modes of travel or transpor-

tation, but is in direct and easy communication with all the best markets both East and West.

CHAPTER VI.

THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM—EXTENT OF CLEARINGS—STYLE OF CULTIVATION—GRASS CROP—GRAINS—MINOR PRODUCTS—STOCK-RAISING—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

THE great resource of a country in its early history, and the true secret of its independence in its later years, is found in its agriculture. Here are found the elements that make up the distinctive characteristics of the national life—the secret machinery that carries on the nation to its appointed destiny. Upon this the national policy is based, and whatever there may be of manufactures, of science or of art, finds its *alma mater* in the productive labor of the farmer. No historical survey, therefore, can be complete that neglects to trace the rise and progress of the agricultural system, and to none of the great factors of a nation's progress can intelligent effort be placed to greater advantage than when applied to this root of all industries.

In a recent address to an assembly of business men, one of Ohio's greatest leaders said :

"You are living illustrations of the first children of the pioneers who planted Ohio. When your fathers were born, Ohio was unknown, except as a trackless wilderness, and yet, where the smoke from not a dozen white men's cabins ascended to the sky in all this territory, now three and a quarter millions of happy people, prosperous, honorable and successful, are living and guiding the destinies of a people as great in numbers and wealth, as all who inhabited the thirteen colonies when our fathers won their independence. What a spectacle is that ! And all this prosperity was won by the simple, plain, straightforward process of downright hard work—that is what did it—labor first laid out on the raw material that God made, and then capital,

which is only another name for crystallized labor, saved up, protected and saved by the strong arm of equal and just and honest law. Now this is Ohio."

In a restricted sense, it might be just as truly said, "This is Crawford County."

Authentic data by which to determine the earlier practices of the farmers, and their results, are difficult to obtain, and the letters of Flint, an English traveler, written from the Miami, Scioto and Maumee Valleys in 1818, may give, perhaps, as correct a picture of that interesting period of agriculture as can be obtained. He says: "I saw some people threshing buckwheat ; they had dug a hollow in a field, about twenty feet in diameter, and six or eight inches in depth. In this the grain was threshed by the flail, and the straw thrown aside in the field to rot. The wheat is cleared of the chaff by two persons fanning it with a sheet, while a third lets it fall before the wind." On his way to Chillicothe, he stopped some days at a cabin, and writes of his host, a farmer, as follows: "He told us that Indian corn sells for 25 cents per bushel, and that he could procure twenty-thousand bushels of it within three miles of his house. This appeared to be somewhat surprising, on considering that the cleared grounds form only small detached parcels when compared with the intervening woods. Wheat sells at 75 cents per bushel. This sort of crop is at present more profitable than Indian corn, as in most cases it yields more than a third part by measure ; it does not require to

be cleared of weeds, and is more easily carried to market. The predominance of crops of Indian corn is occasioned by the ease with which it is disposed of in feeding hogs and other stock, and, perhaps in some degree, by prejudice. Farming establishments are small. Most cultivators do everything for themselves, even to the fabrication of their agricultural implements. Few hire others permanently, it being difficult and expensive to keep laborers for any great length of time. They are not servants, all are hired hands. Females are averse to menial employments. The daughters of the most numerous families continue with their parents. There is only one way of removing them. *

* * The utensils used in agriculture are not numerous. The plow is short, clumsy, and not calculated to make either deep or neat furrows; the harrow is triangular, and is yoked with one of its angles forward, that it may be less apt to take hold of the stumps of trees in its way; light articles are carried on horseback, heavy ones by a coarse sledge, by a cart or by a wagon. The smaller implements are the ax, the pick-ax, and the cradle, scythe—by far the most commendable of backwoods apparatus. The lands of Ohio are understood to be more fertile than those of Pennsylvania. With good culture, from 60 to 100 bushels of maize per acre are produced. On an acre of land near the mouth of the little Miami, one of the first settlers raised the extraordinary quantity of 114 bushels. The advanced state of population in the southern part of the State, has withdrawn the most choice tracts of ground from the land office; good lots, however, may still be bought from private individuals at a moderate price. The higher country, lying nearly equidistant from the River Ohio and Lake Erie, is understood to be healthy, fertile, abounding in springs of water, and possessing a good navigation downward in wet seasons of the year, by means of the Rivers Muskingum, Scioto and Miamis. The northern part of the State is described as

having many large prairies, of a rich quality, but unhealthy." This picture, though of general application, presents in vivid colors the crude beginnings of sixty years ago, in Crawford County, as truly as of the spot where he wrote. The experience of every agricultural community in the State passed through all these stages, but, before even such advancement could be noted, there was a work to be done, of which the curious Englishman could give but little account.

The first white settlers here found, for the most part, a country thickly covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the land shielded from the piercing rays of the sun by the dense forest foliage, saturated with the moisture which the character of the country favored. To erect here a home and render the land subject to an annual tribute for the sustenance of his family, tasked the powers of the pioneer to their utmost. It was an even-handed struggle for subsistence, and anything accomplished might safely be set down as an improvement. This was practically true of the first twenty years in the history of a settlement. An average of five years were consumed before the frontier could be relied upon to furnish a support, and, in the meanwhile, the fare supplied by the abundance of game and wild fruits was eked out with economical purchases of corn from the older settlements. After erecting a cabin with the aid of hospitable neighbors, from five to ten acres were felled. It was then "chopped over," i. e., the trees cut into suitable lengths for rolling into piles for burning. After the universal bee for rolling, came the burning, which was not the least exacting of the frontier farmer's labor. When the amount of labor performed, and the dearth of labor-saving conveniences are considered, it will appear that, in accomplishing so much, labor was not less effectively applied than now, but in such a consideration the methods must not be lost sight of. On a single claim, this much was

frequently done in three months, and a small crop of corn harvested in the first year, but the average results were not so favorable. The point to be gained was to get in readiness for the "bee" as early as possible, for when the "rolling season" began, there was an uninterrupted demand upon the settler for from six to eight months in the fields of his neighbors. Many were called upon when they could least afford the time, but, from the necessities of the situation, there was no refusal possible, and, large as this demand appears, it will not be considered exorbitant when it is remembered that neighborhoods covered an area of from ten to fifteen miles square. Under such circumstances, the prevailing tendency is to underrate the value of timber, and to carry the work of clearing to the very verge of denuding the land of this important aid to agriculture. This tendency has not been so marked in Crawford County as in many of the older counties of Northern and Northeastern Ohio. While the clearing has been carried to the farthest extent consistent with ordinary prudence in some parts, there are other parts, especially in the western portions of the county, where the proportion of timber lands is considered by the farmers too large, and the timber is marketed very freely. Another fact which has a tendency to bring up the proportion of woodland is found in the prairie districts of the county. Here, forty years ago, the timber was kept back by the frequent burnings of the Indians; but, since the land has fallen into the hands of the whites, this timber has grown to a serviceable size, and almost obliterated the distinctive characteristics of the plains. Wood is still the principal article in use for fuel, selling at moderate prices save where the bad roads of spring and winter make its delivery more expensive than the timber itself. Coal found its way into the larger villages of the county as fuel but comparatively a few years ago, and is even now used as much on account of its con-

venience as because a cheaper material than wood. Its introduction was not marked, perhaps, until 1868, and it has not yet found its way into the public buildings of the county.

The prevailing system of agriculture in Crawford County may properly be termed that of mixed husbandry. Specialties find little favor with the farmers. The practice is to cultivate the various kinds of grain and grasses, and to raise, keep and fatten stock, the latter business being the leading pursuit of about one-tenth* of the farmers. The mode of cultivating the farming lands has not been of the highest. Provided with a rich and varied soil, the average farmer has not felt the need of studying the principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture, and has frequently hesitated to receive, or rejected, the teachings of science. A few persons, however, were found at a comparatively early day who brought to the business of farming that amount of patient investigation which the greatest industry of this country demands. Farmers are becoming less and less unwilling to learn from others, and the husbandry of the county is attaining a commendable thoroughness, and is improving in every respect.

Owing to the productiveness of the soil, the subject of fertilizers has not received the attention which it has obtained in many other parts of the State. Phosphates and plaster are seldom used, and many have scarcely exercised the customary care in preserving the ordinary accumulations of the barnyard, much less to add to this store by artificial means. Barnyards are arranged to carry off the drainage of the stables, rather than retain it for use on lands, and straw and other feeding refuse is left to the disposal of stock, without a consideration as to the best means of converting it into the best medium for restoring the vitality of the crop lands. There are many fields to be found in the county that have been cropped with wheat or corn for years without renewing or

* Agricultural Report of 1876.

fertilizing, and others have only been relieved by a rotation of grain crops. This practice has, in most cases, borne its legitimate result, and is awakening a decided interest among the most progressive farmers in this vital subject. Rotation of crops, on a more or less extended scale, is now being gradually introduced, corn being the first crop planted on sod ground, followed by a second crop of corn, or oats, or flax, and then wheat. With the latter crop the manure is used, as it is thought it shows largest results in this crop, and leaves a better soil for the grass which follows. Deep plowing has never been popular with the mass of Crawford County farmers. Some experiments were made with the Michigan double plow, but its great draft, with the general lack of appreciation of the value of deep plowing, soon caused it to fall into disuse. The objection that the upper soil was buried so deep by the Michigan plow that several seasons were required to effect the proper mixture of the soils, was remedied by a later experiment. This consisted of two plows, between which the team was divided. A shallow soil-plow turned over the surface, which was followed by a long steel-plow without a turning-board. This proved, in many places, a vast improvement upon the old plan, furnishing the requisite depth without burying the upper soil, and loosening the subsoil, thus furnishing a natural escape for the excessive moisture, which the character of the hard-pan too often resists, allowing it to escape only by evaporation. But the prejudice against subsoiling was too firmly rooted to allow the experiment to spread, and it is now considered impracticable, or even injurious to the land. Artificial drainage has been necessary from the first in many parts of the county. In a large portion of the eastern part of the county, at an early date, marshes occupied almost the whole country, and pioneer life was little more than a hopeless struggle against the miasma of the air and the miry condition of the earth. Speaking of the Maumee

Valley, in which this county is situated, Secretary Klippart says :

"Every acre, almost, of the entire Northwest requires thorough underdraining, because there is nowhere a porous or gravelly subsoil, but, on the contrary, I have everywhere found a stiff clay subsoil. Even in places where the soil was very sandy, the subsoil was an almost impervious clay. Without thorough underdraining, the actual fertility of the soil cannot be developed."*

Surface draining, by county ditching, has been carried to a considerable extent, the State Report of 1876 placing the number of public ditches at forty, with an aggregate length of 195 miles. The longest of these ditches extends twenty-four miles, and four of them connecting with ditches of adjoining counties. Less attention has been given to tile training. According to the report referred to, there were but two tile manufactories in the county at that time. There has been a marked increase of interest in this subject of late years, however, and many are learning the value of tile even in meadow lands. The demand has increased, so that the manufactories of these goods are driven to supply the demand. The increased value which these efforts have added to the lands of the county, would be difficult to determine. Low lands that were an entire waste are being reclaimed, so that there are not more than 300 acres of what can be properly called waste land in over 252,000 acres in the whole county. The land thus underdrained produces the finest crops, and, it is claimed, can be cultivated much sooner after a rain, or from eight to ten days earlier in the spring.

The subject of grass lands has always been an important one in Crawford County, from the fact that a majority of the farmers are more or less interested in grazing stock, though forming a more prominent feature in the southern part of the county. In this part of the county,

* In Report of 1876.

grain is raised principally for home consumption, and the system of husbandry, so far as any has prevailed, has been directed mainly to secure the best results for the grass crop. Timothy grass, with a mixture of clover, is mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, meadows being turned over about once in five years. Meadows are generally pastured and are turned out frequently as pasture lots, after serving in their prime as meadows. Of late, some attention is being paid to under-draining this class of grass lands, and some attention is paid to top-dressing with barnyard manures. Orchard and blue-grass, though introduced in a limited way, have not taken any strong hold upon the interests of the farmers. There is considerable hesitation manifested in experimenting with blue-grass, as it is claimed by many—among them some scientific agriculturists—that the June grass, *poa pratensis*, is the same thing, modified by the difference of soil and climate. Millet and Hungarian grass supplied a want in the agricultural economy of twenty years ago, but are not now used at all. In the matter of clover lands, the prevailing policy is to grow it for the seed, which is a cash article, and finds a ready sale. For this purpose, the seed is very sparingly sown, in order to secure a large stalk, and a consequent large yield of seed. Three bushels is a very large yield and two bushels is considerably larger than the average yield. It is generally sowed in combination with timothy, for the purpose of producing a quality of hay highly esteemed for milch cows and sheep. It is largely used as pasturage, but the predominant purpose is for seed. The acreage turned under has been very small in past years, but this short-sighted policy is being remedied of late, and more value is being placed upon it as a means of renewing exhausted lands.

In the cultivation of the cereals, the distinctive features of the husbandry of Crawford County are plainly marked. The aim of the

early settlers was, obviously, to derive from their lands, their only resource, a simple but sure subsistence, and, to this end, a system of mixed husbandry was a necessity. Their descendants, hedged about by the results of their fathers' experience, and aiming to sell their surplus product in such form as would take from the land the smallest amount of its fertility, have, from the nature of the case, followed in their footsteps. The Maumee Valley, while not rivaling the Miami or the Muskingum Valleys, as a wheat country, is, nevertheless, well adapted to its cultivation. Of this division of the State, Crawford County's average for nine years, immediately subsequent to 1849, 14,781 acres, producing 187,980 bushels, was third in the list of counties. This showing would, doubtless, have been greatly changed, had not so large a proportion of her territory been devoted to stock-raising. In 1876, though the acreage had increased to 23,281 acres, with a product of 232,075 bushels, it had been outstripped by Sandusky County, which had increased from an acreage of some 12,000 to over 30,000 acres in 1876, and stood fourth in the list. In the report of 1879, Crawford County still retained its position of 1876, with a breadth sown of 29,880 acres, and a product of 617,786 bushels. In the early culture of wheat, a great many discouragements were met. The first settlers found the blackbirds an almost insuperable obstacle, and, when rid of this pest, found it of so rank a growth as to be unfit for use, which gained it the name of "sick wheat." Later, the weevil destroyed it year after year, and, when no particular exception could be taken to the season, the crop seemed to fail because it was in an uncongenial climate. During the period succeeding 1849, the yield, it will be observed, was less than thirteen bushels. In 1876, the yield was still lower, being less than ten bushels to the acre, but for the last four years, the product per acre has rapidly increased, as it was, in 1878, over

twenty bushels per acre. During later years, and especially during the past four prosperous years, there has been a marked improvement in the results of wheat culture. The grain seems to have become acclimated; and farmers, gaining more confidence in its stability, have sown during the present season—fall of 1880—a larger breadth than any year previous. The favorite seed in early years, was the old blue-stem. This, however, was late in maturing, and proved objectionable on that account. This was supplanted by the Mediterranean, which matured some ten days earlier, and is still cultivated to a considerable extent. Under continued cultivation, it has lost much of its "rye appearance," to which many had objections. The Fultz wheat was introduced by Dr. George Keller, by seed from the Agricultural Department at Washington, about 1872. This is getting to be a favorite with the farmers, and larger quantities are being sowed. Experiments have been made with the Genesee, white Mediterranean and Amber. No particular system has been adopted in the cultivation of this grain. At an early date, the practice of plowing "bare fallows" during the summer, and then re-plowing the same, before sowing in wheat, was occasionally practiced, but it is now resorted to in scarcely a single instance. The object seems to be to put no work into the cultivation of the grain, that can be possibly avoided, and get passable results. There seems to exist, also, a feeling among a large class of the farmers, that improved methods are an injury to the soil, and that the old way is the only safe way. Corn ground is sometimes used for growing wheat, but generally it is sown on oat or flax stubble lands. After plowing, manure is spread upon the surface; and, when the seed is sown broad-cast, the wheat and manure are harrowed in together. When the drill is employed, as in a majority of cases, the manure is well harrowed in in the first place. The practice of sowing wheat upon the same ground

for several successive years, does not obtain to any great extent, save where occasionally the soil seems well-nigh exhausted. The breadth of land sown is quite uniform, with a gradual increase from an average of 14,000 acres up to 1858, to 23,000 in 1876, and some 30,000 acres in the present year. The difficulty experienced in commanding anything like a complete file of the State Reports, renders anything like a comparative statement impossible, and we shall be obliged in this chapter to forego any attempt at tabulated statement. The grain is threshed in the barn or barnyard, the straw being piled, with little effort at stacking, in the yard adjoining. Horse machines were introduced about 1840, which, with the various improvements, held the ground until late years, since when, the steam thresher has been the favorite. Traction engines are used considerably, as the level character of the land is quite suitable to this mode of locomotion.

Rye and barley are but little cultivated. The former is cultivated almost exclusively for the straw, which finds a ready sale in limited quantities for binding stalks, and, when chopped up, as packing for eggs. The average yield of the grain is about fifteen bushels per acre. Barley is occasionally raised to some extent, and, where the soil is fitted for it, proves a valuable crop. Its cultivation, however, has received very little local encouragement. Though there are several brewing establishments in the county, there is very little local demand, as they use corn principally in their manufactures. The crop for 1878 was 4,658 bushels from 232 acres—an average of a trifle over twenty bushels per acre. This is a considerable falling-off from the earlier years.

In the early history of the county, buckwheat was sown considerably, as a substitute for wheat, but, as the culture of the latter grain prospered, the former has become less prominent, and the acreage has shrunk from an aver-



Charles Hetch

age of 867 acres in 1850-58, to 169 acres in 1876, and 40 acres in 1878.

Oats are extensively grown, but find a home demand nearly equal to the supply. It is a reasonably sure crop, and, though occasionally affected by droughts, it is relied upon with considerable confidence. Rust has at times proved a serious drawback in the early years, but it has not been a subject of serious complaint in later years. The breadth sown is quite uniform, and does not vary materially, save to gradually increase in extent. The crop in 1878, was 617,968 bushels from 17,283 acres, which was an average crop for the past five years.

The corn crop, while not grown to the exclusion of the others, is one upon which the farmers most confidently rely, and the land devoted to its culture, especially in the southern part of the county, is only limited by the necessities of the situation. It is far more stable in its yield, less liable to disease, and may be slighted in its cultivation with greater impunity, than any other crop. The soft varieties of seed are generally preferred, and are usually planted on sod ground, though a second crop off the same field is not an uncommon occurrence. It is usually well put in, the ground being prepared with considerable care, and worked until it "tassels out." The old rule of "going through" the field a certain number of times before "laying by" the crop, has long since been abandoned by the better farmers. The last plowing, after the corn has reached the height of five or six feet, is considered the most effective in its cultivation, but the exigencies of the season often prevent the farmer's bestowing this crowning attention. The majority of the farms in the northern part of the county being small and worked principally by the owners alone, the wheat and clover cutting coming close together, frequently obliges the small farmer to slight his corn. When, however, the farmer is able to hire help, or has boys who can be trusted to do the work, the plow is kept going through the

corn, an expense that is amply repaid by the increased yield. The manner of harvesting the crop differs materially in the different sections of the county. Among the small farmers of the north part of the county, the crop is usually cut and husked in the field, and the stalks either stacked or hauled to the barn for use during the winter. In the other section of the county, when large farms are the rule, and feeding stock the leading occupation, the crop is frequently not cut or husked at all. The general practice is to husk enough to supply horses with feed, and the rest left standing for the cattle and hogs that are turned in to feed indiscriminately. Husking from the standing stalk is practiced occasionally, but it is generally considered wasteful of time and material. The Maumee Valley for years was greatly retarded in its development on account of the lack of natural drainage, which converted a vast territory into what is generally known as the Black Swamp, and by the Indian reservation, which held large tracts of land out of the market. Since 1850, however, there has been a rapid advance in the cultivation of cereals, and this division is rapidly gaining upon the Scioto and Miami Valleys, which have so long constituted the corn-fields of Ohio. Among the eighteen counties that make up this division—the north-west part of the State—Crawford stands third in her corn product, with an average yield of 615,370 bushels from 18,943 acres in 1850-58, 1,159,259 bushels from 29,777 acres in 1876, and 1,531,111 bushels from 32,048 acres in 1878. But a comparatively small proportion of this is exported, the greater part of the product being consumed by stock fed in all parts of the county. Some of the largest results shown by farmers in raising this crop were by Linus Ross, in 1852, one acre, with a yield of 126 bushels; by E. Barritt, in 1853, three acres, with an average yield of 129.2 bushels per acre; by S. S. Caldwell, in the same year, three acres, with an average of 124.25 per acre, and in 1859, by Jo-

seph Kerr, from one acre, 128 bushels, Abel Dewalt, from one acre, 117.29 bushels, and Abram Eckart, from one acre, 117 bushels.

The other crops that occupy or have occupied a more or less prominent place among the agricultural products of the county, are potatoes, flax or sorghum. The quality of this soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, and farmers who have given considerable attention to the proper cultivation of this highly prized and indispensable esculent, have always been well rewarded for their labor and painstaking. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, always commands a fair price, and its general cultivation for exportation would undoubtedly prove highly remunerative. The fact, however, seems to have been overlooked or the obstacles greatly exaggerated, and no more are produced than are needed for the home supply. The leading varieties are the Early Rose, Early Ohio, with the Peerless and Peachblow cultivated in considerable quantities as a winter potato. The Triumph is highly prized and cultivated by some, while the Prairie Seedling and White Peachblow are being cultivated as experiments. The Neshannock, Early Climax, Brownell's Beauty, Beauty of Hebron, Dunsmore Seedlings, are among those that have strong friends among the farmers. The average yield of this crop is good, and is not often seriously affected by disease or insects.

Flax, although grown in this county to some extent every year, is subject to violent fluctuations in the acreage devoted to its culture. It is now raised exclusively for the seed, which has become an important article of commerce, large amounts being purchased annually by the warehousemen at the villages of the county. It is an exacting crop, and the fiber is only incidentally valuable, owing to the unsalable condition in which it has to be sold; an amount of discouragement which is only overbalanced by the fact that the seed frequently commands a high price, and is always a cash article. It is

not relied upon to any great extent, however, as a source of revenue. Some years ago, a flax-mill at Galion, made a market for the fiber, but the usual fate of these institutions overtook it; it was burned down, and the promise of business did not warrant its rebuilding.

The history of the cultivation of sorghum cane in Crawford County, is similar to that of most other parts of the State. The first introduction of this cane in the United States, was by D. J. Brown, of the United States Patent Office. He procured the seed in France, and left it at the Patent Office in November, 1854, whence it was distributed through the States of Georgia and South Carolina. Here it was thoroughly experimented with, and a good sirup manufactured and exhibited at the fair of the United States Agricultural Society in 1857. Experiments were early made in Crawford, by William Cox, of Sandusky Township, but it did not take any strong hold in the county until 1862. In the early part of this year, the papers of the county took up the subject and urged upon the farmers the necessity of cultivating sorghum to supply the deficiency of shipments from the South. This advice was quite generally heeded, and the first introduction of the seed was received by the farmers with great enthusiasm. The first seed, perhaps, was brought in about 1857, and small bags containing about half a pint, sold readily for a dollar each. The experimenters, however, were not over-sanguine, and, though the aggregate acreage reached a considerable extent, the largest amount under cultivation on a single farm, was not more than two acres. The requisites for the successful cultivation of this crop, as given by the most eminent authority upon the subject, R. G. Peters, of Georgia, are "First, appropriate soil: a warm, dry soil, and, where it is practicable, sandy loams or those of a limy nature; rich upland rolls are better than bottoms; sandy loams with clay subsoil are good; any soil good for winter wheat will do; the rich, black

corn lands produce as large or larger stalks, but the juice is not so rich, nor the flavor of the sirup so good. Second, pure seed : Much of the cane of this country has become mixed with broom corn ; it will not pay to raise such ; the pure sorgo and one or two kinds of the im-
 phree will pay. One pound of good seed is enough for an acre. Third, proper culture : Plow deep, and let the ground be stirred afresh just before planting, that weeds may not get a start ; the largest yield may be had by drilling one way ; four feet one way by two the other, does very well ; most persons plant as they do corn ; cover not over half an inch with fine dirt ; don't plant until the ground is warm—from the 15th to the last of May, according to the season. Fourth, prepare the seed : Put the seed into a vessel, and pour boiling water on it ; after about a minute, turn it into a basket for the water to drain off, and cover it with a wet paper, and let it stand for about twenty-four hours in a warm place ; this will crack the hull, and cause it to start some seven or eight days sooner than if started dry, thereby causing it to get the start of the weeds and ripen earlier in the fall ; stir the ground from the time you can see the plant, until three feet high ; about six seeds in a hill is the correct quantity." The experience of the farmers here is summed up in an article by J. H. Cox, who took an active part in this project as follows : " Here comes a man with a load of cane, and the question is, how much cane did you plant ? ' Well, I planted about an eighth or a quarter of an acre (as the case may be), and after a long time it came up. I hadn't the ground in very good order ; and when it did come, I thought it was so small it wouldn't come to anything, so I just run through it a couple of times with the shovel plow, and let it go. I did not go to see it until after harvest, or until I went to cut up my corn, and I found it had done pretty well after all, considering the chance, so I cut it up, and brought it down to get it

worked.' Here is another : He has done a little like the first, only he sowed buckwheat on his cane patch, and harrowed it over, but the cane would grow, and he got five gallons of excellent molasses. We have made over 150 gallons of sirup from the cane grown on half an acre. * * * We have in our possession a gallon of sirup that we will put up in competition with anything that anybody has made, and it was made from *green cane*. * * * My experience is, that it will stand more cold than corn. * * * It will stand drought better than corn, for the reason that the roots grow deeper than corn. Wet weather will work out its destruction."* The papers were full of discussion of this sort, but with a unanimous conclusion in its favor. Mills, both iron and wooden, though the former were considered preferable, were secured and put into operation, and hundreds of gallons of the sirup manufactured. The first produced in most cases, owing to the lack of information on the subject, and the carelessness with which its manufacture was conducted, was sorry stuff. To the skeptical part of the community, this result strengthened the prejudice formed against the undertaking and greatly discouraged many of the experimenters. Another cause which contributed to this result, which is suggested in the foregoing quotations, was the exercise of a ruinous economy on the part of the majority of farmers. Instead of purchasing new seed, and sparing no pains to make a fair trial of this new crop, the majority of those who planted it borrowed seed of their neighbors and allowed the work of the farm to seriously interfere with the cultivation of the cane. The result was that the cane deteriorated in quantity and quality, and the whole thing was voted a failure. A few, however, were not so easily discouraged, and kept up the experiment until a really fine molasses was obtained. Experiments involving considerable expense were made to pro-

*Bucyrus Journal, March 28, 1862.

duce sugar from this cane, but its manufacture was found to be so expensive that it had to be abandoned. A poor grade of sugar was made much cheaper, but it was of no commercial value, and but little interest is now manifested in the enterprise. Some four or five establishments do a limited business in this line, and, by careful and intelligent handling of the cane produce a first-class article, which has attained a considerable local reputation. In 1878, some seventy acres were planted, and sixty-one pounds of sugar and 5,878 gallons of sirup manufactured. Tobacco has been cultivated to a very limited extent, simply for the private use of the grower, and it may well be hoped that its culture may not be farther extended. It is an exacting crop upon the land, and sooner or later the exhaustive process will work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where its culture is a prominent part of the farming operations.

The forests of Crawford County are well supplied with the sugar-maple, and the people have not been slow to utilize them in the way of making sugar. It was a practice at an early date to make the product of the maple into sugar, as in this shape it answered the needs of the household to better advantage, and this practice continued down until more recent years, when cheaper cane sugar made maple sugar no longer a necessity. The product is now about equally divided between cake-sugar and sirup, the demand, however, considerably exceeding the supply.

A survey of this branch of Crawford County's agriculture would hardly be complete without some reference to the famous June frost of 1859, which operated so disastrously all over the State. It occurred on a Saturday night. On the preceding night it rained, and Saturday morning opened warm and bright as usual; but before evening it grew unaccountably chilly, and as night closed in the weather was decidedly cold. With this change of temperature

came a "killing frost" that left scarcely a vestige of the growing crops alive. Corn was about eight or ten inches high, and potatoes had reached the growth that made the effect of the frost most damaging. All grain was ruined, and the people suddenly found themselves brought face to face with the prospect of almost starvation. On the following day, the churches in many places were almost deserted. The farmers wandered aimlessly about their stricken fields, while the villagers thronged the country ways, anxious to measure the extent of the disaster, which had involved town and farm alike. Fortunately, there were some late crops that had not come on far enough to be hopelessly crippled by the frost, and the less fortunate farmers set about repairing the misfortune so far as possible. The corn and potatoes were replanted, buckwheat was sowed in place of wheat, and, thanks to an unusually long season, these crops were fairly matured. The wheat was a total loss. The straw, if it had been cut at once, and well cured would, at least, have proved a feed for cattle, but by standing a short time the sap which would have filled out the ear, exuded upon the stalk and rendered it finally unfit for fodder. There was a large proportion of soft corn in the fall hundreds of bushels of which molded and proved a complete loss. This blow was severely felt by the agricultural community, and, through them, scarcely less by the whole county in all branches of business.

Fruit culture may be safely said to be yet in its infancy in Crawford County. The first settlers, deprived for a time of its use, and realizing the great demand in every family for this important article of food, early set about planting orchards. But little care was exercised, in the majority of cases, in the selection of varieties, or in their care of orchards after once well set; and, taking into consideration the value of good fruit as a substantial element of food, as a valuable agent in preserving and promoting

health, and as a luxury which all classes may enjoy, this subject has not received the attention which its importance merits at the hands of the careful agriculturist. The orchard culture of apples has only of comparatively late years begun to command the serious attention of farmers. The old orchards have been prolific producers, and in favorable seasons, large quantities marketed. Before the railroads made the markets accessible, large quantities of fruit were dried and hauled to market, and frequently large quantities were fed to stock. This abundance of fruit, and for many provided without their thought or effort, has made farmers careless of the subject, but many are now awakening to the fact that, unless something is done to renew these orchards, there will be an interregnum when there will be a scarcity of this fruit in the county. The result of this awakening is to be seen in many parts of the county in the numerous young orchards coming on, and the nurserymen, both at home and abroad, are finding this county a profitable field for their goods. Among the varieties now found here, are the Baldwins, Bellflower, Belmonts, Ben Davis, Fall Pippins, Fall Wines, Rambos, Rhode Island Greenings, Roxbury Russets, King of Tompkins County, etc. The latter variety is a favorite for a large apple, some of the fruit measuring fourteen and one-half inches in circumference, and at the same time retaining its fine flavor and smooth grain. The apple is the hardiest and most reliable of all the fruits of this region, and there are probably more acres in apple orchards than in all other fruits combined.

Peaches, by reason of the unfavorableness of the climate, are, of late years, exceedingly uncertain in Crawford County. In the early history of the county, this kind of fruit did well, but the severe winter of 1856, and the succeeding year or two killed most of the trees then planted, and since then have never been a success. These trees are periodically renewed,

but late frosts in the spring usually cut off the crops, either in the blossom or when the young fruit is just formed, or there occurs, every few winters, a season of such severity that the trees themselves are seriously injured, or destroyed. Another enemy to the peach-tree here, which works fatal results when not prevented, is the borer. This is a small, white grub which gnaws into the bark just at or a little below the top of the ground. They penetrate the bark and work between the inner bark and wood, and gnaw out as much of this as they wish for food, so, sometimes encircling the tree completely, and generally working a little downward as they progress, but taking generally irregular courses. Their presence can be detected by examining at the root of the tree. If the borer is there, you can notice the gum of the tree in small or large quantities at this point. They are sometimes numerous, say twenty to fifty working at one tree. Sometimes you may find but one. They are sometimes as small in diameter as a common pin, and from three-eighths to a half-inch long, sometimes a half-inch through and three-fourths of an inch long. The effect upon the peach-tree is to lessen its vitality, and, if the borer encircles it in its ravages, the peach-tree dies, and may die if not fully encircled, as the least injury of this portion of the tree tends to kill it.* Another enemy that is as old as the peach-tree itself is the plant lice or aphides. Their presence is indicated by the curling of the leaves. This never kills the trees, however, though not contributing to their healthful development. This curling is observable most after sudden changes of temperature, and is explained by the fact that the aphides seek the under side of the leaves as a protection against the sudden changes of temperature, where they may be observed in the middle of a warm sunny day or in the early part of a chilly evening. The remedies suggested for the extermination of the

* J. Soule, in *Bucyrus Journal*, July 4, 1862.

borer are to use the knife, cutting away the outer bark from the channel made by the insect, and killing the insect. Another remedy, which is largely used and found efficacious, is to apply boiling water. The amount to be applied to a tree varies with its size. For a tree a year old, a quart would be sufficient, while a painful would do no harm to one of full size, as the earth would absorb the heat before it would penetrate the thick bark so as to injure. The best time to apply hot water is about the 1st of June, and, if then neglected, about the 1st of September. Dig a narrow basin around the tree, as deep and as high as the borers are working, fill it with boiling water, and a cure is effected. Ashes as a preventive, should, when the tree is young, be placed in contact with the bark in a narrow, deep circle, as a little will then answer the purpose.

The case of cherries of the finer varieties is very similar to that of peaches, as the trees are somewhat tender and the blossoms are liable to be destroyed by late frosts. Sweet cherries are little grown, on account of these drawbacks and the tendency of the fruit to rot at the time of ripening. The hardier kinds, such as the Early Richmond, the Morellos, and such as the Early May, are reliable and considerably grown for private use. Pears are planted in a small way, principally in gardens, no extensive pear orchards existing in the county. The first trees of this sort were seedlings, which, of late years, have been entirely supplanted by dwarfs or their outgrowth of half-standards. The tendency to "fire blight," which the pear-tree shows in the larger part of the State, has not been so marked in this county of late years, but confidence in the stability of this fruit has not been so far restored as to increase the planting of these trees. The yield is, however, less variable than of apples. Failures are not apt to occur, it is said, from winter killing of the buds, but the trees are so injured by the cold as to die the following year of blight. An unusually

warm fall affects the fruit at times unfavorably, causing the late varieties to ripen too early, and to decay before they can be secured. Some of the leading varieties found here are the Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Vicar of Wakefield, Louise Bonn de Jersey, Beurre d'Anjou, etc. Plums are scarcely grown at all, owing to the prevalence of the curculio insect. Some little interest was taken in this class of fruit a few years ago and some planting done, but the outcome has been the same, and but little attention is paid to this kind of fruit in the county.

In the culture of orchard-fruits in Crawford County, the great demand is for more care and attention to the trees already planted. There is a growing interest in this subject, however, which promises good results in the near future. New orchards are being planted, the best variety of fruit selected and more care taken of the growing trees. The most reliable apple orchards, however, have fallen into the unfortunate habit of bearing full crops every alternate year, with scant ones or failures between. The effect of these alternations upon the grower are disastrous; the prices are depressed, and bushels of fruit are left on the ground to rot or to be fed to stock, the prices not warranting the cost of marketing the surplus product. This habit, it is thought by eminent horticulturists, may be remedied by patient care and study. Grape culture in the interior counties of the State, though securing some attention in a small way, has never been considered successful. This is particularly true in Crawford County. A few winters ago, the vines were badly injured, and a fatal rot destroys the fruit more or less every year, especially where hot, damp, sultry weather occurs in July. Another discouragement to grape growing here is the nearness of Ottawa and Erie Counties, the great grape-producing counties of the State. Grapes are shipped from points on the lake and sold here at 2 cents per pound, which has the effect to discourage any

attempt at the cultivation of grapes on an extended scale. In the matter of small fruits or berries, there is a far greater interest manifested. The important villages of Bucyrus, Galion and Crestline furnish a good market for all that can be supplied, and quite a number in the county devote their attention to furnishing berries, though not in quantities to supply the demand.

The persevering, patient care and investigation which seemed to be wanting in the cultivation of crops, does not appear to have been lacking in the raising of stock. It would seem that the early settlers had a predilection for fine stock, and stamped this characteristic upon the agriculture of the county. There has been a constant effort to improve breeds, until Crawford County now boasts of as good an average in stock as almost any other county in the State. In this department, the prevailing disposition of the farming community is apparent, and no class of the domestic animals is developed to the exclusion of the other, unless we make an exception in the case of the mule. The history of the early horses in Crawford is not definitely known, if it can be said to have a history. It was some years before horses were needed or introduced to any extent. Oxen were better suited to the work of clearing, were easier kept, and not so liable to accident and disease, and these qualifications were all that were demanded of the early teams. In later years, as the demand for traveling purposes began to be felt, horses began to supersede the ox, until now one would scarcely meet an ox team upon the road in a month's travel through the county. There was nothing to distinguish the original stock of horses. Each settler coming in brought such animals as chance or their pecuniary circumstances dictated, and were the ordinary stock of the localities from which they emigrated. Among the first efforts to improve this stock was the importation of "Old Blue Buck," by David Cummings. This horse was

raised in Knox County, and was a strongly made horse, admirably calculated for farm work. At that time, there was no great choice as to different strains, this being about the only horse offered for breeding purposes. This was the class of horse especially desired at that time, however, as no demand for speed had been developed. About 1830, a small running horse called "Backus," was introduced by a Mr. Cone. It was an imported animal, and created quite a stir among the farmers, but the final outcome to his owner put something of a damper on this class of horses, though his descendants are yet to be found in the country. A match was made up between Cone and the owner of a Kentucky running horse for a race at Sandusky City. In the trial, "Backus" outstripped the Kentucky horse, when the owner of the latter grew abusive, and, without the slightest provocation, it is said, shot Cone dead on the ground. His last words to his son was to take the horse home and not to run horses any more. His murderer mounted his horse and escaped unmolested. The horse succeeding "Backus" was "Sir Dudley," an animal of admirable qualities, and one that made a lasting impression upon the early stock of horses. He was brought from the East about 1837, was of medium size, carried his head well up, and was a stylish roadster. His stock was remarkable for their great vitality, being especially long-lived. In 1840, "Sheik" or "Sherrock," an Arabian horse, was brought here by Abram Holmes. He was somewhat advanced in years when brought into the county, and had faded to a nearly pure white color. He was kept here until he was thirty-one years old, and was in active demand most of that time. His stock was iron or dappled gray, and ran from eleven and a half to twelve hundred in weight. They were especially admired as fine carriage horses, and commanded a good price from dealers for this purpose. This strain, it is said, made a marked and valuable addition to the stock of the county. "Gray Eagle," an

imported horse, brought here from Kentucky, again excited the interest of farmers in running horses. His pedigree took his line back to the imported "Messenger" stock, but he failed to create any great amount of enthusiasm. The "Messenger" stock was brought to the county very early, but little is remembered of them. About 1840, or very soon after, the Black Hawk Morgan strain was introduced, "Flying Cloud" being the favorite representative of this stock of horses. Three horses of this stock were brought from Rhode Island at the same time, the sires of "Long Mane" and "Joe Hooker" being the other two, but whose names have been forgotten. These horses were fast trotters for that time, and "Flying Cloud" was looked upon as a marvel when he could trot a mile in 2.40. His stock were excellent roadsters, and some have shown 2.30 and 2.20 speed. They were very much sought after, and his descendants are still prized by judges of good horses. "Belfounder" was brought into the county from Columbus, by James Clements, in 1851. This was a medium-sized, dark brown, spirited horse, and was very favorably received by horsemen all over the county. He was in the county but four or five years, when he was bought by the original owners and returned to Columbus. His spirit lasted to the very end of his life, and, when thirty years old, within a month or two of his death, he was handled with great difficulty by his groom. The Norman breed of horses was introduced in the eastern part of the county several years ago. Henry Krim, interested with others, imported several of this breed direct from France. These horses are what is strictly classified as the Percheron, but are known in the books and by dealers as the Percheron-Norman. "Nonesuch," "Louis Napoleon," or "Old Bob," as he was variously known, was the first horse of the kind ever brought west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was bought by Charles Fullington, and brought to Union County in 1851, and some time after became

the property of Louis Lee, of Delaware, Ohio, by whom he was exhibited in this part of the State, exciting a considerable interest among stockmen in this class of horses. They originate in La Perche and Normandy, in France, and are noted for their docility, excellent health, and a hardy, elastic temperament. They are possessed of great bone, muscle, tendon and hoof, which gives them immense strength as draft horses. Their color is a fine silver gray, the best adapted to withstand the burning rays of the sun in the field or on the highway. The horse imported to this county, "Pulo," is now owned in Galion, and is in active demand by breeders in the county. These horses mature early, command a good price, and are always in demand. Indeed, so much is this the case that one is scarcely seen in any of the farm teams of the county. They involve too much capital and command cash too readily to be used on the farm, and it may reasonably be doubted whether there is much preference for this class of horses for use on the farm here. The average horse of the county is estimated to stand fifteen and one-half hands high, weigh eleven and a half hundred weight, and bring \$125 when in good order for shipping.

Mules have never been received with favor by the general mass of farmers. Their appearance is not prepossessing, and those conditions to which these animals are supposed to be best fitted have never existed in the county, and the mule, therefore, has never secured a foothold. This is a good field for buyers, and Crawford County contributes a considerable number of horses each year to the Eastern markets.

The introduction of cattle into the county was as early as the coming of the first settler. Cows were a necessary part of the pioneer's outfit, without which his chances for obtaining a reasonably comfortable existence were very poor indeed, and few families were without

them. But, once here, it required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against the ravages of wild beasts and disease. The wolves took off the yearlings and frequently made successful attacks upon cows; the murrain, a little later, took off scores of these animals, and journeys of a hundred miles were frequently undertaken to replace the animals thus lost. Then the marshes and the rank vegetation took their quota, so that, in spite of the employment of all the available children of the settlement as herders, and the dosing of cattle with soot, alum and soft soap, hundreds fell victims to the snares of a new country. Under such circumstances, the effort was narrowed down to a struggle to maintain rather than improve the breed. Among the early settlers of the county were many progressive farmers, and, as soon as the pressure of the first years in a new country was removed, they began to look about for means to improve the cattle of their new homes. The southern part of the county was then distinctively prairie land, and stock-raising soon became an important feature of agricultural activity in that part of the county. In 1834, the Ohio Importing Company made their first importation of the Short-Horn Durhams and exhibited them at the State Fair of that year. This set the whole farming community of this part of the State agog to improve their stock, and nothing but the Short-Horn Durham was to be thought of. The first of this breed was probably introduced in this county by Robert Kerr, who bought some animals of Wilson, in Licking County, Ohio. John Monnett also bought, at an early date, several head of young thoroughbreds, of Michael Sullivan, of Pickaway County. John Ross, another breeder, brought some of this class of cattle from Kentucky. The interest, however, in thoroughbreds may be said to be on the wane. Though bred to a considerable extent by a number of farmers in Crawford, there is no longer the ready sale at high prices

that once characterized the business. Another feature which perhaps contributed to this result was the fact that many of the large farmers in the southern part of the county began breeding the ordinary stock for beef purposes. Some of them kept as many as fifty cows simply for breeding purposes, and annually sold off a large number of bullocks for market purposes. This feature of cattle-raising has entirely passed away during the past five years. Since the general decline in the price of beef, it has been found too expensive to keep a cow just for the value of a calf, and it has been demonstrated that cattle may be bought for feeding purposes much cheaper in the West than they can be raised here as a specialty. Several fine herds of Short-Horns are found in Crawford County, the largest of which is probably the one owned by Mr. Carlisle. Others of more or less importance are owned by Jared A. G. Lederer, Horace Eaton, Dexter Bacon, J. A. Klink, Jackson Ross, R. B. McCammon and E. W. Cooper. The Devon breed was represented at the last county fair by animals owned by J. H. Keller. "This is a strikingly distinct breed in form and quality, medium in size, uniformly red in color, comely in appearance, and of decided excellence; the ox for labor, as his agile form indicates; the cow for milk, when cultivated for that object, and the uniform excellence of their flesh when properly fed and matured."* They can hardly be said to have much of a following in this county, though generally admired when exhibited. The Alderneys are exhibited by Judge Thomas Beer and George Donnerworth, Jr. "This breed, having a common origin with the Jerseys and Guernseys, owe their present distinctive qualities in appearance to their manner of breeding, and the tastes and preferences of their long-time propagators. In size, they are smaller than our native cows, delicate in form, unique in shape, diversified in color, and blooded in appearance. The prime quality claimed for the

cow is the exceeding yellow color and rich quality of her milk, cream and butter, in all which she stands without a rival, although her quantity of milk is moderate compared with the weight of butter which it yields.* The Ayrshires are also represented in the county, but are much less popular than the Alderneys. They are a native of Scotland, and in size are about equal to our common cattle. They are usually red or brown, more or less mixed with white; are shaped more like the Short-Horn than any others, though lacking their fair contour and comeliness of appearance. They are claimed as a dairy or milking breed.

Sheep were introduced into the county as early as 1819, but the rank vegetation and the number and boldness of the wolves made sheep-raising a burden upon the resources of the early settlers. The earliest were probably brought to Sandusky Township, where they soon died from eating some poisonous weed. Another scourge in the early history of sheep-raising in this county was the number of villainous dogs that infested the country. These animals seemed a necessity to the earliest settlers, and there were few families that did not possess one or more of them. As the country began to be cleared up, and game and wild animals of all sorts became scarce, the demand for these animals to a large extent ceased, but the supply, unfortunately, seemed to be little affected by this change. Many of these animals were crossed with the common wolf, and soon showed the traces of their origin by attacking the few flocks that were kept in the new community. The damage in this way was a great burden, and an indiscriminate slaughter was begun against all dogs found running loose. Gen. Myers relates that out of a flock of one hundred Merino lambs that he brought into the county one year, *forty* were killed or seriously wounded in a single night. The first

attempt at introducing an improved quality of sheep was about 1833, when Col. William Robinson brought in some sixty head of the Wells and Dickenson stock, of Washington County, Penn. This celebrated stock was derived from the Humphrey importation of Spanish Merinos, but were bred with a view of securing fine wool but small fleeces. The habit of the best wool-growers of that time was to dip the sheep in water, and then let them run on grass for a few days. They were then washed, sheared, and each fleece wrapped in paper before shipping to market. For such wool, the producer got 85 cents per pound and a suit of broadcloth. Col. Robinson's flock was divided up and sold in parcels of eight or ten in various parts of the county. This class of sheep prevailed for some years, and were known generally as Saxon sheep, though undoubtedly of the early Spanish Merino origin. They were of long, lean carcass, light-limbed, and light, fine fleeces. Mr. Lewis sheared a flock of 400 that averaged only two pounds and fourteen ounces of wool per head. Succeeding these sheep, came the French Merinos, from Vermont. These were larger sheep, with heavy fleeces of light-colored wool. These sheep were soon found to be ill suited to this locality. The Vermont breeders had so forced their growth that, when brought out to the West and left unsheltered, they at once broke down, and many died, proving a serious loss to the experimenters. Gen. Samuel Myers was one of the earliest to experiment with this breed of sheep. He found the yield of wool large, but many fleeces remarkably oily. To satisfy himself, he determined to thoroughly wash an unusually large fleece. Before washing, it weighed twenty-four and one-half pounds, and afterward, it weighed just *four and a half pounds*. The sheep from which the fleece was taken had been carefully housed, and the wool was neat and ordinarily clean, and this result convinced him that the breed was not a profit-

* Address before the National Agricultural Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, by S. F. Allen.

able one to keep. The Spanish Merino, or rather the American improvement of the Spanish importation, was introduced here about 1855. This breed of sheep at once grew into favor, and has increased in numbers steadily down to the present. Nor is the interest in this breed confined to the dealers in thorough-bred stock. Crosses with the common stock have been made until perhaps one-half of the sheep are more or less high grades of Merino. The improvements upon the native stock are plainly marked. The sixty or seventy-five pound carcass of early years has been increased to ninety and one hundred pounds, and fleeces from three to four pounds to those weighing from five to six pounds, washed on the sheep. A few Cotswolds, Leicester and Southdowns have been introduced, and have their friends and admirers. They are prized particularly for the quality of the mutton and the long fiber of their wool. Some crosses with the Merino sheep have produced a delaine wool which commands a ready sale with good prices.

The early stock of hogs were little less than wild animals. Some were brought in by the early settlers, but large numbers were found in the woods, that had evidently been wild for years, and had probably escaped from other settlements. This class of stock was considered almost as common property, and it was considered no great crime to appropriate any that came to hand, without closely scrutinizing its ownership. Subsequently, a system of ear marks was adopted, and each owner recorded his own particular mark with the Township Clerk. Even after this, the line of ownership was not closely observed. It is said that one of the early settlers came to this county owing a considerable debt in the East, for which he had given his notes. One of his creditors, anxious to realize on his account, rode out here on horseback, to get the payment of his note. Of course there was no money here, but, desir-

ous to satisfy his urgent creditor, the settler proposed to pay him in hogs, though not possessing a shoat to his name. The time came when the hogs were to be collected, and the notes having been canceled, they set out to drive the hogs to market. They had not passed the confines of the county when an unfortunate plunge of a dog (which seemed to show method in his madness) stampeded the whole drove, which, taking to the woods, was irreparably lost.

The woods breed of hogs is now extinct in this county, and where it used to take two years to make a two-hundred-pound hog, a three and four hundred-pound hog can be made in nine to twelve months. The principal breeds are the Suffolk, Chester White, Magies, Poland-China and Berkshire. The latter were first introduced about 1850, but they were at that time a rough, coarse-boned hog, and were soon abandoned. A few years later, the Suffolk was introduced. They were fine, smooth animals, easily fattened at any age, but did not possess sufficient strength of limb, and were in every way too delicate to meet the wants of this locality. The Chester White succeeded the Suffolks. They are a large, white hog, mature early, and are considered large eaters. A cross between these and the Suffolk has been tried, and the result highly prized for market purposes. The Magie and Poland-China crosses, and the modern Berkshire are taking the lead of late. The latter is probably taking the lead, and is fast achieving a national reputation, a herd-book being issued by an association of breeders, in Illinois, in which the pedigree of thoroughbred animals of this breed is to be chronicled.

Dairying is but little known in Crawford County. The farmers appreciate the luxury of fresh milk and butter, and sell their surplus product in the villages to their less fortunate neighbors, but any organized enterprise for this purpose has never found a permanent location in the county. A year or two ago, a cheese-factory was

started by John Pease, about two miles south of Bucyrus, which, it is said, paid the proprietor well for his trouble and investment, but was not continued a second year. The conditions in the southern part of the county seem favorable for such an enterprise. A large number of cows are kept. It is fine grazing country, and good water is generally accessible. The only thing that seems to be lacking is the man who has sufficient experience in the business and enterprise and capital to push the matter through to success. The last report (1878) gives the dairy products at 609,354 pounds of butter, and 2,831 pounds of cheese.

A noticeable and favorable feature of the agriculture of the county is the moderate size of the average farm. In the southern part of the county there are several large landholders, one person owning some 3,500 acres, but the average in the county is put at not over eighty acres. These farms are well tilled, the buildings well improved, and a general well-to-do air of neatness and comfort prevails everywhere throughout the farming community. Farming implements of the most approved pattern are being introduced, and generally by the farmers. In the matter of markets, Crawford County is well provided. Bucyrus in the center, Galion in the southeast corner, and Crestline on the eastern side, are points generally easily accessible to all parts of the county. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and the Ohio Central Railroads all touch or pass through the county, affording the amplest shipping facilities for all parts of the country. The only drawback in this direction is the character of the public highways. These are as unreliable as dirt roads can be, and the whole farming community is frequently travel-bound for months at a time during the inclement season of the year. What is more unfortunate there seems to be no practical remedy for this state of things. There

are no considerable gravel deposits and no easily accessible quarries of stone that can be cheaply applied. The western part of the county is underlaid with limestone, but to what extent it is available or practicable for the purpose of macadamizing the public roads has not yet been developed. The village of Galion is this year (1880) making improvements in her streets and sidewalks with imported stone, and it is hoped by the citizens that a suggestion has been made that will be profitably applied to the country ways.

The first movement toward the organization of a county fair was made early in 1848. During the legislative session of 1832-33, an act was passed for the encouragement of agriculture, through the organization of agricultural societies. Under this act, a number of societies were organized and fairs held, but, from lack of interest, most of them were discontinued in a few years. In 1846, a new act was passed reviving the old societies and resulting in the organization of many new ones. The one in Crawford County was one of the number of new ones that sprang into existence. Among the leading spirits in this enterprise were Stephen Kelley, Samuel Colwell, Gen. Samuel Myers, Judge Musgrave, George and William Cummings, William Cox and Abel Dewalt. The first officers were: Zalmon Rowse, President; Jacob Mullenkopf, Vice President; J. B. Larwill, Secretary; and A. Failor, Treasurer. The first fair was held in the old court house yard on the 19th of October, 1848. The exhibition was confined to some nineteen entries, all of which received awards. Of course there was no such thing as a fee for admittance. Indeed, the fence was so dilapidated that it had to be patched up to keep the sow and pigs, which were one of the attractions of the exhibition, from getting away. Domestic manufactures were shown in the court house, and it is related that the chief subject of remark was a certain patchwork quilt that had been pieced in Pittsburgh and

exhibited here. The ladies of Crawford seemed to be unanimous in their disapproval of its general style and execution, and was the chief topic of conversation for the time. The following report, taken from the *Bucyrus Journal* of September 20, 1872, was published originally in the *People's Forum* of March 24, 1849:

M. P. BEAN, Esq.—*Sir*: Will you please insert in your paper the following list of premiums awarded by the Crawford County Agricultural Society, at the fair held October 19, 1848, a notice of which I should have sent you some time since, but have been prevented by other engagements.

I was confined by sickness at the time of the fair, and, therefore, cannot speak from personal observation; but I have understood that the fair was much more numerous attended than was expected, owing to the bad state of the roads, the unfavorableness of the weather, and the fact that this was merely an experiment, being the first held in the county; and from the fact that but very little interest has heretofore been manifested by the farmers and others in relation to affairs of the society.

Those who were present state that, although but few articles were presented, and in several cases where premiums were awarded there was no competition, yet that there was much spirit manifested by those present, in reference to the importance of such exhibitions, and a determination to have a much more interesting fair next year.

J. B. LARWILL, Sec'y.

The following is a list of premiums awarded:

HORSES.

To Frederick Wadams, for best blooded stallion..	\$5 00
To David Decker, for second best blooded stallion..	3 00
To David Decker, for best two-year-old colt.....	1 00
To Zalmon Rowse, for best blooded mare (not brood).....	3 00
To John Moderwell, for best gelding.....	2 00

CATTLE.

To Andrew Worling, for best blooded bull.....	4 00
To Zalmon Rowse, for best cow.....	3 00
To Alfred Magers, for best calf.....	2 00

SHEEP.

To Samuel Andrews, for best buck.....	3 00
To Samuel Andrews, for second best buck.....	2 00
To Samuel Andrews, for best lot of ewes.....	3 00

SWINE.

To John Moderwell, for best sow.....	2 00
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

To David P. Norton, for best wind-mill.....	3 00
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MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

To Samuel Andrews, for best flannel.....	2 00
To Jacob Mullenkopf, for best thread.....	1 00
To John Sims, for best single harness.....	2 00
To William Mallory, for best sample of butter...	2 00
To William Mallory, for best sample of cheese...	1 00

FRUIT.

To J. B. Larwill, for best grapes.....	1 00
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In the following year, the fair was held on the 24th of October, in the court house yard again. This year the display was more varied, the domestic manufactures and fancy articles being shown in the court house. Pens were also provided for the stock, of which a part was shown on the ground now occupied by the Quinby Block. A total premium list of \$103 was advertised. In 1850, another day was added, and the exhibition made on the 17th and 18th of October. This was then called a "cattle show," and was held on six acres of ground, at the end of what is now Galen street, which terminated then at Norton's Grove, just north of the Monnett House. Stock pens were put up here, and opinion is divided as to whether the domestic manufactures were exhibited in a tent or at the court house. "In 1851," to quote from the *Journal*, "the fair was again held for two days, on the 23d and 24th of October. This year the fair was removed to the grounds out near the cemetery, owned at the time by Henry Minnich, who gave the society the use of the land each year, on condition that they would fence it.

This, the society was unable to do in a single year, but fully inclosed it the second year, after which, it is to be presumed, the society commenced to charge an admission fee. Floral Hall and Domestic Hall were poor buildings at best, the former only partially inclosed, the latter consisting merely of a roof covered with clapboards and supported by poles, while the sides were wholly unincluded.

Floral Hall, in particular, will be remembered as a rough frame, which was annually covered with muslin. This, after each fair, was taken down and folded away until the next season. The track also at this time was a little better than a circus ring, and was surrounded by a rope. In 1857, it was greatly extended and approached a half-mile track." In 1859, a third day was added to the exhibition, and annual fairs maintained until the beginning of 1862, when the organization was abandoned. No more exhibitions were held until 1867. In this year, Josiah Koler, D. C. Boyer, Barber Robinson, James Robinson, C. S. Crim, William Cox, Adam Klink, John Bremen, Maj. E. R. Kearsley, James Orr, H. J. Thompson and Luther Myers formed a joint-stock company, called the Crawford County Agricultural Association. They proposed to issue \$7,000 worth of stock for the purchase of land and to fit it up for the purpose of holding fairs. But \$6,100 worth of stock was disposed of, and, with this, nineteen acres of land was bought on the site of the present grounds. Two years later, nine

acres more were purchased, and, in 1871, four and a half acres more were added, making a total of thirty-two and a half acres. This was inclosed with the proper fencing, a Floral Hall, Domestic Hall, offices, eating-house, pens for stock, and stalls, and a good half-mile constructed at a total cost of about \$13,000. A natural amphitheater commands the ring, and some three acres of it are covered with the natural growth of timber. The stock has changed hands considerably, and generally at from thirty to fifty per cent discount.

Upon grounds thus provided, the re-organized agricultural society held their fifteenth annual fair on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of October, 1867. This organization is perfectly distinct from the stock company, and rent the grounds, paying whatever surplus there may be in the treasury after the season is closed. The payments have been from \$500 to \$800 per annum. Since the re-organization, the annual exhibitions have been kept up, and, in 1872, continuing five days. It has since been reduced to four days.

CHAPTER VII

WAR HISTORY—THE REVOLUTION AND 1812—INDIAN AND MEXICAN WARS—THE LATE REBELLION
—AID SOCIETIES.

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars."

IN the early history of the Ohio Territory, a large tract of land was reserved within the limits, and designated "United States Military Land." This land had been set apart by the Federal Government for the purpose of rewarding its soldiers of the Revolutionary war. These old soldiers had spent their best years fighting for the independence of their country, and peace found them broken down in health, and many of them in fortune, so that, when a grateful but impoverished Government offered them homes in the distant West, they gladly

accepted the offer. This was the means of bringing many of these old Revolutionary heroes to the Ohio Territory, and to the State of Ohio after its admission into the Federal Union. These war-worn veterans had often faced the British legions on hard-fought fields, as well as fought the Indian in his own fashion. Hence they felt themselves fully competent to contest with the red man his right to the hunting-grounds of Ohio.

It cannot be said that Ohio took part in the Revolutionary war, yet many of her early settlers took an active part in it, previously, however,

to their coming to the Territory, as the war was over long before a white settlement was made in what is now the great State of Ohio. After their settlement here, they were often called upon to defend their homes and families against Indian attacks and incursions, and long familiarity with savage warfare well fitted them for such scenes. But, as the Indian wars and Indian history pertaining to Crawford County are given more fully in another chapter, we merely allude to them here by way of preface to a chapter that is devoted chiefly to "wars and rumors of wars."

How many of the pioneers of Crawford County served in the war of the Revolution, is not now known. But, as settlements were made here little more than a quarter of a century after the close of the war for independence, it is altogether probable that a number of these old heroes were among the early settlers. It is impossible, however, to learn the facts at this date; and we will pass to later struggles in which the people in this section were more particularly interested.

In the war of 1812, when the British lion was again unchained and turned loose upon this free country, Crawford County was then unformed and unsettled; it was as yet in the Indian country, and near the theater of some of the stirring events of 1812-15. After the close of this war, a large scope of country was opened in this portion of the State to the white people, who were not slow to take possession. Among the first settlers were many soldiers of the last war with Great Britain. These, like the Revolutionary soldiers, found their way here for the purpose of obtaining cheap homes for themselves and their children. In another portion of this work will be found many biographical sketches of these soldiers of 1812.

The Mexican war, after the Indian wars mentioned elsewhere, was the next call to arms of the American people. They had enjoyed a long peace and a long season of prosperity."

If "Red Battle," with his "blood-red tresses deepening in the sun," had raged to and fro in lands beyond the great deep, the "thunder of his goings" came to us but as the "dying cadence" of the voice of a distant cloud, whose lightnings could harm us not. We moved on undisturbed until 1846—the commencement of the Mexican war. All readers of American history are familiar with the facts which resulted in a collision between the United States and Mexico. Briefly, the causes of the war grew out of the admission of Texas into the Federal Union. The "Lone Star," as it was called, had been a province of Mexico, but, some years previous to its annexation to the United States, it had thrown off the rotten yoke of the Spaniard. In the battle of San Jacinto, which occurred in 1836, the Texans captured Santa Anna, then Dictator of Mexico, together with the larger part of his army, and succeeded in forcing from him an acknowledgment of their independence. Mexico, however, refused to recognize this treaty, and continued to treat Texas and her people as she had previously done. From this time forth, petitions were frequently presented to the United States by the Texans, praying for admission into the Union. There was a strong element in the country opposed to the admission of Texas, while Mexico constantly declared that such an event would be regarded as sufficient cause for a declaration of war on her part. In the Presidential canvass of 1844, between Clay and Polk, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading issues before the people, and Mr. Polk, whose party favored the admission of Texas, being elected, this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this, Congress had no hesitancy in granting the petition of Texas, and on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received her into the sisterhood of States. Mexico at once broke off all diplomatic relations with the United States, calling home her minister immediately, which was a clear declaration of war

—and war soon followed. Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating \$10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war.

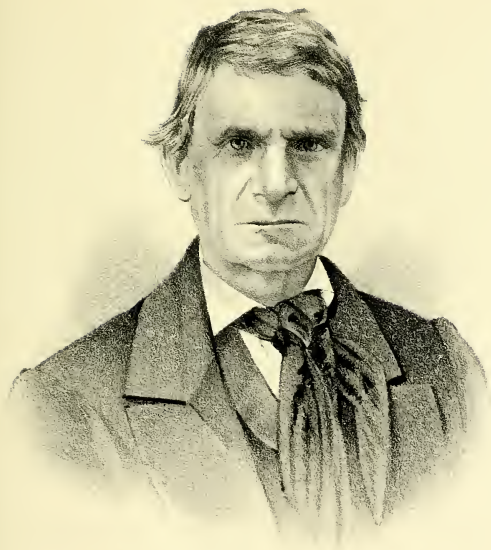
As the war feeling, like an epidemic, swept over the country, the people caught the spirit of enthusiasm and their patriotism was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement. The old State Militia was then in force, requiring the enrollment of every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years for military duty. In these old militia organizations, were found the nucleus of the regiments called for by the President in the coming war. A local correspondent, writing to the *Forum* some years later, thus humorously refers to the matter, and the opening of the war: "I remember well, that a meeting of the best men was assembled at the court house, then a four-cornered, mansard-roofed institution. The paper Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, etc., were on hand, and made high-toned and top-loftical speeches. Patriotism fairly oozed out at the ends of their fingers. They were willing to allow their bones to bleach on the plains of San Jacinto—*provided it was necessary!* In a few brief weeks, the time came for our stalwart sons to enroll themselves under that banner which floats 'over every land and sea,' to kiss a gentle good-bye to home and friends, and be off to the wars."

In the President's call for 50,000 men, Ohio was required to furnish three regiments. With her characteristic patriotism, she filled her quota in a few weeks. The troops rendezvoused at Cincinnati, and, upon the organization of the three regiments, there were nearly troops enough left to form another regiment. These were furnished transportation to their homes at the expense of the Government. The regiments, as organized, were officered as follows: First Regiment—A. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Colonel; John B. Weller, of Butler County, Lieutenant Colonel; T. L. Hamer, of Brown

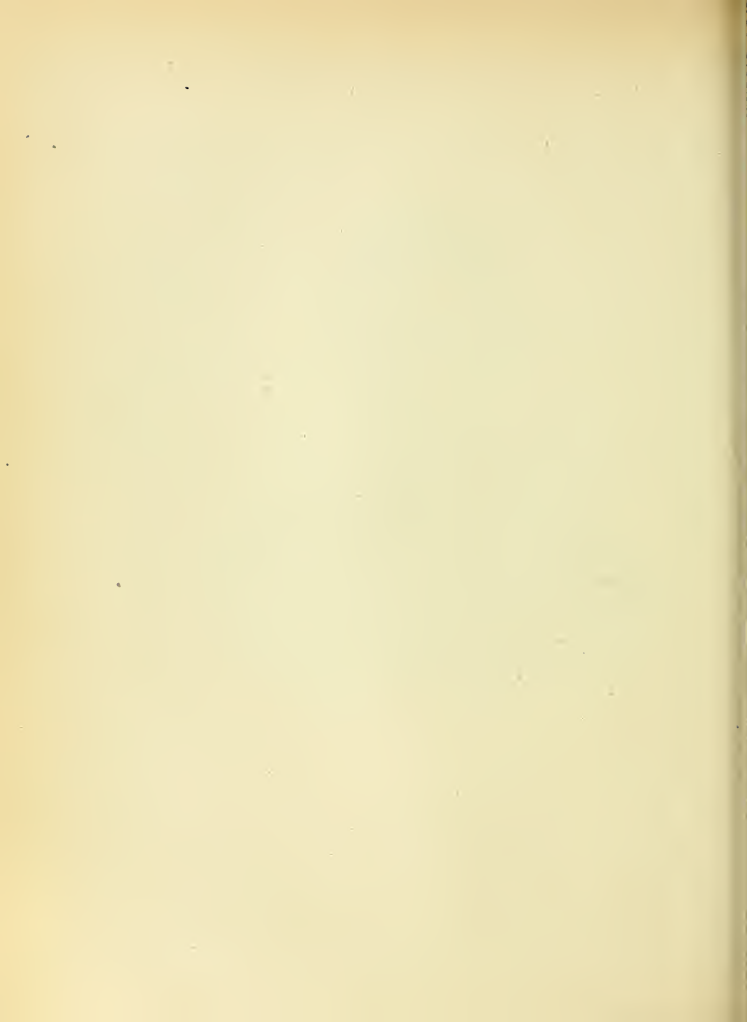
County, Major. Second Regiment—G. W. Morgan, of Knox County, Colonel; William Irvin, of Fairfield, Lieutenant Colonel; William Hall, of Athens, Major. Third Regiment—S. R. Curtis, of Wayne County, Colonel; G. W. McCook, of Jefferson, Lieutenant Colonel; and J. T. Love, of Morgan, Major. Crawford County was well represented in these regiments, as it was, also, in the next call, which was known as the "Ten Regiments Bill," and made at a later day, for the "prosecution of the war." The names of those participating in this war, so far as we have been able to obtain them, will be found in the biographical department of this work.

To go into the details of the war, and the battles fought during its continuation, is but to repeat what is familiar to all. Suffice it to say, that the entire war was a series of triumphs to the American arms—triumphs such as rarely fall to any nation in a long and sanguinary war. From the opening battle of Palo Alto until the Stars and Stripes waved in triumph over the "halls of the Montezumas," not one single victory was lost by the American Army. This is glory enough.

The war of the rebellion next claims our attention. We do not design, in this connection, to write a history of the war between the States, but a history of Crawford County that did not contain its war record, would not be considered much of a history. Nothing will be of a greater interest to coming generations in our country than a true and faithful account of the events of those four long and gloomy years. It is a duty we owe to the soldiers that took part in the bloody struggle, to record and preserve the leading facts. Especially do we owe this to the long list of the dead, who laid down their lives for their country's honor and preservation; we owe it to the maimed and mangled cripples who were lacerated and torn by shot and shell; and last, but by no means least, we owe it to the widows and orphans of



J. Rouse



the brave soldiers, who, for love of country, forsook home with all its endearments, and whose bodies lie rotting in the far distant South.

The people of Crawford County require no facts to remind them of those exciting times, or to recall the names of those who served their country by fighting the battles of the Union. Their names will live in characters as bright and imperishable as Austerlitz's sun. Many who went from this county to fight for their country came back shrined in glory; many left limbs upon the distant battle-fields; and many still bear the marks of the strife that raged at Gettysburg, Shenandoah, Chickamanga, Stone River, on the heights of Lookout Mountain, where, in the language of Prentice,

"—they burst,

Like spirits of destruction, through the clouds,
And, 'mid a thousand hurtling missiles, swept
Their foes before them, as the whirlwind sweeps
The strong oaks of the forest."

But there were many who came not back. They fell by the wayside, or, from the prison and battle-field, crossed over and mingled in the ranks of that grand army beyond the river; their memory is held in sacred keeping. And there are others, whose systems, poisoned by disease, came home to die, and now sleep beside their ancestors in the village church-yard. There the violets on their mounds speak in tender accents of womanly sweetness, and womanly devotion and affection. Their memory, too, is immortal. Beautiful as a crown of gold, the rays of the sunset lie upon the little hillocks above them. Others still, sleep in unknown graves in the land of "cotton and cane." But the same trees which shelter the sepulchers of their foemen, shade their tombs also; the same birds carol their matins to both; the same flowers sweeten the air with their fragrance, and the same daisies caress the graves of both as the breezes toss them into rippling eddies.

But, while we weave a laurel crown for our own dead heroes, let us twine a few sad cypress

leaves and wreath them about the memory of those who fell on the other side, and who, though arrayed against us and their country, were—**OUR BROTHERS.** Terribly mistaken as they were, we remember hundreds of them over whose mouldering dust we would gladly plant flowers with our own hands. Now that the war is long over, and the issues that caused it are buried past resurrection, let us extend to those upon whom the fortunes of war frowned, the hand of charity, and, knowing no "Solid South" or "Solid North," again become, what we should ever have been, "brothers all."

The President's first call for troops, in the spring of 1861, for three months, was responded to with the utmost promptness. That the Union was in danger, was sufficient cause, and the requisite number of volunteers (75,000) was soon furnished. The country, however, was not long in discovering that the "breakfast spell," as many termed it, was likely to prove more than had been anticipated. Another call for troops was soon made, and this time for 300,000, to serve for three years, and was filled almost as promptly as the first call—quite so, perhaps, but, being for a larger number of men, it took a little more time to fill the quota.

Under the President's first call for troops, a company was raised in Crawford County, which became a part of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered into the service for three months. It was known as Company C, and was officered as follows at its organization: F. W. Butterfield, Captain; E. W. Merrinan, First Lieutenant; and David Lewis, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Butterfield served faithfully until the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, when he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Ninety-second Infantry, for one year's service, and was made its Colonel. This regiment he commanded until it was mustered out of the service.

As this was the first company from Crawford County, before it left for the front, the boys com-

posing it were invited to church, and a sermon by the Pastor preached to them, and many God-speeds tendered by the friends of the Union, who offered up prayers for their protection and preservation. This company served out its three years, and perhaps saw as much hard service as any troops during the war. A report made of Company C, from Falmouth, Va., Dec. 31, 1862, will show something of its hard service.

It is as follows :

Killed in battle.....	10
Discharged of wounds received in battle.....	6
Wounded and now in hospital.....	8
Wounded in battle and now recovered.....	12
Died of disease.....	1
Sick of disease and now in hospital.....	9
Discharged on account of ill health.....	10
Deserted.....	1
Enlisted in U. S. Cavalry.....	10
On duty Dec. 31, 1862—	
Commissioned officers.....	3
Non-commissioned officers.....	8
Privates.....	16
—	—
Total fit for duty.....	27
Number of miles marched.....	1,739
Number of battles fought.....	17
FALMOUTH, Va., December 31, 1862.	

The Eighth Infantry, to which Capt. Butterfield's Company C belonged, was originally enlisted for three months, as we have stated, under the President's call for 75,000 men. It was assembled at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, where the regiment was organized, and, on the 2d of May, 1861, sent to Camp Dennison, where it at once commenced drill, preparatory to going to the field. It soon became apparent however, that the soldiers at this camp would not be sent to the front, and efforts were at once inaugurated to re-enlist the regiment for three years. To this proposition, Company C heartily responded, as did every company in the regiment except Company I, and the regiment, nine companies strong, was mustered into the United States service for three years. Company I, however, reconsidered its action,

and, in the following September, joined the regiment at Grafton, Va., the other companies having been sworn into the service in June. Leaving Camp Dennison for Virginia on the 9th of July, 1861, the first service of the Eighth was along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, protecting it from bands of rebels prowling in its vicinity. On the 24th of September, it participated in an attack on Romney, and was again engaged at the same place on the 24th of October. In January, 1862, the regiment was in an engagement at Blue Gap, and, on the 14th of February, it took part in a severe skirmish at Bloomery Gap, where Col. Baldwin, his staff, and a part of his command, were captured. In March, the division to which the Eighth belonged moved to the Shenandoah Valley, where, on the 18th and 19th, sharp engagements took place at Cedar Creek and Strasburg. In these actions the regiment acted as skirmishers, a branch of duty in which it established an excellent reputation.

In the severe battle of Winchester, which took place on the 23d of March, the Eighth was deployed as skirmishers, both the evening before and on the morning of the battle, and lost in killed and wounded over one-fourth of the number engaged. The companies engaged were C, E, D and H, all of which suffered severely. During the months of March and April, the regiment followed the enemy up the valley, and engaged in skirmishes at Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Edinburg and New Market. At the latter place, Col. Kimball, who had been for some time in command of the brigade, received his commission as Brigadier General, and became commander of the brigade to which the Eighth belonged. It joined McDowell's corps on the 22d of May at Fredericksburg, and, on the 25th, was ordered back with its division to the valley to confront Stonewall Jackson, who had driven hence Gen. Banks. On the 30th, Front Royal was recaptured. The Eighth skirmished all the way from Rectortown, a dis-

tance of eighteen miles, capturing among other prisoners the famous Belle Boyd. Shields' division was soon after broken up, and, on the 3d and 4th of July, the Eighth was thrown out toward the swamps of the Chickahominy, having several severe skirmishes, in which it lost a number of men. While the army lay at Harrison's Landing, the Eighth was united with the Second Corps, French's division and Kimball's brigade, with which force it continued during the remainder of its service. The Second Corps acted as rear guard to the army in its retreat until after it crossed the Chickahominy. It then proceeded to Alexandria via Yorktown and Newport News, arriving on the 28th of July. On this march, until the troops arrived at Chain Bridge, the Eighth was under fire but once, and that at Germantown, a few miles north of Fairfax Court House. Soon after this, the battles of South Mountain and Antietam took place. In the first, the corps to which the eighth belonged was not actively engaged, but crossed the mountain and skirmished with the enemy at Boonesboro and Keedysville, where a heavy artillery duel commenced on the morning of the 16th of September. In almost the first discharge of the enemy's guns, W. W. Farmer, a Color Sergeant of the Eighth, was killed. In the battle of Antietam, on the following day, the regiment particularly distinguished itself, changing front, together with the Fourteenth Indiana, a movement executed in fine style and at an opportune moment, thereby saving the brigade from rout, and winning for it the title of the "Gibraltar Brigade" from Gen. Sumner, who commanded the Second Corps. After this battle, the regiment moved to Bolivar Heights, then to Falmouth, participating in a number of skirmishes by the way.

On the 13th of December, at the battle of Fredericksburg, the Eighth formed the right wing of the forlorn hope, and in the movement lost twenty-eight killed and wounded. The

army remained in camp here until the 28th of April, 1863, when it crossed over the river and fought the battle of Chancellorsville, in which engagement the Eighth lost two men killed and eleven wounded. This was the last battle in which the gallant Eighth took part, until that of Gettysburg. In this hard-fought and bravely contested fight, it took an honorable part, and lost one hundred and two in killed and wounded. It followed in the pursuit of Gen. Lee's army across the Potomac, participating in several skirmishes, and moved with the national forces to the Rapidan. It was sent to New York City in August to quell the riots consequent upon the draft, after which it returned to the field and joined the army at Culpepper, on the 10th of October, where it again fronted the enemy. In November, it took part in the battle of Robinson's Cross Roads, Locust Grove and Mine Run, acting most of the time as skirmishers. It, with the troops, crossed the Rapidan, February 6, 1864, and fought the battle of Morton's Ford, having several officers and men wounded. The campaign of 1864 opened on the 3d of May, and, in the battles which followed, the Eighth bore its accustomed part, and was under fire for two days, at one time. In these several engagements its loss was upward of sixty killed and wounded. In the numerous skirmishes from Spottsylvania to Petersburg, and in the battles of North Anna, Cold Harbor, and in front of Petersburg, it was actively engaged.

The term of service of the gallant Eighth expired on the 25th of June, and it was relieved from duty, being at the time in the trenches before Petersburg. With a handful of war-worn veterans, comprising but seventy-two officers and men fit for duty, of the ten companies, which had entered it three years before, the Eighth started for home. The little band was frequently greeted with tokens of respect on the way, especially at Zanesville where a collation was spread for them. It arrived at

Cleveland on the morning of July 3, and was cordially received by the Mayor and Military Committee. On the 13th of July, 1864, the regiment was paid off, and formally mustered out of the United States service.

The Twenty-third Ohio Infantry is the next regiment in which Crawford County was represented by an organized body of men. Company C was raised in and around Galion, and was known originally as the "Galion Guards." They were, many of them, railroad men, were a fine-looking body, and as good soldiers as went from the county during the war. The commissioned officers were John W. Skiles, Captain; J. R. McMullin, First Lieutenant and T. P. Harding, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Skiles was an old soldier of the Mexican war, and an efficient officer. "He was wounded," says the *Bucyrus Journal*, "at Middletown, Md., which resulted in the loss of an arm at the elbow." He was promoted to Major of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry on the 29th of July, 1863, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Lieut. McMullin was originally Captain of the old "Mansfield Artillery Company," a position he creditably filled. He was early promoted to Quartermaster of the Twenty-third. Further information of the commissioned officers of Company C, we have been unable to obtain.

The Twenty-third was a regiment that turned out many gallant officers during the late war; in fact, it was sometimes called "the regiment of Brigadier Generals." Among its first officers, several became noted Generals. Its first Colonel, Gen. Rosecrans, became one of the ablest Generals of the army. Scammon, Hayes (now President) and Stanley Matthews were also gallant officers. Several others became Brigadiers. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase in June, 1861, and before leaving for the field Col. Rosecrans, its Commander, was promoted to Brigadier General,

and Col. Scammon succeeded to the command of the Twenty-third. On the 25th of July, the regiment was ordered to West Virginia, where it arrived on the 27th, and the next day proceeded to Weston. For some time after its arrival in West Virginia, it operated principally against scattered bands of the enemy, being divided up into squads. On the 1st of September, the regiment was united, and moved with the main body of Gen. Rosecrans' army, but participated in no particular engagement. During the winter its time was devoted chiefly to discipline and drill. Orders were received on the 17th of April, 1862, to quit winter quarters, and, accordingly, on the 22d the army moved in the direction of Princeton, the Twenty-third being in the advance. Princeton was reached May 1, but until the 8th the time was spent mostly in foraging and in slight skirmishing with the enemy. On the 8th, the Twenty-third was attacked by the rebel Gen. Heath, with an overwhelming force, and compelled to fall back, which it did in good order. During this expedition, the regiment suffered extreme hardships, owing to the enemy having cut off all sources of supplies. It was ordered to Green Meadows on the 13th of July, and on the 15th of August orders were received to hasten to Camp Piatt, on the Great Kanawha, where it arrived on the morning of the 18th, having marched one hundred and four miles in a little more than three days—a march, claimed by its officers to be the fastest on record made by any considerable force. The regiment embarked for Parkersburg, where it took cars for Washington City, from whence it proceeded with Gen. McClellan's army to Frederick City. It reached Middletown, Md., on the 12th, where was commenced the battle of South Mountain, which culminated in the great battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, in both of which engagements the Twenty-third took an active part. At South Mountain, it was the first Infantry engaged, being under command,

at the time, of Lieut. Col. Hayes. In this engagement, Col. Hayes, Capt. Skiles (of Company C), Lieuts. Hood, Ritter and Smith, were badly wounded. Capt. Skiles was shot through the elbow and had his arm amputated. Additional to these, over one hundred were killed and wounded, out of three hundred and fifty who went into action. During the entire day, the regiment lost nearly two hundred men, of whom one-fourth were killed on the field, or afterward died from their wounds. The regimental colors were riddled, and the blue field almost completely carried away by shells and bullets.

In the battle of Antietam which followed, the Twenty-third fought with the Kanawha Division, and, though for a time fully exposed, escaped without very great loss. It returned with the Kanawha Division to West Virginia, where it arrived on the 10th of October. After considerable marching and counter-marching in the Kanawha Valley, the regiment went into winter quarters at the falls of the Great Kanawha. In the early part of 1863, it was ordered to Charleston, Va., when March, April, May, June and a part of July were spent in light duties. In the latter part of July, it participated in the Morgan raid, and did good service in heading off Morgan's band on the line of the Ohio River, at Buffington Bar and near Hoockingport. It then returned to Charleston, Va., where it remained inactive until April 29, 1864, when it joined Gen. Crook for a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This was a long and toilsome march over the mountains, but was cheerfully performed. On the 9th of May, the battle of Cloyd Mountain was fought. In this engagement, Capt. Hunter, of Company K, and Lieut. Seaman, commanding Company D, were killed; Capt. Rice, Company A, was slightly wounded, and Lieut. Abbott, of Company I, severely, while a large number of privates were killed and wounded. Another engagement took place next day at New River Bridge, in which artillery was mostly used. The

march was continued for many days, and the troops suffered accordingly. The Twenty-third arrived at Staunton, Va., on the 8th of June, where it joined Gen. Hunter's command.

The three-years term of the regiment expired on the 11th of June, when those not re-enlisting were sent home, also the old colors, which were no longer in a condition for service. The troops continued skirmishing in the country, and June 11 reached Lexington. Here Gen. Hunter did an act unworthy of glory. By his order, the Military Academy, Washington College and Gov. Letcher's residence were burned. Says Whitelaw Reid: "Good discipline only secured the execution of this order, which was protested against, formally, by Gens. Crook and Averill, and, tacitly, by nearly every officer and man of the entire command." Skirmishing and fighting and marching continuously was the regular routine for some time, and culminated in the retreat of the National forces from Lynchburg. The hardships endured may be fitly illustrated by the following extract from the diary of an officer of the Twenty-third: "June 19.—Marched all day, dragging along very slowly. The men had nothing to eat, the trains having been sent in advance. It is almost incredible that men should have been able to endure so much, but they never faltered, and not a murmur escaped them. Often men would drop out silently, exhausted, but not a word of complaint was spoken. Shortly after dark, at Liberty, had a brisk little fight with the enemy's advance; reached Buford's Gap about 10 A. M. of the 20th. Gen. Crook remained here with Hayes' Brigade, holding the Gap until dark, inviting an attack. The army was, however, too cautious to do more than skirmish. After dark we withdrew and marched all night to overtake the command in the advance. Reached Salem about 9 A. M. Hunter had passed through Salem, and a body of the enemy's Cavalry had fallen upon his train and captured the greater part of his artillery.

About the same time Crook was attacked in front and rear, and, after a sharp fight, pushed through, losing nothing. Heavy skirmishing all day, and nothing to eat, and no sleep. Continued the march until about 10 P. M., when we reached the foot of North Mountain and slept. At 4 A. M. next morning (22d), left in the advance, the first time since the retreat commenced. By a mistake, a march of eight miles was made for nothing. Thus we toiled on, suffering intensely with exhaustion, want of food, clothing, etc. On the 27th, a supply train was met on Big Sewell Mountain. Men all crazy. Stopped and ate; marched and ate; camped about dark, *and ate all night*. Marched 180 miles in the last nine days, fighting nearly all the time, and with very little to eat."

On the 1st of July, the column reached Charleston, where it took a rest until the 10th, when the Twenty-third embarked for Parkersburg. The command reached Martinsburg on the 14th, and on the 18th, moved to Cabletown, beyond Harper's Ferry. Hayes' brigade, including the Twenty-third, was sent to attack Early's army of 20,000 men in flank. The enemy had already whipped the First Division, with the whole Sixth Corps to back them. After some heavy skirmishing, the Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Ohio were surrounded by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, but fought their way out and returned to camp. In the battle of Winchester, on the 24th of July, the National forces were defeated after a well-contested fight. The Twenty-third lost in the engagement one hundred and fifty-three men, ten of whom were commissioned officers. A series of marches and counter-marches were made, and continued until the 14th of August, when Duval's brigade had quite a battle with a large rebel force. The Twenty-third was in a hard fight at Berryville on the 3d of September, which took place after dark, in which it lost Capts. Austin and Gillis, both brave and gallant officers. The battle of Opequan fol-

lowed on the 19th, and was one of the most severe fights of the war. The regiment suffered heavily. It also took part in the battle of North Mountain on the 20th, suffering but a slight loss. The troops now enjoyed a rest until the 19th of October, when the battle of Cedar Creek occurred, in which the Twenty-third participated with its accustomed bravery. It was to this battle, that Sheridan made his famous ride from Winchester, which is thus described by a chronicler of the time: "Suddenly there is a dust in the rear, on the Winchester pike; and almost before they are aware, a young man in full Major General's uniform, and riding furiously a magnificent black horse, literally 'flecked with foam,' reins up and springs off by Gen. Crook's side. There is a perfect roar as everybody recognized SHERIDAN! He talks with Crook a little while, cutting away at the top of the weeds with his riding-whip. Gen. Crook speaks half a dozen sentences that sound a great deal like the crack of the whip; and by that time some of the staff are up. They are soon sent flying in all directions, etc." The regiment saw little more hard fighting after this, but was engaged mostly during the fall of 1864, as train guard, and on the 1st of January, 1865, proceeded to Cumberland, and on the 12th to Grafton. Here it was detailed to protect the railroad until the 19th, when it returned to Cumberland, and there remained in drill and discipline until March 1. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, the regiment lay in idleness until July 26, when the welcome order was received to "go home." The Twenty-third was mustered out at Cumberland, and took the cars for Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, when it was paid off and discharged.

The Thirty-fourth Infantry drew a company from Crawford County. Company E was from this county, and was organized with the following officers: J. W. Shaw, Captain; F. B. Helwig, First Lieutenant, and W. H. Carpenter, Second Lieutenant.

Capt. Shaw was promoted to Major, October 10, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel, July 18, 1863, and was killed July 24, 1864, at the battle of Winchester. First Lieut. Helwig was promoted to Captain, July 17, 1862, and mustered out with regiment. Second Lieut. Carpenter was discharged August 1, 1863. Isaac P. Grover was promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 3, 1862, to First Lieutenant, March 2, 1864, and to Captain, September 30, 1864. Isaiah C. Lindsey was promoted to Second Lieutenant March 16, 1864, and as such mustered out. N. P. Marvell was promoted to Second Lieutenant, September 30, 1864, to First Lieutenant, November 26, 1864, and mustered out April 4, 1865.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was organized at Camp Lucas in July and August, 1861, and on the 1st of September it moved to Camp Dennison. It was there prepared for the field, and adopted as its uniform (a license allowable at that early period of the war) a light blue Zouave dress. In compliment to their Colonel, A. S. Piatt, of Logan County, the name "Piatt Zouaves" was adopted. The regiment left Camp Dennison for Western Virginia on the 15th of September, 1861, with full ranks, and on the 20th arrived at Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha River. Its first battle was fought at Chapmansville, on the 25th, where it lost one man killed and eight wounded. During the remainder of autumn and winter, it was kept pretty busy in guarding the rear of Gen. Rosecrans' army. In March, 1862, it was ordered to Gauley Bridge to join Gen. Cox in his demonstrations on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. It participated in the battle of Princeton on the 17th and 18th of May, losing several men, and having Lieuts. Peck and Peters wounded, and Capt. O. P. Evans taken prisoner. In August, 1862, Gen. Cox was ordered to join Gen. McClellan, when there were but six regiments left to guard the Kanawha Valley. The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh

were attacked at Fayetteville, on the morning of September 10, by a rebel force 10,000 strong, under Gen. Loring. By the aid of breastworks previously constructed, and a few pieces of artillery, they were enabled to hold the place until midnight, when they evacuated it. The Thirty-fourth fought for a part of the time in an open field against odds, and necessarily lost heavily. Of six companies engaged (the other four being absent on a scout) the loss was 130, or fully one-third engaged. One-half of the officers were either killed or wounded. Cutting their way out, they fell back to the Kanawha River, made a stand at Cotton Mountain the next day, and at Charleston on the 12th, where a severe engagement took place. From this point the National forces fell back to Point Pleasant, leaving the entire valley in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Cox returned, in October, with his command, and the valley was regained.

Nothing of moment occurred from this time until in May, 1863, when the regiment was supplied with horses, and became "Mounted Rifles." An expedition, on the 13th of July, consisting of the Thirty-fourth, two companies of the First, and seven companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry, under command of Col. Toland, made a descent on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and had a severe engagement at Wytheville, in which they were victorious, but lost heavily. Among the killed of the Thirty-fourth was Col. Toland. With his dying breath, he requested his horse and sword to be sent his mother. The brigade left Camp Piatt with nearly one thousand men, marched six hundred and fifty-two miles in eleven days, traversing some of the highest mountains in Western Virginia. Over two hundred and fifty horses were captured, together with three hundred and sixty prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and a large amount of commissary stores. Upon the fall of Col. Toland, the command devolved on Lieut. Col. Franklin, who attempted

a retrograde movement, but found it difficult to perform from the great numbers of the enemy in the vicinity. For several days the command was moving aimlessly in the mountains, destitute of food for themselves or horses, and continuously harassed by the rebel cavalry. The command finally reached Wytheville considerably worn out and exhausted. Several short expeditions under Gen. Duffie, who had assumed command of the Kanawha cavalry, closed the year's campaign.

About two-thirds of the Thirty-fourth re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864. Another expedition in May, against the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, was inaugurated, in which the Thirty-fourth participated, but without any severe loss. It left Meadow Bluffs, where it had been some time stationed, to join Gen. Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Panther Gap Mountain had a slight skirmish. On the 5th of June, it reached Goshen, where another slight skirmish took place with a body of the enemy's cavalry. Staunton was reached on the 8th of June, where the regiment joined Gen. Hunter in his disastrous raid to Lynchburg. The command passed through Brownsburg, Lexington, Buckhannon, and, crossing the Blue Ridge at the Peaks of Otter, reached the town of Liberty on the 16th, where another skirmish occurred. The attack was made on Lynchburg in the afternoon of the 18th, and was partially successful, but a re-enforcement of twenty thousand men from Richmond, under the rebel Gen. Early, so strengthened the town, that the national forces found it advisable to fall back. The Thirty-fourth suffered severely. The retreat commenced at dark on the evening of the 19th, the rear being heavily pressed by the enemy. A second skirmish took place at Liberty. At Salem, Gen. Hunter lost most of his artillery, but the mounted portion of the Thirty-fourth, being a few miles in the rear, hurried to the scene of action, and, under Lieut. Col. Shaw, succeeded in recapturing it. The retreat

continued, and on the 1st of July, the exhausted, ragged and starved troops reached Charleston, and were permitted to rest. The constant skirmishing, the starved bodies and blistered feet of those who took part in it, made "Hunter's retreat from Lynchburg" an event long to be remembered. While lying at Charleston, the regiment was dismounted, and its horses and equipments turned over to the cavalry. On the 10th of July, it embarked for Parkersburg. The regiment was now in the Shenandoah Valley. On the 20th of July a fight occurred near Winchester, in which the Thirty-fourth lost ten men killed and twenty wounded. Four days later occurred the fourth battle of Winchester, in which Gen. Early, taking advantage of the absence of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, overwhelmed Gen. Crook; the latter, however, effected a retreat with the loss of only a few wagons. In this battle, Gen. Duval's Brigade (of which the Thirty-fourth was a part) had the honor of bringing up the rear, and the Thirty-fourth suffered severely, losing their commander, Lieut. Col. Shaw, a cool and determined soldier and officer. Capt. G. W. McKay was severely wounded, and died at Sandy Hook, Md., where he was taken by his comrades. The command of the regiment now devolved on Capt. West, who sustained well his reputation as a brave and gallant officer.

Several months were now spent in skirmishing, marching and counter-marching, and, on the 1st of September, the Thirty-fourth again occupied Charleston, where the regimental officers were busily engaged in making up the necessary papers for the discharge of the non-veterans, who, on the morning of the 3d of September, proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, in charge of Capt. West. The Thirty-fourth, during the few months previous to this, had been receiving new recruits, and now numbered between four and five hundred men, present and absent, besides the non-veterans. The regiment marched to Summit Point, where it lay in camp until the

19th of September, the day on which occurred Sheridan's famous battle of Winchester, it being the third time the regiment had fought over nearly the same ground. It suffered terribly that day, the color-guard having no less than six men, in quick succession, killed and wounded while carrying the flag. It was finally brought through safely by George Rynals, of Company A. On the 22d occurred the battle of Fisher's Hill. The loss of the Thirty-fourth in these two engagements was sixty-one killed. It participated in the battle of Middletown, where it behaved with its accustomed bravery. Its loss was two killed, twelve wounded and eighteen prisoners, among the latter Lieut. Col. Furney, who escaped at Mount Jackson a few days thereafter and rejoined his command. On the 11th of January, 1865, the Thirty-fourth and a part of the Eighth Cavalry were attacked at Beverley by the rebel Gen. Rosser. So secret was the attack that nearly the entire force was captured, though many afterward escaped. The survivors fell back to Philippi, and from there were ordered to Cumberland, Md., where they were consolidated with the Thirty-sixth Ohio. This union dates from February 22, 1865, in which the old Thirty-fourth lost its identity, the new organization being known as the Thirty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

The Forty-ninth Infantry contained a company of Crawford County men, viz., Company B. It was organized with the following commissioned officers: Amos Keller, Captain; A. H. Keller, First Lieutenant; and J. N. Biddle, Second Lieutenant. Capt. and Lieut. Keller were killed in the battle of Stone River. The *Bucyrus Journal* says: "February 15, 1863, the funeral of Capt. Amos Keller and Lieut. A. H. Keller took place in Bucyrus, the largest ever in the town. They were of Company B. of the Forty-ninth Regiment. Both were born in the same month, ten years apart, and both sleep in the same grave in Oakwood Cemetery. Both were wounded at Stone River, December

31, 1862. Amos lived thirty-six hours, and A. H. lived until January 25, 1863."

This regiment was organized at Tiffin, under special authority from the Secretary of War. It moved to Camp Dennison on the 10th of September, 1861, received its equipments on the 21st, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived next day, and reported to Gen. Robert Anderson, who had just assumed command at that place. It was the first organized regiment to enter Kentucky. Its reception was cordial in the extreme. A magnificent dinner was given them at the Louisville Hotel, and the members of the regiment had a good time generally. In the evening, it took the cars for Lebanon Junction, with orders to report to Gen. Sherman, in command at that point. The next morning, it crossed Rolling Fork and marched to Elizabethtown, and went into Camp Nevin. When the Second Division of the Army of Ohio was organized later, the Forty-ninth was assigned to the Sixth Brigade, Gen. R. W. Johnson commanding. From the 17th of December to the 14th of February, 1862, the regiment lay in camp, perfecting drill and discipline. It left camp for Nashville, where it arrived on the 3d of March, and established Camp Andrew Johnson. On the 16th, it moved with Buell's army to join Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on the morning of the 6th of April, and went into battle with its brigade. During the battle, it twice performed the hazardous movement of changing front under fire. In the succeeding operations against Corinth, the Forty-ninth took part, having a sharp fight at Bridge's Creek, and at other points on the way, entering Corinth on the 30th of May. It participated in the great race of Bragg and Buell to Louisville, Ky., arriving at the latter place on the 29th of September. Resting but a few days, it resumed the march in pursuit of the enemy. Though not in the battle of Perryville, yet it was engaged in skirmishing all the way from Louisville to Crab Orchard. It

marched from Crab Orchard to Bowling Green, and then to Nashville. On the 26th of December, Gen. Rosecrans, then commanding the Army of the Cumberland, commenced his movement against Murfreesboro. In these operations the Forty-ninth took an active part and suffered severely. When the great battle opened, the entire field and staff of the Forty-ninth were present; at its close, the regiment was in command of the Junior Captain, S. F. Gray. It was in this battle that Capt. and Lieut. Keller, of Company B, were wounded, from which both afterward died. By the capture of Gen. Willich, Col. Gibson, of the Forty-ninth, succeeded to the command of the brigade; Lieut. Col. Drake was killed while bravely cheering on his men; Maj. Porter was wounded, and all the Senior Captains either killed or wounded. June 24, 1863, the regiment moved from Murfreesboro and had a severe engagement at Liberty Gap, where it lost several men. July 1, it reached Tullahoma and went into camp. The Forty-ninth, in the battle of Chickamauga, under command of Maj. Gray, did some hard fighting and suffered severe loss. In the second day's fight, it is claimed that the Forty-ninth, in connection with Goodspeed's battery, the Fifteenth Ohio and other troops, saved Thomas' Corps from being utterly swept from the field. When the National forces withdrew at night, the Forty-ninth, with its brigade, was the last to retire. On the 24th of November, it took part in the fight at Mission Ridge, and was among the first to plant its colors upon the summit. Soon after this, it moved with Granger's corps to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville. This was one of the hardest campaigns of the war, and, in the midst of it, the gallant Forty-ninth, almost to a man, re-enlisted, and then came home to Ohio on a furlough, where it was received with great honor.

The regiment, at the expiration of its furlough, reported at the headquarters of the Fourth Corps at Cleveland, Tenn., where the

National forces were then concentrating and re-organizing for the Atlanta campaign. In this arduous campaign, the history of the regiment was that of the Fourth Army Corps. It took part in the engagements of Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River and Atlanta, exhibiting in every emergency its qualities of courage and discipline, and suffering severely in the loss of men killed and wounded. When the army was divided and Sherman commenced his march to the Sea, the Forty-ninth remained with the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, and participated in all the skirmishes, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Before Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, it took part in several brilliant charges made by the Fourth Army Corps, and suffered severely in killed and wounded. After the pursuit of Hood's army ceased, it returned and went into camp at Huntsville, Ala., and remained there until the middle of March, 1865. On the 15th of June, it was sent to Texas. Four months it endured the hard service of that section, and was mustered out of the service at Victoria on the 30th of November, 1865.

The following statistics will show something of the hard service of the Forty-ninth: "The whole number of names upon its rolls is one thousand five hundred and fifty-two; eight officers were killed in battle, and twenty wounded, six mortally. Of the privates, one hundred and twenty-seven were killed in battle, seventy-one were mortally wounded, one hundred and sixty-five died from hardships or disease, and seven perished in rebel prisons at Andersonville and Danville. Six hundred and sixteen were discharged on account of wounds or other disability. Five survive with the loss of an arm, and two with the loss of a leg. The men of the regiment suffered nine hundred and forty-two gunshot wounds.

The Sixty-fourth Infantry comes next in the calendar, and drew from Crawford County Com-

pany H, and furnished, also, recruits to Company K. Company H was organized with E. B. Finley, Captain; William Starr, of Crestline, First Lieutenant, and Pinkney Lewis, Second Lieutenant. Of other commissioned officers of either Company H, or Company K, we have been unable to learn anything definite or of special importance.

This regiment was organized at Mansfield, November 9, 1861, and was a part of what was known as the "Sherman Brigade." About the middle of December, it moved to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, Ky. December 26, it proceeded to Bardstown, Ky., and was there brigaded, after which it moved to Hall's Gap. After the battle of Mill Springs, it was ordered to Bowling Green, where it joined the national forces, and then proceeded to Nashville, Tenn. It remained at Nashville but a few days, when it was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, but did not arrive on the battle-field until 11 o'clock of the 7th of April, and then the brunt of the great battle was over. One Company of the regiment, however (Company A, Capt. McIlvaine) succeeded in getting into action.

The Sixty-fourth participated in the siege of Corinth, and afterward was sent to Iuka, Tusculumbia, Decatur, Huntsville and Stevenson. Here it erected Fort Harker, in honor of its brave Brigade Commander. About the 1st of August, 1862, it moved with its brigade to Nashville, and from there with the national forces pushed on after Gen. Bragg to Louisville. The regiment remained at Louisville about ten days, when it marched toward Perryville, and had the mortification of witnessing that battle without permission to help their hard-pressed comrades. Following the enemy beyond Wild Cat, the national forces then returned, and proceeded to Nashville, and went into camp three miles from the city. The next battle in which the Sixty-fourth participated was that of Stone River. In this battle, it did some hard fighting, and of about three hun-

dred engaged, it lost seventy-five killed and wounded. At Murfreesboro and the fighting and skirmishing incident thereto the Sixty-fourth bore its part. In the battle of Chickamanga (19th and 20th of September) it lost in killed wounded and missing over one hundred men. Falling back to Chattanooga, it was mostly employed on picket duty until the movement of the national forces, under Hooker. It took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, and lost Capt. King, killed, and several men. In January, 1864, about three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and was sent home on furlough for thirty days. They were warmly received at Mansfield, and given a grand supper. At the expiration of its furlough, the regiment left for the front, arriving at Chattanooga on the 1st of April. The movements commenced now against Atlanta, and at the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Col. Alexander McIlvaine then in command of the Sixty-fourth, and Lieut. Thomas H. Ehlers, with nineteen men were killed and sixty-five were wounded. At Resaca, on the 14th of June, the regiment lost several men killed and wounded, and on the 18th, at Muddy Creek, it again participated, but with slight loss. During the whole campaign, it was almost constantly engaged in skirmishing, and, at the battle of Peach-Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, Among its loss, was Sergt. Marion Trage, of Company H, who was shot through the head. From the date its brigade and division moved in front of Atlanta, until the 26th of August, the Sixty-fourth was almost hourly under fire. At Jonesboro, on the 3d of September, and at Lovejoy Station, on the 6th, it was engaged with but slight loss.

After the fall of Atlanta, it went into camp there, until dispatched with the Fourth Army Corps in pursuit of Hood to Chattanooga; while there, it received four hundred new recruits from Ohio. It now went on a reconnaissance in pursuit of Hood to Alpine, Ga., after which it returned to Chattanooga. At the

battle of Spring Hill, the regiment was engaged, but its loss was slight. From that place, it proceeded to Franklin, and took part in that battle, with a very severe loss, in killed, wounded and missing. This was the last struggle in this part of the country. The Sixty-fourth was sent to New Orleans, in June, where it remained three months, and was then sent to Victoria, Tex. Here, it performed garrison duty until December 3, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service and sent home.

The Eighty-sixth Infantry also drew a company from this county, together with some of its field officers, of whom W. C. Lemert was Major, and afterward, when the regiment was re-organized, was its Colonel. Company K was officered as follows: E. C. Moderswell, Captain; Samuel Smalley, First Lieutenant, and Horace Potter, Second Lieutenant; J. M. McCracken was Orderly Sergeant; J. B. Seroggs, Sergeant Major; B. F. Lanck, Quartermaster's Sergeant, and H. V. Potter, Regimental Postmaster.

The Eighty-sixth was a three months' regiment, raised under the President's call for seventy-five thousand men, in May, 1862. There were two organizations, numbered as the Eighty-sixth Infantry, the one for three months; the other for twenty-four months. The first, or three months' regiment, left Camp Chase for Western Virginia, on the 16th of June, 1862, and operated in that section of the country during its term of service. It was engaged mostly at Clarksburg and Parkersburg, in skirmishing with prowling bands of rebels, and in garrison duty. After its three months had expired, it returned to Camp Delaware, where it was paid off and discharged.

The rebels, however, still manifesting a purpose to invade the northern border States, some of the old officers conceived the idea of re-organizing the Eighty-sixth for six months. Maj. Lemert, of Bucyrus, received permission from Gov. Tod, and completed the organization of the regiment at Camp Cleveland, becoming

its Colonel. About the time the regiment was completely organized, the rebel Gen. Morgan was making his raid through Indiana and Ohio, and by orders of Gov. Tod, the Eighty-sixth was ordered to join in his pursuit, and, accordingly, it participated in that short but intensely lively campaign. After the capture of Morgan, the regiment returned to Camp Tod, and on the 8th of August, 1863, was ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, there to join in an expedition against Cumberland Gap. After the capture of the Gap, the Eighty-sixth remained as a part of the garrison, until its term of service expired. On the 16th of January, 1864, it started for home, arriving at Cleveland on the 26th, and on the 10th of February, it was mustered out of the United States service.

The One Hundred and First Infantry contained two companies from Crawford County, viz., Companies C and E. The first was organized with the following officers: B. B. McDonald, Captain; Isaac Anderson, First Lieutenant, and J. B. Biddle, Second Lieutenant. Capt. McDonald was promoted to Major December 26, 1863, and to Lieutenant Colonel February 18, 1864, in which position he was mustered out with the regiment. Lieut. Anderson resigned January 2, 1863, on account of disability; Second Lieut. Biddle was killed December 31, 1862. W. N. Beer was promoted from Sergeant Major to First Lieutenant on the 2d of January, 1863, and to Captain March 19, 1864, and, as such, mustered out with the regiment. J. M. Roberts was promoted to Second Lieutenant for bravery at the battle of Murfreesboro, December, 31, 1862; to First Lieutenant March 19, 1864, and to Captain February 10, 1865, and was transferred to Company K.

The almost romantic story of the capture of Capt. McDonald and a number of his comrades and the Captain's escape from Libby Prison is well-known to the people of Crawford County. He was captured September 20, 1863, during the Chattanooga campaign, and re-

maintained in that "Black Hole of Calcutta," Libby Prison, until the spring of 1864, when he, with a few fellow-officers, escaped by tunneling underneath the prison-walls. There is in possession of his family, a large photograph of Libby Prison, in which his own quarters, while a prisoner within its somber walls, is marked. His daughters in Bucyrus have carefully preserved, as a relic, the chisel which he used in tunneling out of prison. It is a relic they highly prize as the instrument which assisted their father, a gallant officer, to liberty.

Company E was organized with the following commissioned officers: William C. Parsons, Captain; Lyman Parcher, First Lieutenant, and Robert D. Lord, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Parsons died November 15, 1862; Lieut. Parcher was promoted to Captain, November 15, 1862; and resigned February 26, 1863. Second Lieut. Lord was promoted to First Lieutenant, November 15, 1862; to Captain, February 26, 1863, and was honorably discharged August 12, 1863. Samuel S. Blowers was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and resigned January 9, 1864. Of other promotions and commissioned officers in Company E, we have been unable to learn anything definite.

The One Hundred and First was one of that series of patriotic regiments raised in the dark days of 1862, when the national cause seemed to be drifting into final defeat. It was organized and mustered into the service at Monroeville, on the 30th day of August, 1862. On the 4th of September, it was hurried off to Cincinnati, though scarcely ready for field-service, and thence to Covington, to assist in repelling a threatened attack of Gen. Kirby Smith. September 24, it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and was incorporated into Gen. Buell's army, then lying at that place, after its forced march after Gen. Bragg. It was placed in the brigade commanded by Gen. Carlin, and in the division of Gen. Robert B. Mitchell. October 1, it marched with the national forces in pursuit of

Gen. Bragg, and took part in the battle of Perryville, on the 8th of October. This was the initial battle of the One Hundred and First, and it bore itself bravely during the entire engagement, meriting and receiving the praises of both its brigade and division commanders, and losing several men. It followed in pursuit of the Rebels, and, at Lancaster, Ky., had a pretty severe skirmish with their rear-guard. Its march was continued through Crab Orchard, Danville, Lebanon and Bowling Green, and thence to Nashville, Tenn. At Nashville, Gen. Jeff C. Davis took command of the division, and on the 26th of December it marched with the army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans. On the same evening, a force of the enemy was met by the Second Brigade, of Gen. Davis' division, of which the One Hundred and First was a part, and a severe skirmish took place. During the engagement, the One Hundred and First carried the crest of a hill under a heavy fire, and captured two bronze field-pieces. The regiment, being a new one, behaved like veterans, particularly signaling itself. One of the guns captured had on it the word "Shiloh," and belonged to Georgia troops. On the 30th of December, the brigade to which the One Hundred and First belonged, was the first to arrive on the battle-field of Stone River. It engaged the enemy's outposts that evening, and drove them in with quite a severe skirmish. The regiment lay down on its arms at night, to dream of home, and many to sleep their last. With its brigade it stood firm, and was the first troops to receive the shock of battle, which came at daylight on the memorable 31st of December. During the entire fight, the One Hundred and First continued in the hottest, taking up six different positions and stubbornly maintaining them during the day. Col. Stern and Lieut. Col. Wooster were both killed on the front line of the army, and both died leading on their men to deeds of daring. The regiment continued in the front

of the battle until its close, and lost seven officers and two hundred and twelve men killed and wounded. During the remainder of the winter, the One Hundred and First was engaged on expeditions around Murfreesboro, suffering very much from fatigue and exposure. Says a publication of that day: "It was no uncommon thing to see as many as fifty men of the regiment marching without shoes on their feet, and so ragged as to excite both the sympathies and risibilities of their companions. This marching up and down the country—the purposes of utility of which were oftentimes wholly unknown—lasted until April 1863, when the regiment was allowed to go into camp at Murfreesboro for rest, and for the purpose of perfecting its drill."

The Tullahoma campaign was inaugurated the 24th of June, and the One Hundred and First moved with that portion of the army which operated at Liberty Gap. Here they were engaged with the enemy for two days, and lost a number of men. It followed the fortunes of the army up to Chattanooga, and at the close of that campaign was with Gen. Davis' division at Winchester, Tenn. It marched on the Chattanooga campaign, August 17, and crossed the Tennessee River at Caperton's Ferry. From there it marched over Sand and Lookout Mountain, to near Alpine, Ga.; counter-marching, it recrossed Lookout Mountain to the field of Chickamauga, where it engaged in that battle on the 19th and 20th of August, displaying great coolness and gallantry. During the second day's battle, the One Hundred and First retook a National battery from the enemy, fighting over the guns with clubbed muskets. At Chattanooga, the army was re-organized, and the One Hundred and First Ohio became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, of the Fourth Army Corps, and on the 28th of October this brigade marched to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained in camp until January 16, 1864, and then marched to Ooltewah, Tenn.

May 3, it moved with its brigade on the Atlanta campaign, and bore its part in all the hard fighting, until the fall of Atlanta changed the theater of war to another section. Its loss was heavy in the several battles and skirmishes of that arduous campaign. It marched from Atlanta to Pulaski, Tenn., and from there to Nashville. At the battle of Franklin, the One Hundred and First was ordered to retake an angle in the works held by the enemy. This it succeeded in doing, and held them until 10 o'clock P. M., although the enemy was within bayonet reach.

In the battle of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, the One Hundred and First participated in the assault upon the enemy's works. After the battle and rout of Hood, it followed in pursuit as far as Lexington, Ala., and then marched to Huntsville, where it went into camp. It remained here until June 12, 1865, when with other regiments it was mustered out of the service. It at once started for home, and at Cleveland, Ohio, was paid off and discharged. The following, from the *Bucyrus Journal* of June 24, 1865, is a fitting *finale* to the history of this gallant regiment: "The One Hundred and First regiment has been mustered out, and the members belonging to this county arrived at home during the past week. This regiment was recruited in Erie, Huron, Seneca, Wyandot and Crawford Counties, and left for the front on the 4th of September, 1862, nine hundred and eighty strong, under command of Col. Leander Stern, a prominent citizen of Tiffin. He fell at the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. The following is the present roster of the regiment: Colonel, I. M. Kirby; Lieutenant Colonel, B. B. McDonald; Major, J. M. Latimer; Chaplain, Rev. E. M. Cravath; Adjutant, James L. Neff; Surgeon, T. M. Cook; Assistant Surgeon, H. H. Russell; Quartermaster, O. J. Benham. Company A—Lieutenant, B. F. Bryant. Company B—Captain, J. C. Butler; Lieutenant, Charles Mor-

foot. Company C—Captain, D. Smith; Lieutenant, J. R. Homer. Company D—Captain, J. M. Latimer. Company E—Lieutenant, J. M. Williamson. Company F—Captain, G. W. Hale. Company G—Captain, J. P. Fleming; Lieutenant, J. F. Webster. Company H—Captain, W. N. Beer. Company I—Lieutenant, J. C. Smith. Company K—Captain, James M. Roberts; Lieutenant, W. R. Davis. Col. Kirby is a Brevet Brigadier General. He went into the field as Captain of Company F, and has won his star by brave deeds, and wears his well-earned honors with becoming dignity. The regiment is under command of Lieut. Col. McDonald, and returns with two hundred and thirty-five men and twenty officers. The record of the One Hundred and First has been a glorious one, having participated in every important battle from Perryville to Atlanta, and always in the hottest of the fight. It took a very active part in saving the day at the bloody battle of Franklin."

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry was represented by a company from Crawford County, together with quite a number of scattering recruits in other companies of the same regiment. When orders were received to raise this regiment, this county obtained permission to recruit three of the ten companies. But one full company, however (Company H), was raised and mustered into the One Hundred and Twenty-third. This company was officered as follows: John Newman, Captain; David S. Caldwell, First Lieutenant, and H. S. Bevington, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Newman resigned February 3, 1863. Lieut. Caldwell was promoted to Captain February 3, 1863, and honorably discharged July 24, 1864. Lieut. Bevington was promoted to First Lieutenant February 3, 1863, to Captain January 3, 1865, and honorably discharged February 1, 1865. William A. Williams was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to Second Lieutenant February 3, 1863, and honorably discharged July 29, 1864.

This regiment was organized at Monroeville, in Huron County, and mustered into the United States service for three years. This process was completed on the 16th of October, 1862, and on the same day the regiment proceeded to Zanesville, and from thence to Marietta. From Marietta it proceeded direct to Clarksburg, Va., where it arrived on the 20th, and on the 27th, left for Buckhannon. The fall and winter were spent in continual marching and counter-marching, until January 10, 1863, when it proceeded to Romney, where it arrived on the 12th. Here six weeks were spent in scouting and, guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. On the 1st of March the regiment was sent to Winchester, and made several raids up the Shenandoah Valley. On the evening of June 13, the One Hundred and Twenty-third, with its brigade, had an engagement with Gen. Early's corps, in which it lost nearly one hundred men killed and wounded. On the 14th the national forces were driven into their fortifications and hardly pressed by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. It was finally decided to evacuate the place, and the troops marched out of the works in silence, at 2 o'clock in the morning, leaving the heavy artillery in position, but spiked. On the Martinsburg road the enemy was found in a strong position, and, in attempting to cut its way through, the One Hundred and Twenty-third lost fifty men killed and wounded. During this time, Col. Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut, who was temporarily in command of the brigade, without apparent cause, surrendered to the enemy; the whole brigade, except Company D, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, were made prisoners of war and sent to Richmond, where the officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-third remained in Libby Prison about eleven months. Capt. D. S. Caldwell and Lieut. William D. Williams made their escape. Maj. Kellogg, who was wounded and made his escape at Winchester, collected the stragglers of the regiment at Mar-

tinsburg, where the paroled men, after exchange, joined him, about the 1st of September, 1863. At this place the regiment was newly armed and equipped, but, being deficient in officers, it was engaged mainly in provost and picket duty, until March 1, 1864, when it was distributed as guards along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Monocacy Junction.

The regiment was collected about the 1st of April, at Martinsburg, and from thence moved to Winchester. Under command of Gen. Sigel, it made a raid up the valley, and, after a sharp fight on the 15th of May, at New Market, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-third lost seventy men in killed and wounded, Gen. Sigel was forced to fall back to Cedar Creek. In a short time he was superseded by Gen. Hunter, who made preparations at once for the memorable Lynchburg raid. This ill-fated expedition has already been described in the history of some of the other regiments representing Crawford County. The history of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, in the expedition, was the history of those already given. Hard marching, almost constant skirmishing, exposure and fatigue were some of its hardships, with loss of a number of men killed, wounded and missing. On the last of June, the worn-out and famished troops reached Gauley Bridge, where supplies were met and distributed to the starving troops. For two months, the troops were marching from one place to another, scouting and foraging, and finally reached Martinsburg again, where they had a brief rest. From Martinsburg they proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and moved on to Loudoun Valley, east of the Blue Ridge, for the purpose of intercepting Early's retreat to the Shenandoah Valley. After numerous defeats and losses, the command of the national army, in the valley, was given to Gen. Sheridan, who soon changed the aspect of affairs. The rebels were defeated at Berryville and at Winchester, in both of which engagements the One Hundred

and Twenty-third participated. Its loss was five officers and about fifty men. After these operations the national troops remained at Cedar Creek until the 19th of October, watching the enemy and building fortifications. These fortifications were destined to fall into the hands of the enemy. The battle followed in which Sheridan made his famous ride from "Winchester, twenty miles away." The One Hundred and Twenty-third bore an active part in it and lost several men. After this battle the One Hundred and Twenty-third was engaged for one month guarding the Harper's Ferry & Winchester Railroad, after which it was attached to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gen. Ord's), in the department then commanded by Gen. Butler. It arrived at Deep Bottom on the 27th of December, 1864, where it lay until the 25th of March, 1865, at which time it broke camp and moved to the Chickahominy. On the 30th of March, an advance was made on the rebel works, and skirmishing continued until the morning of the 2d of April, when the rebel works were carried. The One Hundred and Twenty-third, during this time, was three days on the skirmish line without relief, and their provisions had to be carried to them by the Regimental Quartermaster. The loss of the regiment was quite severe while on this long skirmish. On the 3d of April, the whole national army marched in pursuit of Gen. Lee, toward Danville. The One Hundred and Twenty-third was sent with other troops to burn High Bridge, and was unexpectedly surrounded by Gen. Lee's cavalry, and the entire force captured, and carried along, as prisoners of war, to Appomattox Court House, where the rebel army some time afterward surrendered, an event that virtually closed the war. Soon after this, the regiment proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and from thence went home to Camp Chase, where, on the 12th of June, it was mustered out of the United States service.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry,



S. W. Shaw
34 Regt. V.V.I.

for one hundred days' service, had two Companies from Crawford County. This one hundred days' service was designated "National Guard" service. The two companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, were Companies A and C. The first was officered as follows: Samuel Smalley, Captain; George W. Myers, First Lieutenant, and James W. Fulkerson, Second Lieutenant. Company C was officered—W. A. Mitchell, Captain; Ira M. Cory, First Lieutenant, and E. Paul, Second Lieutenant. The regiment reported at Camp Chase May 12, 1864; was mustered, uniformed, armed, equipped, and shipped to Washington City. It remained on garrison duty in and around Washington during its entire term of service, which expired August 20, 1864, when it was mustered out and discharged.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry drew a company from Crawford County, Company B, which was mustered into the service with the following commissioned officers: Lyman Parcher, Captain; Thomas A. Patterson, First Lieutenant, and Isaac Z. Bryant, Second Lieutenant. These officers were all mustered out with the regiment at the close of its term of service.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth was organized for one year's service, and was mustered in at Camp Chase on the 28th of September, 1864. It was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., when it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps. It was present at the battle of Nashville, but was only partly engaged. The regiment remained on duty at Nashville until June 18, 1865, when, its services being no longer needed, it was sent home to Columbus, paid off, and discharged on the 27th of June. When mustered out, its rolls bore the names of 38 officers and 698 men.

This comprises the infantry regiments that drew anything like an organized body of men from the county. There were, however, a great

many other regiments, in which the county was represented by scattering recruits. The Forty-fifth, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-fifth, and several others, contained more or less men from Crawford County. Also several batteries and Cavalry regiments contained representatives.

The Twelfth Cavalry, perhaps, was more strongly represented than any other organization. Company A of this regiment contained many Crawford County men. Capt. E. C. Moderwell and Lieut. D. A. Newell, of Company A, were also of this county. Capt. Moderwell, was promoted to Major, and in that position was mustered out with the regiment. Lieut. Newell was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant November 24, 1863, and was honorably discharged May 20, 1865.

The Twelfth Cavalry was recruited in the fall of 1863 and contained men from nearly every county in the State. It was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, when it was mustered into the service on the 24th of November, 1863, and, while a portion of it remained on duty at Johnson's Island during the winter, the remainder was equipped and mounted at Camp Dennison, and on the 29th of November, left for Louisville, and from thence was ordered to Lexington and Mount Sterling. It served principally in Kentucky until February, 1865, when it was ordered to Nashville. From thence it moved to Murfreesboro, and then to Knoxville. It accompanied Gen. Stoneman in his raid into North Carolina. It participated in the capture of Jefferson Davis and of Gens. Bragg and Wheeler. The Twelfth remained on duty in Tennessee and Alabama until the 14th of November, 1865, when it was mustered out at Nashville, and sent home to Columbus, paid off and discharged.

The Third and Tenth Cavalry regiments also contained men from Crawford County, but just how many we were unable to ascertain. Capt. E. R. Brink was from this county. He entered the regiment as First Lieutenant at its organi-

zation, was promoted to Captain, and resigned May 9, 1865. Of other representatives in the Third Cavalry, we have no definite information.

In compiling the war history of the county, we have drawn pretty freely on Whitelaw Reid's history of "Ohio in the War." As it is claimed to be not wholly without errors, we have taken pains to consult members of the different regiments, so far as practicable, and have them compare it with their own recollections. By this means we have been enabled to detect and correct some errors that existed, and think that, as now given, the history of the regiments in which Crawford County was represented is substantially correct. There may be omissions of regiments that should have mention, but, if so, it is not our fault. We have used the greatest exertions to obtain full information of the county's military history, but, in many cases have found the facilities for obtaining information meager.

The county was twice drafted, but neither time for a very large number of men. The first took place the last of September, 1862, and was for the following numbers of men, by townships: Polk, 69; Jackson, 102; Whetstone, 45; Chatfield, 59; Sandusky, 33; Cranberry, 42; Texas, 2; Vernon, 30; Lykens, 40; Liberty, 56; Auburn, 22; Holmes, 55; Bucyrus, 22; Dallas, 0. The latter, it will be seen, had filled its quota and was not drafted, and it is said to be the only township in the county that had no draft during the war. There was some trouble at the time in regard to the draft, as to forcing the recruits thus obtained into the service. Some of the drafted men resisted, and, backed by a numerous party in the county opposed to the war, there were, for a time, indications and strong fears of a riot. It was by great exertions on the part of the lovers of peace and good order that a collision was prevented and serious consequences avoided. As it was, there were a few little scenes occurred

that did not redound to the credit of all parties concerned.

Another draft took place on the 16th of May, 1864, for a smaller number of men than the previous one. It was as follows, by townships: Bucyrus, 16; Auburn, 9; Holmes, 11; Texas, 2; Chatfield, 2; Cranberry, 1; Todd, 23; Polk, 24; Liberty, 8; Jackson, 5. These, however, we believe, were mostly filled up by voluntary enlistment before the day set for the drafted men to report at headquarters.

Poets and painters have, by common accord, agreed to represent the angel of pity and sympathy in a female form—a tribute that is in no wise unmerited. From the earliest periods of the world's history, the kindest feelings of women have been excited by the woes of suffering humanity, and her warmest sympathies aroused in alleviating trouble and affliction, and in the exercise of her kind and generous ministrations. The most notable instance on record of woman's love and affection occurred over eighteen hundred years ago, at the home of Martha and Mary, at Bethany, and at the sepulcher at the foot of Mount Calvary. And from that day to this, like an angel of mercy, woman has ever been found in the midst of woe and misery and suffering and sorrow. In sickness, there is no hand like hers to smooth the pillow, moisten the fevered lips, and wipe the cold, damp dews of agony from the throbbing brow. This angelic spirit of the sex was beautifully exemplified during the late war. How many thousands of noble-hearted women left all the comforts and luxuries of home, and, braving the dangers of field and hospital, spent those four long, gloomy years in administering to the wants of suffering soldiers! They went forth to the post of duty, expressing the conviction that, if they fell, their loss would not be felt. Heroic but mistaken souls! The world sustains its heaviest loss when such spirits fall. But all the good accomplished during the war by female hands was not due alone to those

who went forth to nurse and take care of the sick and wounded. Those who remained behind performed a work for good, the half of which has not yet been told, and which can scarcely be realized by the outside world.

The Soldiers' Ladies' Aid Society was an organization of broad and liberal beneficence, and one to which many a poor and wounded soldier was indebted for his very life. The following extract is from a soldier's letter, published in the *Bucyrus Journal* in an early period of the war, and illustrates the good work of these societies. "It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when I arrived in the hospital. Soon after my entrance I was stripped and bathed in a large tub of tepid water, shown to bed, and a nice clean white shirt and a pair of drawers were given me. I soon encased my tired limbs in my new wardrobe, and while doing so, my eyes caught sight of the words, 'From the Woman's Aid Society,' stamped in black ink on each garment. I lay down, pulled the blanket over my head and thought of my situation. Here I am in a hospital, prostrated with disease, worn out in body and mind, over eight hundred miles from any spot I can call home. My own mother and sister long since dead; but the noble-hearted women of the North—those angels of mercy—are supplying the place of mother and sister, not only to me, but to thousands of suffering soldiers from every State. Presently I felt two large tears coursing down my cheeks, and running into my mustache, followed by myriads of others dropping on the sheet under my chin, forming innumerable little salt-water pools. When well I am a strong man, and it requires some sudden and deep grief to bring me to tears; but tears of gratitude flowed from me that evening, as freely as drops of rain from an April cloud; and, like a spoiled child I cried myself to sleep." This is but one instance of the good accomplished by these societies, originated and maintained by the noble ladies of the land. A soldiers' aid society was

one of the earliest organizations inaugurated in the State, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in camp and hospital. This organization found a ready response among the ladies of Crawford County. A society, auxiliary to that of the State, was formed in Bucyrus, with branches in the different townships, which was instrumental in accomplishing a great and noble work.

The first organization of the society in Bucyrus took place on the 14th of October, 1861. Mrs. Dr. Merriman was elected President; Mrs. William Rowse, Secretary, and Mrs. Howbert, Treasurer. Large donations were made to the society, and 10 cents constituted the fee for membership. For some time the society met regularly in Quinby Block, but eventually become lukewarm, then dropped off into a Rip Van Winkle nap, from which it was aroused in the fall of 1862. It was re-organized and Mrs. J. Scroggs was elected President, and Mrs. Howbert, Secretary. But it seems to have become dormant again in a short time, in which state it remained until June, 1863, when it was re-organized a second time, and Mrs. I. C. Kingsley elected President; Mrs. R. T. Johnston, Vice President; Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Secretary, and Mrs. H. M. Rowse, Treasurer. Under this last organization, it continued in operation until the close of the war, and the return of the troops, no longer required its good work. The great number of boxes of clothing for the well and dainties and sweetmeats for the sick, sent off by the society and its township branches, made glad the heart of many a brave and gallant soldier.

During the progress of the war, a movement was set on foot, having for its object the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Crawford County, who had fallen, or might fall, in battle. In January, 1863, a proposition was made by the members of Oakwood Cemetery to donate a lot, valued at \$125, provided the citizens of the county would subscribe

a sufficient amount (\$2,000) to erect a suitable monument. An organization, or association, was formed, known as the "Crawford County, Ohio, Monumental Association ; by-laws and a constitution were adopted, and officers elected. For a time, great interest was manifested, and

the strongest hopes were entertained of an early accomplishment of the laudable undertaking. But the zeal of those entrusted with the work died out, and the county's soldier dead still sleep with no other monument than that raised by their brave deeds in defense of their country.

CHAPTER VIII.*

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL—SOME OF THE EARLY DRAWBACKS—SETTLEMENT—WILD GAME AND PIONEER SPORTS—THE NORTON FAMILY—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP is situated in the southwestern part of Crawford County. It is bounded on the north by Holmes Township, on the east by Whetstone, on the south by Dallas, and on the west by Dallas and Todd. Bucyrus Township was known in the original Government survey as Township 3, of Range 16. At the present time, this division is of regular legal size, six miles square, consisting of thirty-six full sections or square miles, but, when first organized, it was considered a fractional township, for the reason that about one-third of the present territory was then a part of the Wyandot Indian reservation. The township was named after the village located during the spring of 1822, in the northeastern corner. Two small streams form the water-course of this division of Crawford County, the Sandusky River, and the head-waters of one branch of the Scioto. The Sandusky enters the township at the northeastern corner, and winds along for nearly ten miles toward the southwest, until it leaves Bucyrus Township two miles north of the southwestern corner. The Scioto is formed by several rivulets, which drain the farms just south of Bucyrus corporation. For many miles this stream is a mere brook, which is frequently dry during the summer time. The general course of the Scioto is also toward the

southwest, while flowing in Bucyrus Township, and winds along nearly parallel with the Sandusky River, and some two miles southeast ; consequently the water-shed between the St. Lawrence Basin and the Mississippi Valley extends across Bucyrus Township from northeast to southwest. There are several buildings located on this water-shed, of which it is asserted the rain falling on one roof assists in forming the broad Mississippi, while that descending upon the other finds its way into Lake Erie.

The land in Bucyrus Township is generally very level, but near the Sandusky River it is more irregular, and the line of small bluffs along this small stream are sometimes called hills by the inhabitants. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to farming, which is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, not residents of the town. However, many of the farmers on the plains derive most of their income by raising cattle. When the country was first settled, these plains were covered with tall, rank grass of luxuriant growth, and numerous swamps abounded. Many old settlers assert that these plains were, fifty years ago, so low and wet during the greater portion of the year as to render them unfit for farming. Most of the township was originally covered by a forest of very heavy timber, which almost entirely prevented the sun's rays from reaching the

*Contributed by Thomas P. Hopley.

ground; this, in connection with the formation of the country and the nature of the soil, necessarily made very muddy roads, even with the little travel then passing on them. The general dampness of the country at that time produced fever and ague, which were also great drawbacks to rapid improvement. The total change in the appearance of the country to one who can look back half a century, seems almost miraculous, and, could one of the early residents return, after an absence of fifty years, he would find it difficult to recognize a single familiar landmark or half a dozen familiar faces.

Most of the pioneers were men of small means; their stock of cash being generally exhausted upon paying the Government price for eighty, or, at most, one hundred and sixty acres of land. The distance from grist-mills and other settlements, where necessary supplies could be obtained, was about the most serious difficulty with which they had to contend. For several years, nearly all the flour used had to be brought from the mills, on Mohican Creek, and its tributaries in Richland County, thirty or forty miles distant. The earliest practice of the settlers was to make a trip in an ox-wagon, and in the vicinity of these mills purchase a small quantity of wheat; then have it ground, and carry the flour back to Bucyrus Township, the "voyage" consuming at times from a week to ten days. Many became discouraged at the hardships they had to encounter, and returned to their former homes in the East. Others would have followed their example could they have raised the wherewith to take them there. This state of affairs, however, did not last long, most of the settlers becoming entirely satisfied after a few years' residence, the improvements of the early country each year making it more tolerable to live in, and giving increased promise of its future prosperity.

Samuel Norton, the first settler of Bucyrus Township, was born within one mile of Congress Spring, near Saratoga, N. Y., March 3,

1780. His father was of Scotch descent, and, many years previous to the birth of Samuel, had emigrated from Scotland and settled in Connecticut. Samuel Norton was married, January 1, 1804, to Miss Mary Bucklin, who was born in Coventry, Kent Co., R. I., October 31, 1785. The Bucklins were of English descent, and Mary Bucklin's parents moved from Rhode Island to Little Falls, N. Y., when she was about six years of age, and some twelve years afterward to what is now Susquehanna County, Penn., where she was married to Samuel Norton. The young couple settled near Elk Hill, then in Luzerne but now in Susquehanna County. This district is situated in the mountain regions of that State; the land is poor, and even at that time the country was very wild. It is said that at one time, while Norton was still a resident of Elk Hill, he shot a panther which measured eleven feet and three inches. These wild beasts have never been seen in Crawford County since it was first settled by white men, and, although the first settlers of Bucyrus Township emigrated to a newer country, they did not, in some respects, find a wilder one. Norton was dissatisfied with this wild, rocky Pennsylvania land, and, after residing there with his wife for over fifteen years, determined to seek a more congenial country. He took the Western fever and finally decided that his destination should be the land obtained by the New Purchase. His wife was opposed to this movement of the Norton family, and refused to go unless her brother Albijence Bucklin would go along. Norton finally succeeded in inducing Bucklin to accompany him with his family, by promising him fifty acres of land.

Very late in the spring of 1819, the pioneers left their home in Pennsylvania, and, after journeying about 600 miles in a big "schooner" wagon, reached the present site of Bucyrus some time in October, 1819. The party consisted of the following eighteen persons—Samuel Norton

and his wife, Mary Norton, their three daughters, Louisa (now Mrs. H. Garton, of Todd Township), Catharine (now Mrs. J. Shull, of Bucyrus), and Elizabeth (now Mrs. A. M. Jones, of Bucyrus), their three sons, Rensselaer, Warren (now a resident of Missouri) and Waldo Norton; Albijence Bucklin and wife, their six children—Esther, Cynthia, Austris, Elizabeth, Almeda and Pitt; also Polly, an adopted daughter of the Bucklins, and Seth Holmes. The latter was a Captain of teamsters during the war of 1812, and he always reported that the division he was in, which was commanded by Col. Morrison, passed over the land upon which Bucyrus is now located, and encamped for the night near where the Bucyrus Machine Works now stand. Holmes directed Norton and Bucklin to this section of the State, but, before they had finally determined upon a permanent location, the two families were left for a few days at the Harding settlement, near what is now the city of Galion, and the three men visited different portions of the New Purchase. Of the eighteen members of this first settlement, seven are still alive—Mrs. H. Garton, of Todd Township; Mrs. J. Shull and Mrs. A. M. Jones, of Bucyrus; Warren Norton, of Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo; Esther and Cynthia, two of Bucklin's daughters, and Polly, the adopted child. The three latter are residents of Western States.

After reaching their destination, the two families lived for three days in an Indian wigwam, which stood near the present site of the court house, and, during this brief period, the three men constructed a more durable residence. This first rude home was built of small round logs and erected upon the bluff of the Sandusky River, near the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. Christian Shonert. The two families moved into this log cabin, and, shortly afterward, another was constructed near where Thomas Hall's barn is at the present time, and this was the first home of the Bucklin family.

When these settlers constructed their first cabin, the nearest white neighbors were eight miles off, on the banks of the Olentangy, and that settlement consisted only of a few squatters, who were generally as nomadic in habit as they were transient in location. It is reported, however, that, at this time, Daniel McMichael and family, who afterward occupied eighty acres north of Bucyrus, were residents of this same settlement on the Olentangy. In October, 1819, there was not a single white man within what are now the limits of Crawford County, north and west of Norton's, but a few white families lived at Tymochtee, then in Crawford, but now Wyandot County. The Norton family occupied their first log-cabin home during one winter and until July, 1820. In this cabin was born, on February 11, 1819, Sophronia Norton (now Mrs. M. M. Johnson, of Chicago), who was the first white child born on what is now the town of Bucyrus, or probably the first in the present limits of Crawford County. When a new survey of the land occupied by these first settlers had been made, it was discovered that Norton's cabin (on the site of the present Shonert residence) was just north of his land, and so he built another log cabin on the site now occupied by Mr. W. H. Drought's residence. This cabin was modeled after an improved style of architecture; it was known in those days as a "double cabin" house, and had "stick chimneys," or, chimneys with a foundation of stone, and then built of sticks and plastered with mud. In this cabin, it is related by some of the inmates who are still living, the bark from bass-wood-trees was used for bed-cord, which was woven like chair-bottoms; but the family had plenty to eat, and were happy. At one time, they had a barrel and a half of strained honey in the house, obtained from the wild bees of the woods.

The physical privations which many of these early families suffered, and the straits to which they were sometimes reduced, are hard to real-

ize by citizens who, in the present day, have all the necessities, many of the conveniences and comforts, and a few of the luxuries, of life. In those days, many domestic articles designed for daily use about the household and farm were very rude and unhandy. Those early pioneer settlers could not always visit the market when they needed useful implements, and, consequently, they pressed into service much material obtained from Nature's great storehouse. The fires, if permitted to go out, were relighted with punk and flint. Window-panes were made of oiled paper. When the Nortons arrived, in 1819, the nearest flouring-mills were at Lexington, Richland Co., and the Herron Mills, near Fredericksburg. The man or boy who visited these mills walked the entire distance and led a horse loaded with two or three sacks of wheat. Sometimes there were many waiting, and some customers could not secure a grist for two or three days. These mills were run by water-power, and when the season was dry they were compelled to grind by hand. When the Norton family could not visit these mills, they secured flour and meal by pounding the wheat or corn in a mortar, with a wooden pestle. The mortar used was a log, hollowed out by burning a hole with fire until the cavity was large enough to hold half a bushel of grain. The meal was sifted with sieves of three different sizes, and three grades of flour were obtained. The finest was baked into bread; the coarsest was boiled, and it sometimes required a whole day over the fire to soften it. When the wheat flour was all gone, the family subsisted on food prepared from corn meal, but frequently there was none of this in the cabin, and the mother of a family, busy with other household duties, was expected to provide a supper without even flour, corn meal, vegetables or meat. The father is away at work and will shortly appear, tired and hungry. The pioneer women were full of resources; they had an instrument they called a grater, made by taking one side of an old tin bucket,

punching small holes close together all over it, and, nailing it on a board in such a manner that the middle is curved upward two or three inches from the board. Meal could be made by industriously rubbing ears of corn along its surface; and this must be done till sufficient meal is obtained to furnish food for supper, and breakfast next morning. The mother, then, having nothing in the house for supper, says to her children: "Here, Louisa, you and Warren take this basket and go out to the corn-patch and bring in enough corn to grate for supper and breakfast." When the children return, the grater is taken down, and, after considerable hard labor, the meal was provided. If the corn meal was mixed and baked in a Dutch oven, it was called "pone;" if baked on a board, near or over the fire, it was called "Johnny cake;" and if it was made into round balls and baked in the oven, they then called these balls "corn dodgers." A very common way was to boil the meal into mush and eat it with milk. But sometimes flour and corn meal could not be either pounded with a pestle or grated with their rude instrument, for the reason that no grains of this description were in the cabin, and the Nortons could not secure of their few neighbors either grain, flour or meal. It is reported by Norton's daughters that they frequently lived for weeks without bread, during which time the family subsisted upon honey, pork, potatoes, and game from the woods. Wild turkeys were frequently shot; they were cooked on a hook in the fireplace, with a pan underneath to catch the drippings, and these were poured over the suspended carcass with a spoon. The forests were for many years full of smaller game, upon which a meal could be made when other expedients failed. One winter, Mr. Norton killed five deer near the present site of T. C. Hall's barn. A deer-lick was situated near the river in this vicinity, and, when these animals visited this lick, they fell victims to the unerring shot of the first pioneer settler. Deer continued plenty in

the vicinity of Bucyrus until after 1830. In consequence of the industry of many swarms of bees, Crawford, at an early day, was literally a land abounding with honey, if not milk. The Indians, depending on nature to provide food, never wasted what they found in the forest, and, in obtaining honey, never secured at one time more than they wished to supply their temporal wants. Norton found, in one day, twenty-three bee-trees, and the honey secured from the woods was always a rich treat to the children, and more especially when the family larder was not filled with those articles which, at this day, every family considers a necessity. Norton also secured his first swarm of bees from the wild bees found in the woods.

The hardships suffered by the Norton family were not only in consequence of a scarcity of food. It was necessary for the family to be clothed, and in 1820, Mose Emrich could not close out regardless of cost his entire stock of winter clothing to the few settlers of Crawford County. Sixty years ago, the county was without a clothing store, shoe store, dry-goods store or millinery establishment. Then the Norton family had to provide their own clothing and not only that but also make the cloth before the garment could be cut and sewed; nor was this all, for they frequently were compelled to spin the yarn with which they wove this cloth. The Nortons brought from Pennsylvania both looms and spinning-wheels; in those early days every young lady was taught to spin, and many added weaving to their skill as industrious and expert house-keepers; mothers frequently were expected to cook, wash, scrub, bake, sew, spin and weave for a large family of small children without any assistance. Mrs. Norton's elder children were valuable aid in providing clothing for their younger brothers and sisters. After the girls learned the art of spinning, they were made to finish so much each day. Mrs. Jones reports that, in order to encourage her, Mr.

Norton cut the legs of the wheel and made it more convenient; that she soon acquired great skill and became an expert. At first she was quite proud of her handiwork, but soon found, to her sorrow, they appreciated the skill of the best spinner in the Norton family, for they increased her "stint" or task, and she had then less time for play. She relates that in her youthful days she frequently regretted ever learning how to spin because it was such tedious work. Shortly after Mr. Norton settled in Crawford County, he visited the Quaker settlement near Mount Gilead, and procured ten pounds of wool; this aided for some time in providing linsey-woolsey for winter garments. Flax was procured before many months, and linen garments were made for summer wear. Norton finally purchased forty sheep from settlers in Marion County, and brought these valuable domestic animals to his pioneer home, but in a few weeks they were all devoured by wolves. For many years, the settlers were not able to keep sheep in consequence of these same mutton-loving beasts. The early settlers were not fond of these ravenous animals; their howling and yelping made many a night hideous, and for this and many other reasons it was soon decided that in order to civilize the county the wolves should be exterminated. A bounty was paid by the State for the scalp of each wolf, not that these scalps were valuable, but because each new scalp secured furnished additional proof that the mutton-crop of the future looked more promising. The latest statistics prove that Crawford County has at the present time over fifty thousand sheep, but then, for over forty years, the County Commissioners for satisfactory reasons have stopped purchasing wolf-scalps. The only bears killed in Crawford since the Norton family removed to the township were an old she-bear and two cubs that wandered into Whetstone Township some forty-five years ago from their former haunts in what is now Morrow County. The weather during

the winter of 1819-20 was very mild, and Norton sowed his first crop in February, 1820; which yielded a bountiful harvest. Norton said in after years he never had a finer crop than the first one raised upon the soil of Bucyrus Township. In order to provide his family with shoes, Mr. Norton started a private tannery and for several years tanned all the leather necessary for family use; it was also necessary for him to manufacture home-made shoes, and consequently he was the first tanner and shoemaker that settled in the county; when other men arrived, however, who were skillful at these trades, he retired from business and patronized them. Norton brought the seed, from which his first fruit trees were raised, from his old home in Pennsylvania.

Within a few days after the Norton family arrived at their new home, they were visited by a band of Indians from the Wyandot Reservation, near Upper Sandusky. These savage neighbors were always peaceable, and never committed any acts of depredation upon the person of any of the early settlers. They sometimes visited Norton's cabin when the men were absent, and at such times took great pleasure in frightening the unprotected inmates. At first, Mrs. Norton could not conceal her terror during these visits. The smaller children would gather around her skirts for protection, but the appearance of the good lady was not encouraging to her elder children, who were as much frightened as their mother. The savages always enjoyed these scenes, and, when they discovered the effect their very presence inspired, they gave vent to their feelings by numerous whoops and yells, which conduct on their part was not calculated to assure the frightened family that they were only the innocent victims for the harmless savage amusement which their unwelcome visitors were having. The Sandusky River was navigable for Indian canoes only at high water, but it is reported that numerous Indian trails trav-

ersed the woods, which were being constantly used by the red man. These primitive highways were generally worn deep into the soil, for the reason that in traveling the savages walked single file, and each member of the band stepped in the spot his predecessor's foot had been. One of these trails crossed over the site now occupied by the Bucyrus Machine Works, and during a fine day the Norton children were playing "hide and go seek" in this vicinity; one young lady concealed herself behind a log, and, while in this position, a company of the savages came along the trail. Charley Elliott, an Indian well known to many early settlers, was with this band at the time. When the natives saw the child, they raised a whoop, which caused the little girl suddenly to feel that the play for the time being might be postponed, and she made haste to vacate her place of concealment. The children all ran screaming toward home, and the savages, noticing the effect caused by their sudden appearance, gave vent to their satisfaction by numerous whoops, yells and grunts, which caused the children to make still better time in their endeavors to reach the cabin, although the delighted natives did not attempt to follow the frightened innocents. The spring after Mr. Norton's family removed to their new home, the Indians appeared in force at their sugar-camp, which was then situated on and near the present site of the public square. Many maple-trees were in this vicinity, and it had been the custom of these natives to visit this locality each spring for the purpose of boiling the maple sap down into sugar. At such times, they brought large brass kettles, which were furnished them among other supplies which they received each year from the Government, in accordance with the stipulations of a previous treaty. Most of these Wyandot Indians were great beggars. Each year, the United States distributed among this tribe a certain amount of goods, consisting of food,

clothing, and also many valuable utensils, which latter articles were furnished in order to induce the natives to adopt civilized customs. These annual supplies destroyed what little industry the tribe might have cultivated for several centuries, for it made them dependent upon the generosity of others; and, naturally, if any additional articles were needed by them, they endeavored to secure these also from the whites by plaintive appeals. If their efforts proved fruitless, they sometimes brought dried venison, which they endeavored to trade to the settlers for pork, and they frequently appeared with bark baskets filled with cranberries, which they desired to trade for bread and pork. The Indians considered all the game in the forests their property, and, when they found the country was being rapidly settled by the whites, they frequently came into the neighborhood to hunt, in order that the game would not fall into the hands of white settlers.

When the lands of the New Purchase were offered for sale by the Government, Mr. Norton visited the land office at Delaware and entered four hundred acres, upon two hundred and forty of which the principal part of Bucyrus now stands. This tract of two hundred and forty acres extended from a line running along Perry street on the north, to a line along the Middletown road on the south, and from the section line a short distance west of Spring street on the west to a parallel line three-fourths of a mile east, or one-fourth of a mile west of the Whetstone Township line. It is reported by Mr. Norton's daughters that a party of Quakers desired this same land, and, when Mr. Norton visited the Government land office to secure his certificate, these Quakers tried to deceive him, endeavoring to persuade him that the lands he was about to enter, did not correspond with the tract he desired, but they were not successful. Mr. Norton gave Bucklin fifty acres off from the east of this two hundred and forty for coming West with him, and after a few

years Bucklin sold it to Mr. Harris Garton, son-in-law of Mr. Norton, and moved with his family to Michigan. The town of Bucyrus was surveyed on another fifty acres of Mr. Norton's land during the early part of 1822, and shortly after this Mr. Norton returned to Lakeville, Livingston Co., N. Y., and brought out to Bucyrus, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Bucklin and her daughter Elizabeth. Mrs. Bucklin was an educated lady, and had practiced medicine for forty years in Rhode Island. When she reached this new country she did not wish to continue her practice, but the settlers, when ill, would send for her, and, as it was hard to refuse, she had an extensive reputation, if not a lucrative business. But the effect of a change at her time of life was not beneficial, and, several years after she arrived in the new country, she took sick and died. Her daughter Elizabeth married Louis Stephenson, a hatter, who worked at his trade for some years in Bucyrus. The Norton family lived in their double-cabin house until 1823, when another residence was erected on what is now a vacant corner between the Main Street Mills and Perry street. This new building was an improvement on the round-log double-cabin house; it was two stories high; was built of hewn logs and occupied by the family for about eight years, until they removed to the brick house now occupied by the Main Street Mills; this building was erected in 1831, and used as a private residence about four years, but in December, 1835, he started a hotel in this block, at which time he gave a grand opening that was attended by many old settlers. Col. Kilbourne was present and amused the company with many favorite songs. Mr. Norton, as landlord, entertained many prominent public men who visited the village, among whom was Gen. Harrison, when he passed through the place during the campaign of 1840. Samuel Norton was an Old School Baptist, and in the early days of the town, Elder Pharez Jackson, from near Galion,

visited Bucyrus once a month and preached at Mr. Norton's home. Mr. Jackson also preached at the houses of Joseph S. Morris, southeast of Bucyrus, and James Scott's cabin. Elder Kaufman also occasionally held services at Mr. Norton's residence. Samuel Norton died April 18, 1856, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. From an obituary notice published in the *Bucyrus Journal*, the following extract is taken: "The death of Mr. Norton has left a vacancy among our citizens, as well as in his family, which cannot be filled. Being the first settler, he was justly entitled to the name of the 'Father of Bucyrus.' In the autumn of 1819, when the country around was in a state of nature, and the dark glens of the forest echoed the hoarse howlings of the wild beasts and the dread war-whoop of the Indians, this hardy pioneer left his quiet home in Pennsylvania to seek his fortune in the West. Attracted by the beauty of the surrounding country, he erected a tent of poles, in which he spent the winter. His life for many years afterward was but a series of severe toil and exposure, which none but the most hardy and persevering could endure. For fifty years, he was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and, through all the vicissitudes of his pioneer life, his spirits were kept buoyant by the hope of a future reward in the mansions of eternal glory. A large concourse of citizens attended his funeral, and all expressed their regret for their much-esteemed citizen, and sympathy for his afflicted relatives." His wife, Mary Norton, lived three years after her husband's death, and finally passed away, April 29, 1859, and was laid beside her companion of fifty-two years of wedded life, in the graveyard northwest of Bucyrus.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Norton were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, viz.: Rensselaer, Louisa, Manford, Warren, Waldo, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sophronia, Harris P., Charles, Jefferson and William B. Many of these became the parents of large

families, and the descendants of the first settler are very numerous.

Although the families of Messrs. Norton and Bucklin were the first settlers of Bucyrus Township, they did not remain very long alone. The next spring, a man by the name of Sears came and squatted on the land which lies just west of Oakwood Cemetery. Mr. Norton's daughters relate that "One Sunday morning we were awakened by the crowing of several roosters in the southwest, and our ears were saluted by the welcome ring of another pioneer's ax, which sounds seemed to us, who had so often listened to the barking and howling of wolves, the sweetest music." The lonely pioneers were glad to have neighbors, and the Sears family were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Norton early in the morning, and were assisted in the first task of building a log cabin; until this building was erected, the family slept in their wagon. The Sears family did not like the new country, and, after remaining a short time, removed to another locality. But other settlers arrived who did remain, and before many months the neighbors were David Beadle and his sons Mishael and David, Daniel McMichael and Joseph Young, and these were followed by numerous other families. Col. Kilbourne, in his "Song of Bucyrus," says:

"First Norton and the Beadles came
With friends, an enterprising band;
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others, hand in hand."

The Beadles were the second settlers to purchase land in Bucyrus Township. They located, about the spring of 1820, upon the eighty acres west of Norton's land. Previous to this they were residents of the Quaker settlement near Mount Gilead; it is reported by some that they were natives of New York State. The family consisted of David Beadle and his two sons, Mishael and David; also his son-in-law, John Ensley, who married Ann Beadle. It is reported by Mr. Norton's daughters "that at

first Mishael Beadle occupied the north forty of their first eighty-acre tract, and lived in a cabin which stood on the lot now owned by Mr. Silas Bowers, on West Mansfield street. David Beadle and his son David, aged about seventeen, occupied the south forty acres, and resided in a cabin situated a short distance southwest of the present end of Warren street. The Beadles did not remain in Crawford County, but, several years after they came into possession of this land, sold out to Samuel Myers and moved West." During the brief period these families resided in Crawford County, they occupied several different log cabins. Mrs. Rogers reports that at one time Mishael resided over the river a little south of where Joe Henry lives at the present time; old David Beadle then lived in the cabin formerly occupied by his son Mishael, and John Ensley over the river near Mishael. During the summer of 1822, Daniel, the little son of Mishael Beadle, died; this is the first death of which any satisfactory proof can be obtained that occurred in Bueyrus Township. The little fellow was buried on Norton's land; the exact site of this first burying-ground is the lot now owned by Hiram Fisher, at the corner of Walnut street and the Middletown Road. During the winter of 1822-23, Clariada Beadle married a man some seven years older than herself; David Beadle was also married shortly after this, but did not live with his wife very long. Mishael Beadle also entered the Pettitt place now owned by Lorin Converse, which he resided on for several years, and John Ensley afterward located east of this on what was afterward known as the Minieh estate. The entire Beadle family was of a restless, roving disposition; they spent considerable time hunting, and disliked hard labor. Samuel Myers, who purchased from them the eighty acres they first entered, at \$6 per acre, reports that only eight or ten acres of the land had been cleared, notwithstanding it had been owned by the Beadle family for some six or eight years. The

Beadles claimed to be Quakers, and the old man adopted the dress and language of this sect, but was never an honor to the Friends. It is related that he visited Zanesville for the purpose of buying a plow; the store-keeper did not wish to sell plows on credit so far from home, but Beadle talked so honestly that the plow-dealer finally consented. When the old fellow returned to Bueyrus, he made his boasts that his broad-brimmed hat had secured a fine plow; he never paid for this agricultural implement, and several years after he moved West, the Zanesville merchant visited Bueyrus for the purpose of collecting this bad debt; as he never succeeded, it is likely he never, after this experience with Beadle, trusted a Quaker who lived 100 miles from Zanesville.

The Young family, who, according to Kilbourne's song, "soon joined the others hand in hand," first settled in Section 5, Whetstone Township, on the farm now owned by William Holmes, in the Stewart neighborhood. The Young family, however, were large land-holders in Bueyrus Township at an early day. It is reported that the old gentleman, William Young, gave each of his children 160 acres of land; that George Black, who settled in Bucyrus at an early day, and married a Miss Young, received for his portion the fourth section, upon which the Sinn Mill is now situated. Previous to transferring this to Black, however, Mr. Young built a flouring-mill at this point; for some time it was a horse mill, and customers could not secure a grist without they took their own horses, and were sometimes compelled to wait many hours before their turn arrived. The tax duplicate of 1830 proves that George Young owned this fourth section at that time, and John and Jacob Young each had 160 acres southwest of George Young's farm; they were all residents of the township at that time, and a few of the present citizens of Crawford County are descended from the Young family.

Daniel McMichael settled in Crawford County

with his family about the year 1819. When Samuel Norton explored different portions of the county during the early fall of that year, the McMichaels were living near the Olentangy, some eight miles from the present site of Bucyrus. The McMichaels then moved into what is now Liberty Township, and were the first settlers in that division of Crawford County. Mr. McMichael resided in Liberty for some two years, during which time he erected the first grist-mill built in Crawford. He then removed to the vicinity of Bucyrus and put up a log-house on the site now occupied by Hon. E. B. Finley's residence. He purchased from the Government the eighty acres upon which his cabin was erected; also eighty acres east of Norton's land, and the eighty acres south of the Middletown road and east of Walnut street. For a few months he engaged in distilling whisky, the location of this establishment being the present site of the Bucyrus Gas Works. After residing north of Bucyrus for some two years he died, about the year 1825. McMichael was of Scotch-Irish descent, and it is reported he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mary, or Polly McMichael, as she was usually called, lived many years after her first husband's death. December 9, 1832, she was married by Rev. John C. Havens to John Shults, but she did not live a happy life with Shults, and they separated after several years. Two incidents are related of Aunt Polly; it is said by some of her grandchildren, that about the year 1825, she rode on horseback to Pennsylvania, her former home, the sole companion being her youngest son Allen, then about six years of age. She then prevailed upon her mother, an aged widow lady, to accompany her to the new settlement. The old lady rode on one horse, and Aunt Polly occupied another with her child, and also a feather bed strapped on the horse behind her. It is also reported by Mr. Norton's daughter, that, when Gen. Harrison was in Bucyrus during the year 1840,

Aunt Polly, then an old lady, visited him and reminded the General how she had cooked a meal for him some years previous. She told the General that he consented to hold her son David while she prepared the meal. The General recognized her and admitted the occurrence. This incident is reported to have occurred at the fort in Mansfield; but it, like the fort, was situated at some point in Pennsylvania. Daniel McMichael and Aunt Polly were the parents of the following seven children: David, Matthew, William, Martha, Mary, Daniel and Allen.

During the year 1821, Zalmon Rowse removed to Crawford County with his family and settled in Whetstone Township, but he became identified with the public business of the citizens at a very early day, and moved his family to Bucyrus Township. Mr. Rowse was a man well fitted for public trusts, and the citizens appreciated his natural abilities by electing him to many important positions. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Bucyrus Township, and served in this capacity for nearly twenty years. In 1825, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Ohio Militia. During the latter part of 1825 and until Crawford County was organized in 1826, Col. Rowse served as one of the Commissioners of Marion County. When the new county was formed, Mr. Beardsley was appointed Clerk, but shortly afterward he resigned, and Col. Rowse was his successor. He served the people faithfully in this position for many years; at this time the recording of deeds and mortgages was part of the duties of Mr. Rowse, and the fine records prepared by him, which are on file at the Court House, are to this day a lasting proof that the confidence which the citizens frequently reposed in him was never misplaced, and it is not surprising that for the public interests he was re-elected many terms to the various positions he occupied. In 1826, Col. Rowse was one of the

charter members of the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike; he assisted also in 1846, when the Bucyrus Lodge of Freemasons was organized, of which society he was also a charter member. He purchased from the Government the farm now owned by Col. William Monnett, southeast of town, and erected upon it the brick residence now occupied by the owner. Col. Rowse also erected, in 1831, the American Hotel, situated on the northwest corner of Main and Warren streets. In early life, he was addicted to the excessive use of liquor; this vice was then a more general custom among the leading citizens of the county than at the present time. Many humorous incidents are related by early settlers in regard to the pranks played by Col. Rowse and his boon companion, Col. Scott, when these fun-loving men started out to have a "good time." About the year 1835, they both reformed under the preaching of the late Rev. L. G. Gurley, D. D. Col. Rowse united with the M. E. Church, and Col. Scott with the Presbyterian; during the remainder of their lives, both men were exemplary citizens and ornaments to the churches with which they were connected. Col. Rowse died August 15, 1854, having been a resident of Bucyrus Township over thirty years, during which time no one citizen had a greater influence than he in shaping the early interests of Crawford County. The year after Col. Rowse removed to this county, his brother, Heman Rowse, settled in Whetstone Township, and shortly afterward purchased from the Government eighty acres on the pike one mile south of Bucyrus; he continued a resident until about the year 1831, when he was killed while assisting at a barn-raising just southwest of the village. Seth Holmes, who came with the Nortons in 1819, was an old bachelor, and, after living in the town for several years, died, previous to 1827. His brother Truman was also an early settler, who moved to Bucyrus Township with his family. Truman had four sons

—Lyman, Harry, Elisha and Zalmon; some of these removed to Holmes Township, which received its name from this family. Truman Holmes' daughter married Rensselaer Norton. Elisha, Thaddeus, David and John Kent were early residents of the township. Elisha entered the eighty acres immediately north of Bucklin's land; this farm is now owned by James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, formerly a resident of Bucyrus Township. Able Cary, also an early settler, was a man full of oddities. He put up the first grist-mill erected in the township as early as 1821.

Lewis Cary was another early settler of Bucyrus Township, who reached the present site of the city with his wife and family, consisting of six sons and three daughters, during the spring of 1822. Cary was born in New Jersey, near Morristown, October 19, 1783; he was early apprenticed to a tanner, and, having learned the trade and also attained his majority, he removed to Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he established himself in business and married Miss Rachael Kirk, of that place. Their nine children were Susan, Abel, William, Aaron, Edmond, Isabel, Sarah, George and Benjamin. All of these grew to maturity; but at the present time only one, Isabel, now Mrs. Alex. Caldwell, Sr., is a resident of Crawford County. The Cary family removed from Jefferson County in "schooner wagons," and, when they arrived at Bucyrus, moved into an old building until a log cabin could be erected; this first home occupied one of the lots upon which Christian Shonert's residence is at the present time. Cary put up the first hewed-log house, with a shingle roof and grooved floor, that was built in Bucyrus; all the other cabins were made of round logs with a puncheon floor. Cary visited the grist-mill in Knox County, for flour, and often the supply of food in the house was so limited that an allowance was made for each child of their large family. A few months after reaching Bucyrus, Cary

started the first tannery established in Crawford County, and for nearly sixty years the tanning business has been conducted at this same location. It is now owned by Messrs. Shonert & Haller. Cary provided vats by sinking some large troughs in the ground, and it was necessary for him to pound his bark, as he had no facility for grinding it. His work was traded to other settlers for home-spun cloth, and he tanned some leather for the Indians, which they made into moccasins. He was, also, a good shoemaker, and the Indians were great admirers of the work he produced; for, when they discovered that many of his shoes "squeaked," they were very anxious to secure a pair of this kind, always asking him to make for them "a shoe that talked." Cary was a member of the society of Friends, and possessed the good-will of all the Indians; other settlers were troubled by these natives, occasionally, but the savages never molested any property belonging to their Quaker friend. It is related, by Mrs. Alex. Caldwell, that Susie Williams, an Indian squaw who carried wood to burn Col. Crawford some forty years previous, was frequently in the village, and related her personal knowledge of this sad tragedy to many early settlers; Cary purchased from the Government the 160 acres comprising the northeast quarter of Section 2; most of this land is now owned by Joseph Henry. About the year 1823, James Monroe appointed Cary first Postmaster of the village of Bucyrus. He served in this capacity during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and was removed by President Jackson for political reasons. Cary continued the tannery until about the year 1839, when he transferred the establishment to his son Aaron. Mr. Cary died January 9, 1866, at Defiance, Ohio; his wife, Rachael, died soon after they moved to Crawford County, about the year 1825, and was buried on her husband's land; the grave is in Henry's apple orchard and is marked by a

tombstone, bearing only the words "Rachael Cary." This Henry farm was occupied by the Carys for many years. A short time after Lewis Cary removed to Crawford County, his brother Aaron settled in Bucyrus. He was a saddler and harness-maker, but did not reside in the village many years. His cabin and shop was near Lewis Cary's tannery; his daughter, Sarah, taught school in the upper part of the building.

Amos Clark entered the eighty acres lying south of Norton's land, and west of Main street. He resided near where John Keil does at the present time; after the year 1830 he sold his land and removed West. It is reported he afterward went deranged on account of Millerism. In 1830, he also owned thirty-eight acres north of town, and donated a small portion of this for the old burying-ground which is situated on the Tiffin road. The family of General Samuel Myers removed to Bucyrus in 1826. During the early days, he owned several valuable pieces of land; he purchased of the Beadles their tract just west of Norton's, and also another farm, which now lies in the southern part of Bucyrus corporation. Mr. Myers received a General's commission in the Ohio Militia; he has always taken an active part in public affairs, and held many positions of honor and trust during the past fifty years. The Shroll family were also very early settlers. In 1830, George Shroll owned 136 acres, upon a portion of which Oakland Cemetery was afterward laid out. John Shroll owned 140 acres just west of his brother's land. George was an Elder in the early Lutheran Church. About July 1, 1835, he had occasion to go to Sandusky City, at which place at that time cholera was raging. After finishing his business he returned home, and in a very short time was taken down with cholera and died; his brother Daniel, a Deacon of the same congregation, having nursed him during his sickness, was shortly afterward prostrated by the same disease and died also.

The Lutheran Church met on July 12, 1835, and, after showing due respect to their memory, elected successors to fill the vacancy caused by their sad death.

For many years after all the land had been entered in the vicinity of Bucyrus, the country south and west of town remained unsettled, and it was not until several years after 1830, that the greater portion of these farms were owned by actual residents of the township. Much of the lands on the plains were low and wet, and many citizens, in that early day, labored under the impression that, because timber was scarce in this section of the country, there would be great danger of freezing to death in the winter for want of fuel; that is, if any one were foolish enough to settle on these timberless plains, which are, at the present time, considered among the finest agricultural lands in the State. It is reported, by many, that fifty years ago a considerable portion of these plains were swamp lands, and, in exploring this country on horseback, settlers would be compelled to ride in mud and water which reached to the saddle-girths. Some of the early purchasers of the lands in Southern Bucyrus Township, were speculators, who bought at \$1.25 per acre and held on to the property until they secured a much higher price. Among these capitalists was a man by the name of Henry W. Delavan who was possibly the largest non-resident land-owner of Crawford County at an early day. Previous to 1825, he entered at the Government Office many valuable tracts of land lying in Crawford County. In 1830, he owned, in Bucyrus Township, all of Section 26; the east half of Section 35, and the west half, northeast quarter, and half of southeast fourth of Section 25; total 1,520 acres. He also owned 958 acres in Liberty Township.

Among the early residents of the country south of Bucyrus, were the Marquis family. William Vance Marquis was raised near Winchester, Va., and removed to Washington County, Penn., where he married Miss Mary

Park, whose father was killed by the Indians. In 1801, he emigrated to Belmont County, Ohio, where he resided until 1829. Several years previous to this, he visited Crawford County and purchased several tracts of land, expecting to remove to this section of the State. The family reached Bucyrus November 12, 1829, and settled on the Plains three miles south of town, and at this time only two families lived between them and the village. John Marquis, son-in-law of William Vance Marquis, settled in Bucyrus Township, during the spring of 1828, on the farm near where David Marshal lives at the present time. Mr. William V. Marquis was an early member of the Presbyterian Church at Bucyrus, and an Elder for several years. He died in 1834, and Benjamin Beall's father bought the homestead from the Marquis heirs. Mr. and Mrs. Marquis were the parents of the following ten children, four boys and six girls: Ann, Margaret, Joseph, David, Mary, Susannah, Ruth, William Park, Cynthia and George. Joseph and David are now residents of Logan County, William Park of Seneca County, and George of Florida. Ruth Marquis married James McCracken, Esq., who was for nearly half a century one of the prominent citizens of Bucyrus Township.

Over fifty years ago, several members of the Monnett family purchased land in Bucyrus Township; previous to 1830, Isaac, William, Thomas and Osborne were residents. Isaac Monnett owned several farms on the Plains in 1830. Col. William Monnett is a resident of Bucyrus at the present time; the other three are all dead. Rev. Jeremiah Monnett removed to Crawford County in 1835, and purchased the land then occupied by John Barney, whose daughter married Dr. St. Clair. Mr. Barney's house occupied the site upon which Rev. Thomas Monnett's barn is now located. This hewn-log cabin was the home of Rev. Jeremiah Monnett's family until a more satisfactory residence was erected east of the pike road.



Samuel Norton



Abraham Monnett, Esq., Rev. T. J. Monnett and Mrs. Mary Royce, residents of the township at the present time, are children of Rev. Jeremiah Monnett. A man by the name of Dinwiddie settled on the farm some two miles south of Bucyrus, previous to 1830, and died a few years afterward. His only child married Lockwood Campbell and removed with her husband to Wood County. There were also several families of negroes settled on a section of land some two miles south of town, now known as the "Nigger Woods." They were formerly slaves and had been emancipated by their master, who resided in Virginia. It is reported by some that they formerly belonged to John Randolph, who liberated and provided for all his slaves on his death-bed. However, as early as 1828, these negroes were sent to Crawford County, and given land to farm; but, under the black laws of Ohio in force at that time, they were required by the Overseers of the poor to give bonds in the penal sum of \$500 each for their good behavior, and that they would not become a township charge. Being unable to comply, a portion of them were placed in a cart and sent back to the Ohio River. Others left of their own accord, and but one family remained on the land. This was Old Solomon, who continued a resident of the township for some time; and, when the old fellow died, his widow got married again. Among those who paid tax in 1830, on real estate located in Bucyrus Township, were the following persons: Thomas Adams, John Black, John Bowman, Isaac Fickle, Joshua Lewis, John Miller, Joseph S. Merris, Joseph Pearce, Jane Stephenson and Gottlieb John Schultz. These citizens were all residents of the township during 1830; the land they owned at that time, which had been purchased from the Government by early settlers previous to 1825, was located as follows; Thomas Adams, forty-eight acres, three miles west of Bucyrus, now owned by C. Wiseman; John Black, the eighty acres south of town,

now owned by Henry Flock; John Bowman, eighty acres southwest of Bucyrus, now the property of William Magee; Isaac Fickle, one hundred and sixty acres one-fourth mile west of Bowman's, now owned by William Shroll; Joshua Lewis, eighty acres south of Fickle's, now owned by G. Eckert; John Miller, eighty acres northwest of Bucyrus, now owned by F. R. Bittikoffer; Joseph S. Merris, the eighty acres south of the present fair ground, now owned by C. Morfoot, and the heirs of Jacob Greenich; Joseph Pearce, the eighty acres just west of John Miller's land; Gottlieb John Schultz eighty acres just south of Miller's, now owned by A. Yost and others; Jane Stephenson, one hundred and sixty acres two miles west of Bucyrus, now owned by Messrs. L. W. Buck and P. A. Beard, also the quarter-section now owned by William Caldwell. There were also, in 1830, some thirty other settlers, not previously mentioned, then living in Bucyrus Township, who paid tax on personal property; many of these were also land-owners, but their real estate, if not in the village, was purchased from the Government after 1825. These early settlers were: John Bowman, Jr., John Billups, Adam Bair, Thomas Bennett, Richard W. Cahill, J. Coulter, Isaac Ditty, D. and I. Dinwiddie, Nicholas Faylor, William and Joshua Foreacre, William Fraley, Jacob Forney, Jesse Goodell, Jonas Gilson, Peter Hesser, Sr., George Hesser, William Hughey, Sr., and son William, Lewis Heinlen, John Kent, Christopher Noacre, George Oumiller, George Sinn, Daniel Seal, David Tipton, George Welsh, Frederick Wisman and others. For nearly twenty years after 1820, only two-thirds of the land in Bucyrus Township had been offered for sale by the Government. The eastern boundary line of the Wyandot Indian reservation was within three miles of Bucyrus village, and, consequently, extended into the township over two miles on the western side. About 1836, however, the Indians sold to the Government a

strip seven miles wide from the east end of their reserve. The land in this strip was sold by the Government at public sale in Marion. This tract included the land about the present town of Osceola; a considerable portion of this was purchased by a company, and Osceola laid out. An attempt was made by this company to have the county seat removed from Bucyrus to Osceola, and lots were sold in the little village with the expectation that it would soon be a larger town than Bucyrus; this speculation, however, was spoiled by the creation of Wyandot County, with the county seat at Upper Sandusky. In 1830, eighty-two persons paid tax on personal property in Bucyrus Township, and the population of this division was about seven hundred. By the U. S. Census taken, each decade since then, the population of the township, including Bucyrus corporation, was as follows: 1840, 1,654; 1850, 2,315; 1860, 3,543; 1870, 4,184; 1880, 5,086. The number of inhabitants in the township outside the village, was as follows: 1830 about 200; 1840, 950; 1850, about 1,200; 1860, 1,336; 1870, 1,118; 1880, 1,238.

The citizens of Bucyrus Township were organized with a special civil government at an early date. Zalmon Rowse was the first Justice of the Peace, and he undoubtedly received his first commission during the spring of 1823, as his second one was dated April 15, 1826, and at that time he had already been serving as Justice for two years. The jurisdiction of Col. Rowse extended over both Whetstone and Liberty Townships; and it is doubtful if two Justices were elected for this territory until Enoch B. Merriman was chosen, in April, 1824. Merriman soon resigned the office, and his successor was elected October 12, 1824. The first strife for office that occurred in the township, of which we have any positive proof, took place at this election. The result was as follows: Total number of votes cast, 49; of these, Conrad Roth had 26, Michael Beedle, 22, and Con-

rad Roades, 1. Calculating five citizens to each voter, the population at that time was about 250. Zalmon Rowse, the first Justice, served nearly twenty years. Roth served three years, and was succeeded, in September, 1827, by Edward Billups, and in April, 1828, by James McCracken, who served for six years. McCracken was also elected to the same position in 1836, and again in April, 1845. Since 1834, the following additional persons have been commissioned for this office in Bucyrus Township: From 1834 to 1840—William Earley, Peter Worst, James C. Steen; from 1840 to 1850—Steen (for second term), David Holm, S. S. Caldwell, Jacob Howenstein, Jonas Stough, James Marshall; 1850 to 1860—Howenstein (for second and third terms), Stough (for second and third terms), John Byers, John Smith, Christopher Elliot; 1860 to 1870—Elliot (for second term), C. D. Ward, William M. Scroggs, Wilson Stewart, George Donnenwirth, Samuel S. Caldwell; 1870 to 1880—James M. Van Voorhis, Caldwell (for second term), John C. Jackson, Chapman D. Ward and Allen Campbell. Messrs. Ward and Campbell are the present incumbents; Campbell's first term will expire in April, 1881, and Ward's second term in October, 1881. Impartial justice has generally been dispensed to those who, during the past fifty years, have brought cases before these township courts. Many amusing cases have been tried, and strange verdicts have sometimes been rendered; but these Justices were all fallible and may have made mistakes. Their motives were, it is to be hoped, pure, and if any unjust rulings were made by them, these were undoubtedly errors of the head and not of the heart. Albijence Bucklin and Elisha Kent were, in an early day, disputants before Squire Rowse. The verdict was in Kent's favor, and of course Bucklin was dissatisfied and very angry. The defeated contestant then poured out upon his opponent the vial of wrath he had treasured up, and scolded, abused and cursed

him in a shameful manner. Having exhausted upon Kent all the words found in the latest vocabulary of profanity and vulgarity, Bucklin appeared satisfied with the result, and calmed his excited feelings. Squire Peter Worst, one of the early Justices, was a tailor by trade, and generally heard the cases while sitting cross-legged on his office bench, seldom pausing in the work upon which he was occupied. It is reported that one day a case was brought before him, and he continued sewing while the plaintiff's side was being argued, after which he quit work for a moment, grabbed his docket, made several entries upon it, and continued his task. The counsel for the defendant was anxious to make a plea, and, growing impatient, asked, "Doesn't the Court wish to hear any evidence on the other side?" "Oh, yes," replied the Squire, "you can talk just as long as you please, but I have decided the case in favor of the plaintiff." It is unnecessary to write of the details in this case, but the remark was characteristic of Mr. Worst, who was one of the early settlers of Bucyrus Township. He was born in Cumberland County, Penn., November 6, 1802, and died at his residence, on the lot now occupied by W. P. Rowland's new home, May 20, 1873. Worst was early apprenticed to learn tailoring, and, May 29, 1828, married Miss Hannah M. Ely. They were the parents of six children; three sons and one daughter are still living. Shortly after marriage, the young couple started West, and reached Bucyrus several months afterward, having walked all the way from Harrisburg, Penn. During the journey, they stopped in several towns, in which, for a few days, Worst worked at his trade. Mr. Worst was a resident of the county for nearly forty-five years, and held various township and corporation offices during this period. He was a citizen of strongly marked character, peculiar and quaint, fond of harmless fun, and ever ready with an original remark or an innocent jest, but never with any unkindness or sting in

his cheerful mirth. In such high estimation was his character held that he was the standing administrator appointed to settle estates, and recognized by all as the best person for important trusts of this kind. There have been few persons in Crawford who have settled so many estates as "Old Peter Worst." It is reported that Judge Lawrence Hall, during his life, exclaimed, "When I die, I want Peter Worst to settle my estate!" rounding the remark off with a characteristic oath to give it emphasis. When the gifted Judge died, several years after, his wishes were regarded. In his seventeenth year, Mr. Worst experienced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He led an exemplary life and, it is said, occasionally asserted that he had never attended a theater, circus, or any immoral entertainment, had never played cards or witnessed persons dancing. He deemed such amusements frivolous and sinful. The next morning after President Lincoln was assassinated, Mr. Worst was hastening to town with his head thrust downward. While near Main street bridge, he met a friend, who told him the sad news. He stopped, asked some questions in regard to the tragedy, and, when he was told the murder was committed in Ford's Theater, exclaimed, "He had no business to be there—had no business to be there!" and continued his quick walk in the same peculiar manner. Although a strong Republican and an ardent admirer of President Lincoln, Mr. Worst would not, with his religious ideas, excuse the President for being in what he considered an improper and sinful place.

Bucyrus Township was not regularly organized with the various township officers until about two years after the first Justice of the Peace was elected. The proceedings of the Commissioners of Marion County for December 7, 1824, contain the following entry: "On application of citizens of surveyed fractional Township 3, of Range 16, an order was issued to organize the original fractional Township 3,

of Range 16." It is not known who the first township officers were; if any records were kept previous to the year 1833, they have all been destroyed. Col. Zalmon Rowse was possibly the first Clerk, for, in those days of limited school privileges, few men could write a good hand, and the Colonel, being one of the few, was frequently chosen to occupy positions in which his fine penmanship was called into service. When Judge Scott settled in Bucyrus, the citizens then secured another excellent penman upon whom they could depend, and he was elected Township Clerk in 1832. He started a new record book, and the township is indebted to him for a model record, which has been a guide for his successors. The business transacted by the Trustees in those days was not extensive, and the following detail of the proceeding at the first annual meeting on record is given, in order to show the character of the early public business: "March 4, 1833—The Annual Meeting of the Trustees was, this day, held at the court house in Bucyrus. Present, a full board. Settled with Samuel Myers, Supervisor of Road District No. 1, and find fourteen days and a half of road labor unperformed within his district. Settled with William Earley, Supervisor of the Third District, and find the labor charged to his district to be performed. Settled with James Coulter and John Marquis, Supervisors District No. 4, and find the labor charged to their districts to be performed, and issued an order in favor of James Coulter for 75 cents, and also one in favor of John Marquis, for \$1, for their services as Supervisors of said district. Settled with George Hesser, Supervisor of the Fifth Road District, and find the labor charged to his district all performed. Also settled with Abraham Hahn, Treasurer of Bucyrus Township, and find in the treasury one note of hand against John Staley and Jacob Staley for \$14.56, payable March 12, 1833; one note against James Coulter and Henry St. John, for 75 cents, and one

note against Joseph S. Merris and Z. Rowse for \$5.31, due June 1, 1833; and \$3.15 cash—making a total of \$23.77. Issued an order in favor of said Hahn for \$1.48, for the percentage on moneys by him collected during the year 1832. Issued an order in favor of William Earley for 75 cents, for services as Supervisor during the last year. Also one in favor of James McLean, for advertising the township election in the spring of 1831, and notifying the officers of their election, for \$1.55. Also issued one in favor of John S. George for \$3, for services as Trustee. One in favor of Henry Minich for \$1.50 for similar services. One in favor of Nicholias Failor for \$1.50, for services as Trustee. One in favor of Josiah Scott for \$2.25, for services as Clerk of the township, and one in favor of R. W. Musgrave and Company for 75 cents, for a blank book for the use of the township, and thereupon adjourned. Attest: J. Scott, Township Clerk." These proceedings prove that fifty years ago the township officers must have served for the good of the public. They could hardly be accused of "stealing" by rival candidates (if any) when the treasury contained only \$23.77, and of that amount all but \$3.15 consisted of notes. Considering the Treasurer received only \$1.48 for his trouble, it is not strange that at the next election no person was chosen to this lucrative (?) office. The first election for township officers of which any record has been preserved, was held April 1, 1833, at the court house. The following persons were chosen: Trustees—Nicholas Failor, John Magers and John McCullough; Clerk—Josiah Scott; Constable—Jacob Hinnen; Overseers of the Poor—John Nimmon and Enoch B. Merriman; Fence Viewers—George Shaffer, John Cronebaugh and Lewis Cary; Road Supervisors—First District, Samuel Myers; Second District, John Barney; Third District, Emanuel Deardorff; Fourth District, George Welsh; Fifth District, George Hesser. No Treasurer was elected, and only one Con-

stable was chosen; the Trustees appointed Abraham Hahn for the former position, and also James McLean as an additional Constable. In those early days, township offices were generally chosen regardless of the views held by them on national and State politics, and men of both political parties were elected. The political character of the township during the past thirty-two years can be determined by the votes cast for the different Presidential candidates during that period, and the result of each national political contest was as follows: 1848—Cass, Democrat, 207; Taylor, Whig, 214; Van Buren, Free-Soil, 14. 1852—Pierce, Democrat, 282; Scott, Whig, 212; Hale, Free-Soil, 7. 1856—Majority for Fremont, Republican, 95. 1860—Douglas, Democrat, 320; Lincoln, Republican, 419; Breckenridge, Democrat, 46; Bell, Unionist, 5. 1864—Majority for McClellan, 93. 1868—Seymour, Democrat, 535; Grant, Republican, 361. 1872—Greeley, Liberal, Republican and Democrat, 572; Grant, Republican, 394. 1876—Tilden, Democrat, 683; Hayes, Republican, 375; Green Clay Smith, Prohibition, 8. 1880—Winfield Scott Hancock, Democrat, 728; James A. Garfield, Republican, 476; Neil Dow, Prohibition, 11.

The first settlers of Bucyrus Township, and this section of Crawford County generally, reached their new homes by following the route of the old army road which entered the Township just north of the point where the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad crosses the line between Bucyrus and Whetstone Townships. It is said that this rough military road was made by Gen. Crooks, who marched through this section, with his army, in 1813, en route for Fort Meigs. This "old army road" could be clearly distinguished for many years after Crawford County was first settled. In the year 1822, a county road was established "from the southeast corner of Section 13, now a part of Sandusky Township, to

Bucyrus; total length nine miles and two hundred and seventy-six rods. John Marshall was the Surveyor, and Marshal Beadle, Joseph Young and David Palmer were Viewers." This is the road in Southern Liberty Township, south of the Sandusky River, and is, possibly, the first surveyed and located from the eastern part of Crawford County to Bucyrus Township; for several years, however, this highway was in an unfinished condition. In the same year, 1822, a State road was located from Norton, in Delaware County, to Sandusky City, in Huron County; this extended through Bucyrus Township, along what was afterward known as the Columbus and Sandusky pike, but the first road was never finished. James Kilbourne was the Surveyor, and Solomon Smith and Luther Coe were the Commissioners. June 8, 1824, the Commissioners of Marion County established another road, "beginning at the east end of Crawford County, at the crossing of the road leading from Wooster to Upper Sandusky, on the line of said county, thence on the nearest and best ground to Bucyrus, making Daniel McMichael's mill a point. Joseph Young and Abel Cary were Viewers." This road was north of the Sandusky River, in Liberty Township, and much of the route has since been abandoned. The same day this road was located, the Commissioners authorized another "from a point on the Marion and Upper Sandusky road, near David Tipton's, thence on the nearest and best route to Bucyrus, making Benjamin Salmon's peach orchard, Benjamin Fickle's farm and David Bryant's, points on said road. Lewis Cary, Daniel Fickle and Samuel Norton were Viewers." This extended through Bucyrus Township, from southwest to northeast, and was near the present location of the Little Sandusky road. During the year 1824, what is now known as the Bucyrus and Mansfield road was located; Amos Earl, Amos Utley and James Perfect were Viewers, and John Cassaday was the Surveyor. The next

year, 1825, the road from Marysville to Marion and Bucyrus, was laid out and, shortly afterward, cut through the country. The most important road, located through the Township at an early day, was the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike. In 1826, an act was passed by the Legislature, incorporating seven gentlemen, of Franklin County, Judge E. B. Merriman and Col. Zalmon Rowse, of Bucyrus Township, and seventeen others, named in the act and residing along the proposed line of the road, and their associates, by the name of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike Company. The capital stock was \$100,000, and divided into shares of \$100 each. The Company was governed by nine Directors. The Charter, granted by the Legislature, was accepted by the company, and in 1827 Congress granted 32,000 acres of land to the State of Ohio, in trust for the use of said company, to aid in constructing this important highway. Shortly afterward, the incorporators met in the brick schoolhouse at Bucyrus, and completed the organization of the company. Col. Kilbourne was appointed Surveyor, and Orange Johnson was one of the Locating Commissioners and the principal agent while the road was under the control of the company. Some seven years were required to complete this turnpike; it was finished in 1834, and was 106 miles in length from Columbus to Sandusky City. The average cost was a little more than \$700 per mile. It was a splendid road when dry, but, being only a clay or mud pike, in the spring or wet season of the year, it was, in some places, almost impassable, and at times citizens were very indignant when toll was demanded by the gate-keeper. Some rough travelers, occasionally, threw down the toll-gates and drove through without paying. It is reported that one rough customer became so enraged because toll was demanded, that he hitched the gate behind his wagon and dragged it several miles. The funds derived by toll

were only sufficient to pay the gate-keepers, and the dividends to stockholders were few and far between. The road was permitted to run down, and, finally, in 1843, the Legislature repealed the act incorporating the company; the corporation was not satisfied, and a case was brought before the General Assembly at each successive session, until 1856, when the Senate passed a bill authorizing the company to bring suit against the State; but this act was lost in the House, and the matter was dropped. An act incorporating the road from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky was passed March 3, 1834, and the road from Bucyrus to Galion was laid out July 18, 1834.

Most of those citizens who have died in Bucyrus Township during the past sixty years were buried in the graveyards now within the limits of Bucyrus corporation; however, several cemeteries have been established in the country during this period. The Shroll burying ground, located about one mile southwest of Oakland Cemetery was started about 1830. Several years afterward a man by the name of Hesser, who resided in the southern part of the township, was buried on his farm, which he purchased from the Government. No stone was placed over the grave to mark the spot, and the site has since been plowed over; the land is now owned by Jonathan Carmean. Some forty years ago, Wooster Raey, a former proprietor of the farm now owned by G. H. Stewart, buried his wife and child on this land. The largest cemetery in Bucyrus Township, outside the city limits, is at Monnett Chapel. This burying-ground was established at the same time the church was erected. The first interment was Margaret Slagle, wife of Michael Slagle, who died August 22, 1841, aged twenty-five years. The next was Simeon, son of Samuel Slagle, who died July 19, 1844. The graveyard at Mount Zion Church was started about the year 1868, a short time after the old Wilson School-house had been purchased for church purposes.



Mary Norton

The children of many early settlers of Bucyrus Township had very little school instruction ; especially was this the case of those whose parents occupied land outside the village of Bucyrus. When the Marquis family settled on their farm three miles south of the town, in November, 1829, there were no schoolhouses in the southern portion of Bucyrus Township. Thomas Shawke asserts that when he moved to Bucyrus, in 1832, none had been erected between Bucyrus and the Marion County line. This dearth of school buildings for the farmers' children continued for several years after 1830, but in a few neighborhoods small private schools were occasionally held. The first building devoted to educational purposes which was put up outside the village was located very near it, at the western end of Warren street. It was built of logs about the year 1833, and is now used as a woodshed on the same lot. Previous to 1834, there were but four school districts in the township ; March 12, of that year, the Trustees formed District 5, from Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 (this is the same territory now embraced in the Wright District). Three years later, on June 5, 1838, it was re-divided and eight districts were formed ; four occupied the territory now embraced by Bucyrus Special District, the boundary lines being Sandusky avenue and Mansfield street ; these four were Districts 1, 6, 7 and 8. District 2 was immediately south of these four, and two miles square ; District 5 was the same as in March, 1834 ; District 3, comprised all of the township south of the river, west of 2 and 5, and east of the Indian reservation ; this district was over four miles long, and nearly two miles wide. District 4 was north of the river. In October, 1838, an enumeration of the school children in these districts was taken, with the following result : First, 82 ; Second, 70 ; Third, 72 ; Fourth, 31 ; Fifth, 41 ; Sixth, 51 ; Seventh, 107 ; Eighth, 75 ; total, 529. The officers of the township during 1838, appointed three di-

rectors for each district, but many of these men refused to be qualified, and the attempt to perfect the educational organization for the township was ineffectual. The next years the districts were changed, and many who were appointed as directors consented to serve. At an election held April 6, 1835, sixty-two votes were cast in favor of selling Section 16 land, and only one vote in opposition. The total amount of school funds for the different districts in 1840 was \$1,419.63. In most of these districts the first schools were held in vacant log cabins which were pressed into the service for educational purposes. In what is now the Wright District, a special building was not erected until after 1840, but for several years previous to that schools were conducted. Misses Susan Bovee and Harriet Huntley taught in this district in a vacant log cabin which stood south of the present residence of Bruce Monnett, as early as the year 1836 ; Eliza Chapman, and Mr. Canaf, who had only one leg, taught previous to 1840, in the old log church, which occupied the present site of Rev. T. J. Monnett's barn ; at this time there were, possibly, more children in the district than at the present day.

The householders of what is now the Beall District, No. 5, met at the cabin of David Dinwiddie, March 22, 1834, and resolved to erect a schoolhouse on the southwest corner of Silas Sweeney's land. This building was not erected for several years, and then it was placed on Andrew Kerr's farm, now owned by Benjamin Beall. Among the first teachers of this district were Casper Rowse, Harriet Robinson, Abraham Myers, Sarah Butler and others. The first rude log school buildings of these country districts were replaced by fine frame houses, and these in turn are now being torn down and fine brick edifices erected. Six brick buildings have already been erected in the country districts of Bucyrus Township, viz.: In District No. 8, during 1876 ; in No. 5, during 1877 ; in

Nos. 1 and 3 during 1878 ; in No. 6 during 1879 and in No. 4, during 1880.

The first public religious services conducted in Bucyrus Township were held at the village and immediate vicinity, which place has been for nearly six decades the center of most of the moral and religious movements inaugurated in Crawford County. For many years after the township was settled, no attempts were made to organize into a separate congregation the religious element of the country south of town, and it was not until Rev. Jeremiah Monnett moved into that section of the county that efforts were made to establish regular religious services for the settlers on the Plains. At the present time, thirteen congregations of the various religious sects are established in Bucyrus Township on a permanent basis ; ten of these societies have houses of worship in the corporation, and the other three congregations have erected churches in the country. These three churches are the Monnett Chapel, situated some four miles south of Bucyrus, the Scioto Chapel, located near the Marion road, about six miles southwest of the city, and the Mount Zion Church, one mile west of the Little Sandusky road, and five miles southwest of Bucyrus.

The Monnett Chapel was erected by the M. E. congregation of the Plains during the year 1840. The early church history of the southern part of Bucyrus Township is similar to that of all other early ecclesiastical efforts in the pioneer days, having its rise in log-cabin prayer meetings. The first of these humble meetings were held at the home of Isaac Monnett, Sr., then a resident of Section 36. During the year 1836, Rev. Jeremiah Monnett erected the homestead now standing opposite the palatial country-seat of the Rev. Thomas J. Monnett. The cabin from which he moved, on the west side of the Columbus and Sandusky Pike, was immediately dedicated for school and church purposes. For nearly twenty years this congre-

gation was on the Bucyrus Circuit and under the charge of ministers who preached in Bucyrus. Under the preaching and religious revival work of Rev. John Hazzard, the number of worshipers increased to such an extent that the congregation discussed the propriety of building a country chapel, and the necessary preliminary arrangements were taken. The work, however, was delayed until the spring of 1840, at which date the present neat church edifice was erected. The building is situated a short distance east of the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, and four and one-half miles south of Bucyrus. The men who contributed the funds raised for building the church were : Rev. Samuel P. Shaw, Ely Shaw, Charles W. Shaw, Rev. Jeremiah Monnett, Osborne Monnett, Abraham Monnett, Sr., William Monnett, Thomas Monnett, Sr., John Monnett, Sr., Jeremiah Morris, David Sayler, J. W. Shaw and John Monnett, Jr. The ground upon which the church was erected, and the plat of the cemetery, was donated by Rev. Jeremiah Monnett, in honor of whose Christian efforts in the community; and his liberal support of all church work, the Trustees unanimously decided the church should be christened "Monnett Chapel." At the close of the pastoral labors of Revs. Stephen Fant and George Moore, who were appointed to the Bucyrus Circuit in September, 1853, the Bucyrus M. E. Church was made a special station, and "Monnett Chapel" was incorporated in Caledonia Circuit of Galion District. Since this time the following appointments have been made for Caledonia Circuit, the pastorate of each successive appointment commencing after fall conference, held in September : 1854 to 1856—Rev. Amos Wilson ; 1857 to 1859—Revs. William Boggs and Richard Lawrence ; 1859 to 1861—Revs. Thomas J. Monnett and Stephen Fant ; 1861 to 1863—Revs. W. S. Paul and Benjamin Herbert ; 1863 to 1865—Revs. Reuben D. Oldfield and D. D. S. Reagh ; 1865 to 1866—Rev. Reu-

ben D. Oldfield, with a supply ; 1866 to 1868—Revs. John Graham and Stephen Fant ; 1868 to 1871—Rev. Daniel Conant ; 1871 to 1873—Revs. B. F. Bell and E. A. Berry ; 1873 to 1874—Rev. W. D. Culison ; 1874 to 1877—Rev. Stephen Fant ; 1877 to 1879—Rev. Newell J. Close ; 1879 to 1880—Rev. G. E. Scott ; 1880—Rev. T. J. Gard. During the past twenty-three years the following persons have been appointed Presiding Elders of the District : 1857—Rev. Henry E. Pilcher ; 1859—Rev. T. H. Wilson ; 1863—Rev. L. B. Gurley ; 1865—Rev. A. H. Harmont ; 1868—Rev. H. Whitman ; 1872—Rev. John Whitworth ; 1876—Rev. Samuel Mower. The congregation at the present time numbers thirty-six members, with preaching every alternate Sabbath. The church was first dedicated by Rev. Adam Poe, during the winter of 1840-41 ; during the pastorate of Rev. D. M. Conant, the edifice was repaired, greatly improved, and re-opened with dedicatory services, conducted by Rev. A. Nelson, D. D. The Sabbath school at Monnett Chapel is at the present time under the efficient management of Mrs. T. J. Monnett, formerly principal of the Bucyrus High School, and much effective instruction is being impressed upon the minds of the children of the neighborhood, and the school ranks among the first in Crawford County.

Scioto Chapel was also erected by citizens belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the year 1874. At that time, Messrs. E. B. and M. J. Monnett and their wives were the only members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that vicinity. Two business meetings were held in May, 1874, at the residence of E. B. Monnett, and it was decided to erect a church building. Subscription papers were circulated, and E. B. Monnett, F. A. Harvey and G. H. Welsh appointed a building committee. The contract was let to Christian Walters, of Bucyrus, and the building was completed by October, 1874. The entire cost was

about \$2,000. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Elder Wilson, of Kenton, Ohio. The first members of this congregation were E. B. Monnett and wife, M. J. Monnett and wife, Isaac Shearer and wife, J. P. Beall, his wife and their two daughters, Oliver Monnett and wife, Benjamin Shearer and wife, E. Monnett and wife, G. H. Welsh and wife, Bishop Scott and wife. Rev. Stephen Fant was the first Pastor ; ne was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. Newell J. Close, and in 1878 by Rev. G. E. Scott. Scioto Chapel is now a part of Claridon Circuit, and the congregation has increased in membership since it was organized, notwithstanding many members have removed from the neighborhood.

The present United Brethren in Christ congregation, at the Mount Zion Church, is the outgrowth of religious instruction implanted in the neighborhood some twenty-five years ago, by ministers of this denomination. Among the early ministers who preached to those who formed this society were Rev. Downey and E. Berry. Services were held in the schoolhouses of the neighborhood for many years previous to the time at which the present church building was erected. The churchyard, comprising some two acres of ground, was originally purchased from John Newell, and a vacant school-house removed to this lot ; for several years, this building was used as a cooper-shop. About the year 1868, the United Brethren congregation purchased the house and lot, and it served as a meeting-house for some two years. The present church edifice was erected about the year 1871, at a cost of some \$1,300. Daniel Parcher was the contractor and Rev. David Hart was Pastor when the church was dedicated. Since that time, the following persons have been his successors : Rev. Levi Moore, Isaac Ley, W. A. Keesy, A. J. Klinge and N. F. Long. Since the church was built, it has been opened for preaching every other Sunday, and each alternate Sabbath the class leaders conduct services. At the present time, 100 persons are subject to

the discipline of the church, and the following members are Trustees: Leonard Starnier, Nathaniel Eckert, J. M. Gunder, John Harmon and Charles Sharrock. The Sunday school in connection with this church has been established for some twenty years; during the decade just past, it has received considerable aid and encouragement from gentlemen connected with the Crawford County Sabbath School Union. Among those who have had charge of the school in late years are Messrs. J. S. Cook, Andrew McElwain, Leonard Starnier and others. The Superintendent at the present time is Christian P. Shoffstall, and the average attendance is about fifty-five.

Bucyrus Grange, No. 705 of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized March 17, 1874. at

the residence of Daniel Boyer, in Whetstone Township. The first officers chosen were as follows: Master, D. C. Boyer; Overseer, J. H. Beard; Lecturer, G. H. Wright; Steward, J. P. Beall; Assistant Steward, Charles W. McCracken; Chaplain, J. P. Boyer; Treasurer, Abraham Frost; Secretary, W. T. Minich; Gatekeeper, William George; Ceres, Mrs. M. E. Wright; Pomona, Mrs. C. A. Beard; Flora, Mrs. E. Harvey; Stewardess, Mrs. M. A. Minich. The Society occupied the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Birk's Block for some three years, and then removed to their present quarters at the east end of the second story of the Fisher Brothers' Block. About fifty persons are connected with this Grange at the present time.

CHAPTER IX.*

CITY OF BUCYRUS—LAYING-OUT A TOWN—ORIGINAL PLAT—EARLY BUILDINGS—BUSINESS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS. ETC.

THE only village ever located in Bucyrus Township, was the city from which the township received its name. Before Samuel Norton had resided on his land many months, there appeared at his cabin a prominent surveyor who desired to locate a town upon Mr. Norton's land. This man was Col. James Kilbourne, who for a score of years, had wielded considerable influence upon the religious and political interests of the State. Col. Kilbourne was born in New Britain, Conn., October 9, 1770. Until the age of fifteen he worked on his father's farm, and during this time received but few opportunities for improving his mind. He was married, November 8, 1789, to Lucy Fitch, daughter of the celebrated John Fitch, of Philadelphia, the inventor and builder of the first steamboat in the world. Early in life,

he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained about the year 1800. In the spring of 1802, he started on his first expedition to Ohio, traveling over one thousand miles of the distance on foot, and, after a careful survey of the country, he fixed upon a desirable location and returned home. In the spring of 1803, he again started for the West on horseback, followed by a millwright, blacksmith, nine other laborers and a family in two wagons. At Pittsburgh, he purchased mill-stones, iron and other supplies, which he sent down the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto River, and from thence they were taken in a keel-boat to the first New Purchase, now Worthington. May 5, 1803, he cut the first tree felled on the Purchase for the purpose of civilization. The party proceeded to clear land, put in seed for crops and also erected a blacksmith-shop

* Contributed by Thomas P. Hopley.

and twelve cabins. They laid out a town and built a dam across the Scioto River. Mr. Kilbourne then returned to Connecticut and conducted his own and ten other families to the Purchase. The entire colony then numbered one hundred persons. A church was organized with Mr. Kilbourne as Rector. He visited the neighboring settlements and other parts of the State, preaching and organizing societies, many of which became and remained permanent Episcopal Churches. His fellow-citizens began to urge upon him the importance of his taking the lead in their civil affairs, and, having procured the establishment of a Western diocese by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he retired from the ministry in 1804. Upon the organization of the State Government of Ohio, he was appointed a civil magistrate and an officer of militia for the Northwestern frontier. In the spring of 1805, he explored the south shore of Lake Erie, and selected the site of Sandusky City. About this time, he received the appointment of United States Surveyor of a large portion of the public lands. In 1806, he was appointed one of the first Trustees of the Ohio College at Athens. In 1808, he was elected one of three Commissioners to locate the seat of Miami University, and during this year he married Cynthia Goodale. His first wife died soon after he removed to Ohio. About this time, he was elected Major of the Frontier Regiment, and subsequently was promoted to the colonelcy, but this last office he declined, resigning, also, his former commission.

On the organization of Worthington College, in 1812, he was elected President of the corporation. During the same year, he was appointed by President Madison a Commissioner, to settle the boundary between the public lands and the Great Virginia reservation. Immediately after this service was completed, he was elected to Congress. On his return from the second session, he was unanimously re-elected

Colonel, and was prevailed upon to accept. In the fall of 1814, he was again placed in nomination for Congress, and was elected by a large vote. At the end of his second term, he declined a re-nomination; during his public life at Washington City, he advocated the donation of land to actual settlers, and was the first person to propose this measure, which was adopted many years afterward. At the commencement of the war of 1812, by solicitation of his friends and members of the United States Government, he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for clothing the army. He continued in this enterprise until 1820, and met with financial ruin, and, at the age of fifty, with a large family to support, he found himself without means. With his customary energy and spirit, he took up his surveying aspirations again and went into the wood; for more than twenty years, he was much of the time engaged in this calling, and, by his untiring energy, and zeal, he again acquired a good degree of competency. In 1823, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and served with distinction in that body. Soon after this, he was appointed by the Governor to select the lands granted by Congress for the Ohio Canal. In 1838-39, he was again a member of the General Assembly, and was the presiding officer at the great State Convention, which assembled July 4, 1839, at Columbus, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the capitol. He was also President of the re-union Whig Convention, which was held February 22, 1840. During the campaign of that year, Col. Kilbourne declined all public office, except that of Assessor of real and personal property for Franklin County, the duties of which he performed until 1845, when he resigned. Although retired from active public life, he felt a great interest in public affairs, and, during the six years ending with 1848, delivered more than one hundred addresses on State and national politics. After a very long and active public life, he died at Worthington,

Ohio, April 9, 1850, in the eightieth year of his age.

When Col. Kilbourne first appeared in the neighborhood for the purpose of persuading Norton into having a town surveyed upon his farm, he did not take kindly to the idea, stating that he had at last secured a piece of ground which suited him, and did not wish to have it cut up by a town plat. Some of his neighbors, however, were anxious for a town to be located in the vicinity of their farms, and urged Norton to consent to Kilbourne's proposition. The location was a very suitable one; a direct line from Columbus, the State capital, to Sandusky City, the nearest point on Lake Erie, would pass within a few miles of Norton's land, and, even at that time, many citizens of the State were talking of a State road to connect these two cities. The tide of emigration was setting in toward the "New Purchase;" many were settling in Crawford County, and, consequently the prospects for a thriving village at this point were very flattering. After some hesitation, Mr. Norton consented to make the venture, and a few years proved it to be a very wise and fortunate decision on his part. At first, arrangements were made for laying out the plat of a town upon one hundred acres; before this was completed, however, the contract was changed by mutual agreement, and the original town plat consisted of but fifty acres. The following is a copy of the agreement between Messrs. Norton and Kilbourne:

To All Whom it May Concern: Know ye, that James Kilbourne, of Worthington, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, and Samuel Norton, of the county of Crawford and State aforesaid, have agreed, and do agree as follows, viz.: The said James Kilbourne agrees to lay off a town for said Norton, on the southwest quarter of the first section of the third township south, and sixteenth range, of the public lands of the United States, the west line of which shall be forty-four rods east from the west line of said quarter, and parallel thereto, and shall extend thence east one hundred rods, being bounded north and south by the quarter lines, so

as to contain one hundred acres in said town plat of inlots, outlots and reserves. In laying off and establishing said town, the said Kilbourne shall do, or cause to be done at his own proper expense, the following particulars, viz.: He shall make, or cause to be made, the preparatory survey and notes; project and make the plat; survey the town; cause the plat to be recorded; advertise, and attend the first public sale of lots; draw all the writings for that sale; advertise the applications for such State and county roads as the proprietors shall, within one year from this date, agree to be necessary, leading to and from said town; draw petitions for said roads, circulate them for signers; present them to proper authorities, and attend the commissioners and viewers who may be appointed thereon, to assist in selecting proper routes for said roads; and, when the town shall be surveyed as aforesaid, the said Norton, his heirs or assigns, as principal proprietors, shall first choose and reserve one lot; the said Kilbourne, as projector, surveyor and minor proprietor, his heirs or assigns, shall next choose and reserve one lot; and the remainder of the town shall be the joint property of the said Norton and Kilbourne, their heirs and assigns, forever, in the proportion of three-fourths to the said Norton, and one-fourth to the said Kilbourne; *Provided, however,* that the said Norton may reserve twelve rods in width of the west side of said town plat, as the same shall be platted, surveyed and recorded as above, to his own proper use and disposal; for which the said Kilbourne shall receive and hold, throughout the other parts of the town plat, in addition to his fourth part thereof, an interest and right equal in quantity to one fourth part of said twelve-rod reservation; so that the said Kilbourne's interest in the eighty-eight acres east of said twelve-rod reserve shall be as twenty-five is to eighty-eight, or, twenty-five acres in the whole; and the said Samuel Norton doth agree to appropriate the said tract for a town plat, to be laid off by said Kilbourne as above written, and upon the terms aforesaid; and, so soon as the said Kilbourne shall have completed, all and singular, the obligations on his part, so far as that the town is ready for the public sale as aforesaid, the said Norton shall make and deliver to the said Kilbourne, his heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient warrantee deed of the said one-fourth part of the town plat aforesaid, provided he shall so soon receive the patent from the President for the tract of which the said town plat will be a part; and, if the patent should not be so soon received, then and in that case the deed shall be made and delivered so soon as the said patent shall be received as aforesaid. In witness whereof, we

have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Crawford County, this fourth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

In presence of JAMES KILBOURNE [SEAL].
 SETH HOLMES, JR., }
 BIRON KILBOURNE. } SAMUEL NORTON [SEAL].

The plat of the within described town, now named Bucyrus, is so changed to the west in laying off by mutual agreement as to leave but twenty-four, instead of forty-four, rods between said plat and the sectional line; and the reserve of Samuel Norton is extended on the plat to twenty-four, instead of twelve rods; there will, of course, remain but seventy-six, instead of eighty-eight, rods, or acres, of said plat east of Samuel Norton's reserve, of which seventy rods, containing seventy-six acres, James Kilbourne shall receive his proportion of the town, in amount twenty-five acres, instead of the eighty-eight acres, as within contracted. Said Norton shall have to his own use all the mill privileges, with no other consideration than that of the contents of the ground contained therein, toward his part of the outlots of the plat; and the ground bought of Mr. Holmes, if retained, shall be laid off into lots by said Kilbourne and added to the town, on the same principles and proportions of mutual advantage as the hundred acres contained in the foregoing contract.

December 15, 1821.

SAMUEL NORTON.
 JAMES KILBOURNE.

The foregoing contract is this day so changed by mutual consent that the part of the town of Bucyrus which is laid upon the lands of Samuel Norton is confined to such limits as to contain only the numbered in-lots, outlots and public grounds, with the avenue, streets and alleys, containing fifty acres, more or less; and the projector and surveyor of the town, James Kilbourne, his heirs and assigns, shall have and receive the one equal half part thereof, instead of the one-fourth part of the hundred acres, as previously stipulated in this contract. Witness our hands and seals, at said Bucyrus, this 12th day of February, 1822.

SAMUEL NORTON [SEAL].
 JAMES KILBOURNE [SEAL].

The above contract occupies three pages of a sheet of foolscap. On the fourth page is indorsed the following language: "The within article of agreement, with the two modifications of the original contract herein contained, being complied with by the parties, is fully canceled

and of no further effect. Bucyrus, April 22, 1830. Samuel Norton, James Kilbourne."

The original town plat, as surveyed by Kilbourne, included, also, a portion of the land lying north of what is now Perry street and south of the river. This land, at that time, belonged to Abel and Lewis Cary, Seth Holmes and Daniel McMichael. The date of the original town plat by the records in the Recorder's office at Delaware, is February 11, 1822. The land embraced in it, is at the present day within the following limits: It is bounded on the north by the Sandusky River; on the east by a line drawn from a point on the Sandusky River, nearly due south to the center of the Middletown road; this line would pass along the west side of the woolen mills lot at the east end of Perry street, and down the alley which lies just east of the Methodist Episcopal Church, D. W. Swigart's residence, the Lutheran Churchyard and the residence of Daniel Van Voorhis; it would, also, pass just east of the lots now occupied by John Howard's carriage-shop, and Hiram Fisher's residence; the southern boundary line extends from the point where the eastern line intersects the center of the Middletown road, due west to the alley which is parallel with Main street and just west of it. The western boundary line extends nearly due north along this alley until the southeast corner of Lot 176 (now occupied by the residence of Daniel Picking), thence west to the center of Poplar street, then north to the center of Rensselaer street, then west until the end of said street, then north to the southeast corner of Lot 157 (now occupied by the residence of M. Emrich), then west to the southwest corner of Lot 163 (now occupied by Dr. A. C. McNutt), then north across Mansfield street to the northwest corner of Lot 164 (now occupied by W. T. McDonald), then east across Spring and Poplar streets to the alley just west of Main, and then north along this alley to the river. This original town plat contained 176 lots; eleven streets

were laid out, also two alleys and the public square. Five of these streets were named after various members of Samuel Norton's family, viz : Mary street, after his wife ; Rensselaer, Warren and Charles streets, after three of his sons ; Perry street, after his first grandson, Perry Garton. Mansfield street was so called because the road to Mansfield originally started from the eastern end of the street ; Walnut and Poplar streets were so named because trees of these varieties were found along their borders ; Spring street receives its name from a spring at the northern end, near the river ; Main street was the principal avenue of the village ; it was afterward called Sandusky avenue, because the State road from Columbus to Sandusky City extended over this street ; Galen street was possibly named after some member of the Norton family. These eleven streets are, with the following exceptions, each sixty-six feet wide : Main is 82½ feet, and Warren 57¾ feet ; West alley extended north and south just west of Main street, and East alley was parallel to the same avenue and just east of it. The new town was christened Bucyrus, by Col. Kilbourne. There has been much speculation in regard to the origin of this word, and many persons have wondered why the town received this name. The word is so classical in sound that it is not surprising its meaning should not be universally understood unless its true origin is known. Doubtless many a classical scholar has examined his Latin dictionary and Greek lexicon to obtain a satisfactory derivation of the word, and during the past sixty years many plausible theories have been advanced. An examination of the original contract between Messrs. Norton and Kilbourne will prove that the town was named Bucyrus between the time the agreement was made (October 4, 1821), and the date it was first altered (December 15, 1821) ; it also proves that the name of the town was spelled in the first legal papers of the village, as at the present time. Of all the

theories advanced in regard to the origin of this word Bucyrus, only two refer to Col. Kilbourne as authority, and, as it is beyond a doubt that this gentleman created and then adopted this name, these theories are both given. It is claimed by both authorities that Kilbourne desired to have a name for this town different from that of any burg ever inhabited by man since the world was created. He succeeded. The daughters of Samuel Norton, the original proprietor of the land, assert that one of Kilbourne's favorite historical characters was Cyrus, the Persian General who conquered the City of Babylon, and that the town was named by the Colonel in honor of this distinguished soldier. The country in the vicinity of the town was very beautiful at an early day, and, the name Cyrus being rather short (possibly too much so to suit the meter of his early songs), Kilbourne prefixed to the celebrated Persian's name the syllable "bu," the sound of the first part of the word beautiful, and the old surveyor declared that the name should always mean "beautiful Cyrus." This theory is a very plausible one, and will be satisfactory to many citizens whose knowledge of the classics is even more limited than some who have prepared historical sketches for this work. But there are those who solemnly assert that a classical scholar would smile at the formation of a word in this manner ; these persons declare that, as Col. Kilbourne was a very highly educated man, he would never attempt to coin a word in defiance of the rules laid down by Noah Webster and other distinguished men of letters who preceded him. The other authority, however, is also based upon Col. Kilbourne's statement. F. Adams, Esq., of Bucyrus, who was well acquainted with the old surveyor, says that Mr. Kilbourne told him in after years that it was his desire the town should have a name of its own, and be the only town of that name—that the African town "Busiris" (in ancient Egypt, near the River Nile) pleased his fancy,

and he changed it into Bucyrus as a good sounding name. These two statements are both from responsible and reliable sources; it may be the duty of an unbiased historian to draw conclusions from these facts presented, and endeavor to settle the disputed point, but in this case we will not undertake the task but will refer the matter to the patrons of this work. However, this name Bucyrus did not suit some of the early settlers in the village, who were ill-natured enough to object to the Colonel's ideas about a queer name; it has frequently been, in later years, a stumbling block to many non-residents, who invariably mispronounce the word. But these early residents who objected to the name are nearly all dead, and those who fail to speak the word like a native of the city are not firm believers in the future destiny of the place, and consequently should not be consulted in regard to the name; undoubtedly all of the present inhabitants are satisfied, and many are proud of the name Bucyrus.

The town having been named and surveyed by Kilbourne, during the winter and early spring of 1822, a public sale of lots was advertised and held. By this time, quite a small settlement had moved into the vicinity, and some of these persons were occupying lots which they contemplated purchasing after all the necessary surveys had been perfected. Mod-
erwell writes, in regard to this early sale: "The lots brought from \$30 to \$45 each; and those disposed of at this sale were all on Sandusky avenue and Walnut street, and but few south of the public square. Besides Samuel Norton, there were living here at that time Lewis and Abel Cary, Lewis Stephenson, Robert Moore, J. S. George, George P. Schultz, Samuel Roth, Harris Garton, Harry Smith, Russell Peck, E. B. and Charles Merriman, and a few others." This first public sale of lots was attended by many of the settlers from the surrounding country, and several farmers bought town lots

during the early years of the village. One feature of this first public gathering of citizens to Bucyrus was the rendering by Col. Kilbourne of his "Song of Bucyrus," which ballad the author composed expressly for the occasion. The following is a copy of these verses as published in the *Bucyrus Journal* of March 24, 1853:

BUCYRUS SONG.

Ye men of spirit, ardent souls,
Whose hearts are firm and hands are strong,
Whom generous enterprise controls.

Attend! and truth shall guide my song.
I'll tell you how Bucyrus, now
Just rising, like the star of morn,
Surrounded stands by fertile lands,
On clear Sandusky's rural bourn.

In these wide regions, known to fame,
Which freedom proudly calls her own;
Where free-born men the heathen tame,
And spurning kings—despise a throne.
No lands more blest, in all the West,
Are seen whichever way you turn,
Than those around Bucyrus, found
On clear Sandusky's rural bourn.

The river valley, rich and green,
Far as the power of sight extends,
Presents a splendid rural scene,
Which not the distant landscape ends.
The bordering plain spreads like the main,
Where native fruits its sides adorn,
And nearly join the margin line
Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

First, Norton and the Beadles came,
With friends (an enterprising band);
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others, hand in hand;
By various plans t' improve the lands,
They early rise with every morn,
Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
All on Sandusky's rural bourn,

There teams of oxen move with pride,
Obedient to their driver's word;
There the strong yeomen firmly guide
The ploughs which cleave and turn the sward,
The dale around, with herds abound,
The fields luxuriant are with corn,
Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
All on Sandusky's rural bourn.

Rich meadows there, extending far,
 By nature for the scythe prepared,
 And boundless pasture everywhere,
 Is free for all and ev'ry herd.
 The deep'n'g mold, some hundred fold,
 Rewards with flax and wheat and corn,
 Those who with toil excite the soil,
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

In seasons mild their forests wild,
 Through hills and valleys widely spread,
 The streamlets glide from ev'ry side,
 Concent'ring to their common bed;
 Thence, fed by springs which nature brings,
 O'erhung by plum-tree, elm and thorn,
 Winds on the stream, with dazzling gleam,
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

When gath'ring vapors dim the sky,
 And clouds condensed, their treasures pour;
 When show'rs descend, and lightnings rend
 The heavens above, and thunders roar;
 When growing rills the valley fills;
 When gentle brooks to rivers turn;
 Then moves with pride, the swelling tide,
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

There youths and maids along the glades,
 Are often seen in walks around,
 Where flowers in prime, in vernal time,
 And where, in Autumn, fruits are found,
 With mauly face, with dimpling grace,
 Give, and receive kind words in turn—
 In roseate bowers, where fragrant flowers,
 O'erspread Sandusky's rural bourn.

Then, here, my friend, your search may end,
 For here's a country to your mind,
 And here's a town your hopes may crown,
 As those who try it soon shall find.
 Here fountains flow, mild zephyrs blow,
 While health and pleasure smile each morn,
 From all, around Bucyrus found,
 On fair Sandusky's rural bourn.

Many times in after years when Col. Kilbourne visited Bucyrus, he sang this and other songs to admiring crowds. He was a great favorite among the sturdy pioneer settlers, who esteemed him for his many social qualities; and, when the knowledge that the Colonel was at the village spread throughout the neighborhood, many would assemble at Bucyrus to enjoy the

rich season of fun which the old surveyor always planned and directed when he appeared. He had a few old cronies, who were seldom absent when the Colonel was willing to make a "night of it" with his boon companions. Brandy and eggnog were Kilbourne's favorite beverages, and these special friends of his never refused to indulge when stray glasses containing liquids of this description were thrust into their hands; consequently, when* Kilbourne planned a good social time at the public house with a few friends, these old fellows were always willing and anxious to assist in disposing of the various liquors furnished by the Colonel's hospitality. In those days, when whisky was supposed to be a necessity in every household, nearly all indulged in strong drink, and for a man to be under the influence of liquor was not so serious as it is supposed to be at the present time. Even ministers did not object to an occasional glass, and many were regular drinkers; some of these were frequently unable to preach in consequence of indulging their appetites too freely in liquids that intoxicate. But in the early days of the village, when ordained ministers appeared at irregular intervals, some of the settlers, learning that Kilbourne had formerly been an Episcopal Rector, requested him to conduct religious services. It is reported that the Colonel consented in order that Bucyrus would obtain some credit for being a moral and religious village, and arrangements were made for him to preach on a certain Sabbath. The night previous, however, he assembled with his usual companions at the public house, and until after midnight the jolly crowd had a fine time. Many songs were proposed and sung by the Colonel; the bartender's till received numerous contributions, and much of his liquid-ware had been disposed of; consequently, when they adjourned, many were much the worse for liquor. But the Reverend Colonel appeared next day ready for the religious exercises, and, in consequence of his



A. M. Jones

early experience as Rector, he conducted a very satisfactory meeting; the effect of the previous night did not prevent him from preaching an excellent sermon. Not so, however, with some of his companions who took part in the revelries at the public house; one of these misguided men, having learned that Kilbourne was to officiate at another meeting, seemed to consider this a continuation of the "good time" started the night previous, and made haste to assemble with the religious portion of the community. The poor fellow was too far gone to notice the difference in the assembly, but he heard the familiar voice of Kilbourne asking some one to propose a hymn for the occasion, and the erring man, not knowing the horrid mistake he was making, commenced one of those drinking songs so familiar to his memory. The incident related above is reported to have taken place; some of the early settlers do not remember the circumstance, but acknowledge that, considering the drinking customs of early Bucyrus society, the story is a very plausible one.

When the original town plat was surveyed, Norton, the first settler, lived just west of the proposed town, on the lot now occupied by W. H. Drought's residence. Bucklin resided east, near the present site of T. C. Hall's barn; the Beadles and Joe Ensley also lived west of the new town plat. The first cabin built on this land was by Norton, in 1819, on what is now C. H. Shonert's lot; when Abel Cary removed to Bucyrus Township, it is possible he occupied this first cabin. The second residence constructed on the town plat was by Lewis Stephenson, on the southeast corner of Perry and Walnut streets. Among the early residents of the village were the following persons: Dr. Joseph McComb came in the fall of 1822, and resided on the second lot south of the corner of Mary and Main streets; he died many years afterward at Fitzsimmons' tavern, in Whetstone Township, from the effects of excessive drink-

ing. George P. Shultz was a resident of the village in the spring of 1822; he built a house of "rotten" logs on the river bank, at the north end of Walnut street, about 1823. He was the first "Dutchman" who moved to Bucyrus. For several years, Shultz kept a boarding-house; he had an adopted daughter who married Harry Miller, an early cabinet-maker of the village. Dr. J. T. Hobbs came as early as 1825, and purchased the lot now occupied by George Shaeffer; Hobbs afterward removed to Michigan. Harry Smith built a cabin, in 1823, on the lot now owned by G. K. Zeigler, at the southwest corner of Perry and Walnut streets. William Reeves built a log-house, in 1823, on the lot now occupied by the Shaeffer Block. Adam Bair, called the "black bear," or "cuff bear," came from Columbus in 1823; it was always reported that he had been an inmate in the Ohio Penitentiary, having been sent there from Wayne County, Ohio, for coining counterfeit money. Adam Bair, called the "good bear," and a cousin of the former, moved to Bucyrus about 1825; this family of Bairs built the old brick schoolhouse, which was torn down in 1868. Harris Garton moved to Bucyrus in 1822; he was born in New Jersey, across the river from Philadelphia, and his father removed to Mansfield in 1818. Garton married Louisa, oldest daughter of Samuel Norton, in 1824. He bought out Albigena Bucklin's fifty acres about 1827, and in 1833 removed to what is now Wyandot County; after remaining there three years, he returned to Bucyrus, and shortly afterward settled in Chatfield Township. Garton removed to his present home in South Todd Township in 1853. Ebenezer Dowd, a young man and a tailor by trade, settled in Bucyrus during 1826, and purchased a lot just south of the southwest corner of Main and Galen streets. He resided in the village a few years, and then went West. Harry Burns followed the Nortons from Elk Hill, Penn.; he married one of James Scott's daughters. Burns was an excellent shot

with the rifle, but very lazy, and only resided in the new town about five years. Mrs. Cloe Yost removed to Bucyrus with her husband and family in the fall of 1828. John Moderwell settled in the town, in 1827, with Aunt Betsy; they lived on the southwest corner of Perry and Walnut streets. Moderwell was a cabinet-maker and millwright. He continued a resident of the place for nearly fifty years, during which time he held many positions of honor and trust, to which he was chosen by the citizens. George Lauck removed to the town about 1826, and shortly afterward purchased the northwest corner of Mary and Main streets, at which stand he conducted an inn for many years; he afterward purchased Garton's land, east of town, which was known in later days as the Lauck homestead. Hugh McCracken and old Bailey came in 1826, and in April of that year Hugh was commissioned first Sheriff of Crawford County. James McCracken settled in the village shortly afterward, and, previous to 1830, lived on the lot now occupied by George Mader's block; his sister, the Widow Phillips, and her two daughters, Samantha and Susan (now Mrs. E. R. Kearsley), resided in the same house. A small log house, situated on this same lot, was used for school purposes, and Sallie Davis taught school in it as early as 1829. Gen. Samuel Myers, who came in 1826, purchased the lot immediately south of the one now occupied by Blicke's store, and Andrew Failor, several months previous to this, bought Lot 20, immediately south of Myers' property. Thomas Johnson, a cabinet-maker, came about the year 1826, and desired to follow his trade, but he could not secure seasoned lumber for material. He removed to Dallas Township, of which locality he was a resident for many years. Judge John Nimmons removed from Wooster to Bucyrus in 1827, and opened a store; his brother-in-law, R. W. Cahill, came with him and clerked in this establishment. John Deardorff settled in the village at an early day, and, when he died,

Abner Rowse married his widow. Old Tommy Alsoph appeared in the village as early as the year 1824. He was of English birth, and the son of wealthy parents, who placed him in charge of George Cortall and other English colonists, who visited America about the year 1819, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of silk near Athens, Ohio. Their enterprise proved a failure, and many returned to the old country. Alsoph, however, wandered up toward the New Purchase, and finally made his home in Crawford, where he resided for nearly forty years. He obtained, in after years, a regular quarterly allowance from his relatives, amounting to about \$400. Each quarter, after receiving these funds, he expended them with a lavish hand, and in a few days was without money. But he possessed a fine education, and occasionally taught schools in the village and surrounding country. Alsoph was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and became a regular sot. He boarded with several families throughout the country, and was generally treated in a shameful manner. One old Methodist minister named Camp, who boarded him for a time, abused him terribly; occasionally he kept Alsoph chained with a log chain. The people, generally, who consented to harbor him, tried on various pretexts to secure his quarterly allowance, and when they succeeded, cared very little how he fared until the next draft appeared from the old country. Alsoph was slightly demented, or he never would have suffered the various impositions to which he was subjected. He was a great politician, a fluent speaker, but very vacillating, and frequently changed from one party to another. Alsoph was finally placed by his relatives in the charge of Mr. J. Hopley; he was reformed to a great extent, and taken back to England in 1862.

The lots sold by Norton and Kilbourne always brought fair prices. It is stated in some pioneer sketches that the lot upon which

Quinby Block is now situated, and also all the land between this block and the railroad, was originally sold for \$5 in gold. Norton paid the Government about that amount for it, but sold the lots located upon this land for much more. The lot upon which the aforesaid block is now located was sold to Lewis Stephenson for \$42. By November 28, 1826, forty-two lots in the village had been disposed of, and the following parties were then owners :

Lot.	Price.
No. 10, Charles Merriman.....	\$50 00
No. 12, Hugh McCracken and French & Bowers	40 00
No. 13, Robert More.....	40 00
No. 14, E. B. Merriman.....	40 00
No. 15, James McClore.....	40 00
No. 16, Dr. I. T. Hobbs.....	30 00
No. 17, John Miller.....	50 00
No. 19, J. S. Hughes' heirs.....	40 00
No. 20, Andrew Fallor.....	45 00
No. 21, Henry Miller.....	40 00
No. 23, Dr. Joseph McComb.....	40 00
No. 25, Hawkins Thompson (of Chillicothe).....	30 00
No. 26, Nehemiah Squires.....	25 00
No. 27, James Houston.....	40 00
No. 28, Patrick Height's heirs.....	40 00
No. 29, John Dear-Joff's heirs.....	50 00
No. 30, H. & L. Holmes.....	40 00
No. 31, Ebenezer Dowd.....	60 00
No. 32, John Hurh.....	40 00
No. 33, Edward Billups.....	40 00
No. 34, Harris Pratt.....	40 00
No. 35, Henry St. John.....	45 00
No. 36, Lewis Stephenson.....	42 00
No. 38, Kirklan & Clap.....	50 00
No. 40, James Marshal.....	40 00
No. 43, Jacob Drake.....	40 00
No. 44, John McClore.....	40 00
No. 52, Harris Garton (given by Norton).....	1 00
No. 53, Russel Peck.....	25 00
No. 54, John Miller.....	40 00
No. 64, Nathan Merriman.....	40 00
No. 65, Nathan Merriman.....	40 00
No. 66, E. B. Merriman.....	40 00
No. 69, Harris Garton (given by Norton).....	1 00
No. 79, Ebenezer Dowd.....	40 00
No. 91, Joy Sperry.....	50 00
No. 93, Rensselaer Norton (given by Norton).....	1 00
No. 94, Elihu Dowd.....	38 00
An outlot, Hugh Long.....	25 00

In addition to these, the proprietors had donated to the citizens of the county and village the following land : Lot No. 86, for school purposes, valued at \$50 ; Lot No. 90, for the court house, valued at \$200 ; Lot No. 88, for jail, valued at \$50.

Much of the land embraced in the original town plat was low and wet, as was also the country in the immediate vicinity. This general dampness caused considerable sickness, and the early inhabitants suffered much from the ague. James Nail, of Sandusky Township, in his early recollections published in the *Forum* during 1874, gives the following description of early Bucyrus life : "At this time, 1824, I went to Bucyrus and engaged mill-stones of a Mr. Bucklin, who was making them there out of a kind of 'nigger-head' stones. After he finished them he gave me notice, and I went after them with a wagon and two yoke of cattle. I remained overnight with Bucklin, and as I could get no inclosure or stable, I let the oxen graze on the plain. In the morning when I went for them they had started homeward, and it was about 10 A. M. when I found and brought them back to town. In the street, I met a man (Mr. Harry Smith). He asked me if I had breakfasted that day. I said no. He then said : 'Nearly every person in town has got the ague; go with me and take your breakfast.' He further remarked, 'I am the only man in this town that has any pork ; you must fill your stomach with pork ; then keep your mouth shut and breathe through your nose, or you will have a shake of ague before you leave town.' After breakfast, my mill-stones were loaded, and I hauled them home." A few of the early inhabitants suffered additional privations in consequence of poverty. One case of privation has been graphically described by Mrs. Lucy Rogers, who says : "My husband took sick on one occasion, and was bed-fast. He could neither eat nor drink a part of the time. Meanwhile our scanty store of food was consumed

until not a particle was left in the house for our subsistence. The last crust was gone. My prayer to God was that all of us, my young babe, my helpless husband and my starving self might all die together before the sun should set. That night was one of sleepless agony. Next morning, I went through an Indian trail, unfit as I was to go through the tall wet grass, which was then as high as a man's head, to William Langdon's, near Young's grist-mill, and, between sobs, told my pitiful story to him, and begged for some flour to keep my little family from starving to death. He did not know me and refused, but his wife—God bless her—spoke up and said 'You shall not starve if it takes all there is in the house.' Her husband relented and weighed me out nineteen pounds of flour, and then, blessing them for their charity, I returned home through the tall grass with the 'bird of hope' again singing in my bosom. How sweet the short-cake, without butter, meat or anything else, tasted that day. In the afternoon Aunt Lois Kent, learning of our destitution, brought us a pan of meal. I got some milk of Mrs. Shultz, and then made some mush. Believe me, the tears of joy and sorrow rained down my cheeks when this meal was eaten. I then told Louisa Norton, who afterward married Harris Garton, how terribly we were distressed by want and hunger. She went home and told her father, Samuel Norton, who said: 'This will not do, these folks have come to a new country, and they must be helped. They shall not starve in Bucyrus.' So every evening he sent us new milk fresh from the cow, and, as we needed it, a ham of meat. One day he sent Louisa over to us with a dressed pig. I never had a present that did me so much good. In a few weeks my husband recovered, and then we fared better." But very few of the early citizens were reduced to such extremes, although most families were many times without the necessities of life.

The citizens of early Bucyrus had their gala

days when the farmers visited the village with their families to have a good time. Fourth of July was celebrated with even more patriotic fervor than at the present time. On that day, every lady who had brought a silk dress or fine article of wearing apparel from her former Eastern home, put it on, no matter how old the garment was, and the nation's anniversary was generally celebrated by the fairer sex with a general display of all the old styles adopted for several generations previous. Many men took their enjoyment in a liquid shape, and the inns of the village were well patronized; the large quantity disposed of by the bar-tenders assisted in creating an enthusiastic population. On one occasion at an early day, an Englishman, named Martin, made the Fourth of July oration. He was a very smart man, and in glowing language fired the patriotic hearts of all true Americans by a vivid description of the tyrannies inflicted by Old England upon the colonies, and of the wonderful results which followed "On Bunker's crest, on Concord's field and Saratoga's plain." But the greatest features of the year were "Training Day" in the spring, and "General Muster" in the fall. The first muster held in Crawford County took place about the year 1824, at the Scioto bridge, and for over twenty years the militia laws were enforced with more or less strictness, until they were finally repealed by the Legislature. Many humorous incidents are related of these poorly drilled companies, and of the inefficient officers. At one general muster after 1830, the militia commanded by Gen. Samuel Myers, were drilled upon the plains just south of Bucyrus. The force marched and re-marched to please their officers; the men wheeled in various directions at the same time, as their own pleasure or fancy directed; after much maneuvering, they were marched toward town. While on the road, the enemy appeared, a solitary man in a wagon, driving two horses. It is said he was just returning from Sandusky City,

where he had sold a load of wheat; he felt proud, and despised the troops massed directly in the road he wished to occupy. "Turn out," commanded the General, and this order was reiterated by numerous similar remarks by the brave men occupying all grades in the force. But the haughty civilian would not "turn out." The General spoke to one of his Colonels, the late Judge Scott, and this officer rode forward to insist that the command should be obeyed. The old fellow still refused, when the Colonel unsheathed his sword and waved it in close proximity to the heads of those faithful beasts drawing the wagon, supposing the war-like weapon would have some effect. And so it did, for the Colonel's unsteady hand permitted the sword to approach so near to these horses' heads, that one ear suffered, and it lay on the ground, a proof that the instrument was sharp. The old fellow then turned out, but was very indignant; he returned to Bucyrus and demanded satisfaction. The Colonel was a general favorite in the village, and, when the man sought legal advice on the subject, he found the universal opinion to be "You have no recourse; the county, for the day, was under military rule; you should have turned out." At another time, Capt. George Shaeffer desired to drill his company in the court house yard. Court was in session, and the confusion outside disturbed the proceedings. The Judge did not consider the militia supreme that day, and ordered the Sheriff to preserve order. This officer, John Moderwell, endeavored to carry out the wishes of the court, and ordered Shaeffer to keep quiet. The Captain disregarded this order, and the Sheriff made an attempt to arrest the valiant officer; the men clustered around their commander, who foolishly shouted out the order "fire." One gun loaded with a blank cartridge went off in close proximity to Sheriff Moderwell's hand, and the civil officer was slightly wounded. Occasionally, when the men turned out to drill on muster days, they appeared in fantastic uni-

forms, and these grotesque companies became so frequent in some counties that they had considerable influence in hastening the repeal of the old militia laws. One of these fantastic companies was organized by James Steen, John Caldwell, "Jake" Yost and others, after the year 1840, which was possibly the last noteworthy incident connected with the early militia musters of Crawford County. The "Jake" Yost of this fantastic company was a notorious character in the village at an early day. He was a cousin of the gentlemen bearing this name who are now citizens of Bucyrus. Mr. Yost was a shoemaker by trade; He married William Crosby's sister, a young lady with very red hair; Mr. Yost possessed a very quarrelsome disposition, and when drunk, abused his wife and family in a shameful manner. One time he got into a dispute with a man named Moffit, cousin of Philip Moffit, of Bucyrus; the fuss was about a dog, and wound up with a fight. During the fracas, Moffit bit a piece off Yost's nose, and the latter was disfigured for life. Mr. Yost afterward moved to Iowa, joined the church and lived an exemplary life.

The first business enterprise established in the place was Abel Cary's mill for grinding grain, which was erected on the river just west of the north end of Main street; this building was put up as early as 1822, and a dam constructed across the river at this point, but the machinery and mill were afterward removed to the old site of McLean's Flouring-mill, at the north end of Walnut street, where it was destroyed by fire some years afterward; James Kelly, the proprietor at that time, then erected another mill on the same site in 1844, which remained twenty-six years; during the greater portion of this period, it was the property of James McLean. This mill was destroyed by fire Saturday night, April 9, 1870. It is impossible to collect and describe, after so many years have elapsed, all the early business establishments of the village, but among those

who were in business at Bucyrus during those early years of the village were the following persons: Joe Umpstead made the first chair in the town; Lewis Stephenson was a hatter in 1821; Lewis Cary started the first public tannery in 1822; he continued this business until 1839, when he transferred the establishment to his son Aaron, who conducted the business until he sold out to Richard Plummer, about 1855; Christian Shonert learned the trade under Aaron Cary, and purchased the tannery of Plummer about 1856. Aaron Cary was a saddler and harness-maker as early as 1823. Russell Peck was a blacksmith near the present site of the American House as early as 1823. Bowen burnt the first brick near the present schoolhouse lot to erect a brick blacksmith-shop for himself; the building occupied the present site of the Blair and Pickering Blocks. McMichael and Rogers ran a distillery located near the river in 1823. John Moderwell was a cabinet-maker as early as 1827, and Harry Miller also followed this same trade at an early day. David Holm ran a tannery near the present site of C. G. Malie's residence in 1831, and at the same time Henry Minieh had a tannery on the opposite side of the road. Brick yards were started at an early day near the site of A. W. Diller's present residence, J. R. Miller's butcher shop, and C. G. Malie's residence. William Bratton was a hatter during 1826, and had a shop in a round-log cabin which stood on the lot now occupied by Quinby Block. Elias Slagle was a proprietor of the old Cary mill at an early day. He was also interested in a pottery near this mill site at an early day, and after 1830 ran an oil-mill with a large circular tramp-wheel on the same lot. Jourdan Jones ran a wagon shop east of Rogers' tavern after 1830. Jesse Quaintance put up a mill on the river bank, southwest of the village, after 1830. In these early days, when many of the settlers spun their own yarn and wove their own cloth, several carding mills were estab-

lished in the county. Among those started in Bucyrus are the following: Jourdan Jones ran a carding machine by tramp wheel-power near the present site of Vollrath's Flouring Mill, and sold his establishment to Lautenheiser, who put in a steam engine. Old man Kirk also ran a carding mill at an early day. Samuel Clapper induced Dr. A. M. Jones to establish him in this business, and Jones bought out Kirk, and the business was conducted by these men for several years just west of the southwest corner of Walnut and Perry streets. In the spring of 1843, Dr. Jones visited Sandusky City and purchased a steam engine, and for some time they run their carding machine with this engine, both night and day, in consequence of the large amount of their business, and in the spring of 1844, Jones & Clapper bought a double machine. Dr. Jones asserts that this steam engine purchased by him was the second one brought into Crawford County, the first engine being the one used at the old flouring-mill run by James Kelly.

The first store opened in the village was started on the lot just south of the gas works, by E. B. Merriman, who was known also as "Judge" and "Bishop" Merriman. Moderwell says, in regard to the early stores of the village: "Judge E. B. Merriman had the monopoly, for some time, of exchanging goods with the red and white people for deer skins, furs, beeswax, honey, ginseng, cranberries and other articles, but he finally divided the trade with S. Bailey, from Pittsburgh, who soon concluded that the country was too new for a man so recently from the Emerald Isle, and he sold out to French & Bowers and returned to Pittsburgh, and they to Judge John Nimmons. About this time, additions had been made, and continued to be made, to the trade, in the persons of Henry St. John, Coleman & Kenas, Caldwell & McFarlan, D. S. Norton & Co., Martin Barr, Jones & Butler, B. Meeker, O. & D. Williams, James Quinby, Babcock & Ranney, Smith &

Moderwell, J. A. Gormly, Musgrave & Merriman, John Beaver, Nye & Majors, Quinby & Grant, Phillips & Anderson, Henry Converse, Loring Converse, and others." The first store, started in the village by Merriman as early as 1823, was not an extensive establishment. James Nail relates the following incident in regard to it: "I now remember that the first goods I bought in a store at Bucyrus were from Bishop Merriman. As I was getting a few articles, a Mr. Peter Clinger took his pencil and paper and commenced writing. Merriman asked him what he was doing. He said he was taking an invoice of his goods, and that the amount of his stock was \$37.41. Merriman said he was not far out of the way." These early stores could not sell a large amount of goods, for the few inhabitants in the village and vicinity were very poor, and, considering the great distance from the Eastern market and the poor facilities for transportation, the traffic in produce with the settlers was necessarily limited. Moderwell says: "For the first ten years after the settlement of the country, it may be truly said of the inhabitants that they were poor; having but little to sell, and no market for that little except what supplied the wants of new-comers." The few hogs and cattle raised had to be driven to the East on foot, and sold there at barely living prices. One steer or cow would now bring about as much as four did at that time, and other products were equally low. A price current at that time would have given about the following quotations: Wheat, per bushel, 40 to 50 cents; corn, 15 to 25 cents; oats, 12 to 18 cents; potatoes, 12 to 25 cents; cranberries, 50 cents; honey, per gallon, 50 cents; pork, per pound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents; butter, 5 to 6 cents; maple sugar, 5 to 6 cents. After the New York Canal was completed, the Bucyrus merchants offered the settlers better prices for what was raised in the country, and they were also able to sell their store goods on more reasonable terms; consequently, the set-

tlers were in much better circumstances. Merriman purchased some hogs at an early day, and it is reported that some of these animals were so wild from running loose in the woods that they had to be trained before they could be driven East, and then it generally took the whole town to start the drove. E. B. Merriman, the first store-keeper of Bucyrus, was elected one of the County Commissioners when Marion County was organized, and was appointed, February 4, 1825, one of the Associate Judges for the Common Pleas Court for the same county. He afterward held the same office in the new county of Crawford. The location occupied by some of these early mercantile establishments of the village was as follows: Martin Barr occupied the lot north of the northeast corner of Main and Galen; Benjamin Meeker kept store on Emrich's corner; Henry St. John, on the Kaler corner; John Ninamon, in the fall of 1827, built the frame store which was torn down when the Fisher Block was erected on the same corner; Babcock & Ranney, near John Myers' present site, north of the railroad; they afterward built and occupied the brick storeroom which was torn down when the Bowman Block was erected; Musgrave & Merriman occupied the present site of Johnson & Son's drug store; Daniel & Owen Williams, on the Rowse Block corner. Among the best customers of the early merchants and other business men of the village were the Indians, who came from the Wyandot Reservation to buy articles in the village. The names of some of these warriors were Walpole, Hicks, Summondewat, Gray-Eyes, Sandstone, Barnett, Between-the-Logs, Sirelms, Jocco, Curly-Head, Big Turtle, Johnny-Cake, Lewis Coon, Tom Enos, Charley Elliott and others.

Sixty years ago, the occasional traveler passing through this section of country generally found when he needed entertainment for the night that the "latch-string" of the rude log cabins always "hung out," it was rare that a

man was turned away to seek lodging farther on his journey. The first regular inn kept in the village of Bucyrus was started by Abel Cary. It was a rude log cabin with a very low door, and occupied the lot at the northwest corner of Perry and Main streets. Cary did not continue at this business very long. Some two years afterward, Robert More built a public house on the lot now owned by Mrs. Lucy Rogers. More opened the first public bar or saloon started in the village; his daughter married Hugh McCracken. Squire S. Roth, generally pronounced Rhoades, by the early settlers, then opened an inn near Cary's old stand, and in a few months transferred the business to Dr. Pearce who was a regular physician and also pulled teeth for those early settlers, if they required the services of a dentist. Ichabod Rogers bought out Robert More's inn, and after several years built the present residence of Mrs. Lucy Rogers on the northeastern corner of Main and Perry streets. Many interesting incidents are related in regard to the business conducted at this stand. The Government did not permit the white settlers to sell the Indians any intoxicating drinks, but the laws on this subject were evaded; the Indians always called for "Sandusky water." When the red man was under the influence of this "Sandusky water," he was just as reckless in his manners as many white settlers who became intoxicated with the same liquor which was sold to them as whisky. An Indian once stole a black silk handkerchief from Mrs. Rogers, and then went up street, and, before returning, threw it over into a lot. Mrs. Rogers suspected him and concealed his gun; she then snatched the knife he carried in his belt, and, taking a large raw-hide, gave him a severe thrashing. The Indians were sometimes without money; they then brought venison and cranberries which they wished to exchange for "Sandusky water," flour and other articles. Mrs. Rogers relates that at one time she had fifty bushels of

cranberries in the house. Sometimes the Indians brought their silver trinkets and exchanged them for the articles they wished to purchase. One brave warrior appeared late one evening and ordered supper; he was very badly intoxicated, but asked a blessing before he commenced his repast. Very many noisy times were experienced in this old building by the proprietors with drunken Indians. It was necessary that the brave warriors should receive thrashings occasionally to make them quiet and orderly. When in a fight with an Indian, if he said "woah," it was an acknowledgment on his part that he had been vanquished, and the brave was then ready to quit. But many white settlers also had very noisy times at the Rogers bar. It is related of one early prominent settler, that his favorite amusement when intoxicated was to hire some person to haul him in a wheelbarrow from one saloon to another. Mrs. Rogers states "that the hotel business in Bucyrus was always profitable in those early days, in consequence of so many persons visiting the village to enter land at the land office; that she has frequently admitted travelers at midnight who had journeyed all day to reach the village at nightfall." Among those who also conducted taverns or inns at an early day were Capt. Miller, Mr. Funk, George Lauck, Abraham Hahn, Abraham Holm, Mr. Colrick, Samuel Norton, Jacob Poundstone, W. W. Miller, Samuel Picking and others. The sites occupied by some of these parties were as follows: Lauck's tavern was inaugurated in 1826, at the present site of Henry Willer's residence, on the northwest corner of Main and Mary streets. Abraham Hahn built the present Sims House and kept hotel there in 1830. Samuel Norton erected his building as a private residence, but opened it as a hotel in 1836. W. W. Miller occupied the present Western House stand, and in the year 1840 dug the famous sulphur pump well. Samuel Picking kept the "Spread Eagle" House north

of the Square, and afterward at Hahn's old stand.

During the first winter Samuel Norton was a resident of Crawford County, his family was increased by the appearance of the first native white inhabitant of Bucyrus Township, and possibly the first within the present limits of Crawford County; this new citizen was Sophronia Norton (now Mrs. M. M. Johnson, of Chicago), who was born February 11, 1820. Among those born in the village at an early day were Jane Rogers, in 1822; Harris P. Norton, August 9, 1822; and Lucy Ann Stephenson, a short time afterward. It is reported, the first couple married in the village were Mary Inman and Samuel Carl. The young lady posted the required notice, or banns, to a tree, but some one tore it down. At one early marriage, it is asserted of the Squire who performed the ceremony, that he was so intoxicated he did not know what to say, as he had forgotten the usual form of speech; but a schoolmaster was present who did know, and he told the Justice, who repeated the words over after the schoolmaster. The first death in the village was little Daniel, a four-year-old son of Mishael Beadle, who died about September 1, 1822, and was buried on the lot now occupied by Hiram Fisher's residence, at the corner of Walnut street and the Middletown road. Several other persons were interred on this lot at an early day, among whom were the child of a Mr. Kellogg, John Deardorff, and his daughter, aged some four or five years. But this first spot used as a burying-ground was not afterward held sacred to the memory of these departed ones; the lot was plowed over and buildings erected upon it. Some twenty years ago, in digging a cellar drain, the coffins of two children were uncovered, which event created considerable excitement in the neighborhood at that time. When Mrs. Lewis Cary died, she was buried on her husband's land; the site of her grave is now in Joseph Henry's apple or-

chard. Several others were interred on this piece of ground, among whom were John Rodgers, Daniel McMichael, Mrs. Kirk, Elizabeth Bucklin, Lewis Cary's old colored servant and others. The graveyard on the opposite side of the Tiffin road was established about the year 1828, upon land donated by Amos Clark. It is reported that Samuel Yost, the little son of Abraham Yost, was the first person interred. The Lutheran graveyard, called also the "Southern Graveyard," was established about 1830, and it is said Henry Myers, son of Abraham Myers, was the first person buried in this piece of sacred ground. These two cemeteries were the only public graveyards started in the village, until Oakwood Cemetery was laid out, in the year 1859. The land was purchased of Watson Moderwell, in the fall of 1858, by gentlemen who afterward formed the Oakwood Cemetery Association, which society was organized Tuesday evening, March 8, 1859, with the following officers: President, George Quinby; Secretary, Gerard Reynolds; Treasurer, C. W. Fisher; Trustees, A. M. Jones, John A. Gormly, R. T. Johnson, Hiram Fenner and J. H. Keller. B. F. Hathaway was the engineer who formed the plan of the grounds, and laid off the walks and drives in the spring of 1859. The cemetery was dedicated with appropriate exercises June 22, 1859. The first interment, however, was made over six months previous, and was Lillie Ann Craig, daughter of J. A. and S. S. Craig, who died November 19, 1858, aged five years nine months and five days.

One of the first, and probably the most important, public improvements which enlisted the attention of the early citizens of Bucyrus, was the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike road. This great highway of trade and travel was of untold benefit to the town, and did much in securing settlers for the county. The citizens, from the time the building of this road was determined upon, took active measures to have it pass through Bucyrus. It required consid-

erable effort to raise the amount of stock the company expected each county to take. Some of the citizens subscribed, and paid for more stock than all their real estate would have sold for in cash. As an evidence of the importance attached to the enterprise, one item may be given: At a meeting held for the purpose of getting stock taken, Abel Cary remarked, "If we succeed in getting the road, we may yet see a daily line of stages through Bucyrus." In less than ten years from that time, two daily lines, and frequently one or two extra coaches each day passed through the village. This highway was originally built as a toll-road, and the United States Government gave the State of Ohio, in trust for the corporation that built it, a large grant of land, the only stipulation being that in case of war the Government troops had the right to use the road. The first stage line was started in 1827, before the road was fairly under headway. For some years, the turnpike was the great thoroughfare of the State, from the river to the lake, and was the principal road to the market, at Sandusky City, for the counties of Delaware, Union and Marion. Seventy-five wagons, loaded with wheat, were counted passing through town in one day, over forty years ago. All of these would of course return, and the constant traffic incident to so much transportation created business, and was an active stimulus toward developing the town.

The early settlers of Bucyrus and this section of Crawford were for several years without convenient post-office accommodations, and it was necessary for them to receive their mail through the Delaware office. Mrs. Lucy Rogers asserts that for a year after she removed to the village (in 1822) with her husband, their horse was frequently loaned to persons who wished to visit Delaware for the purpose of securing the mail for this neighborhood. In the year 1823, an office was established at Bucyrus. The first mail route through the village was a

weekly mail from Marion to Sandusky City, and it was carried on horseback. Occasionally in the winter when the ground was not frozen sufficient to bear a horse, the mail-carrier would leave his beast at Bucyrus, and make the rest of the trip to Sandusky City and back on foot. Lewis Cary was the first Postmaster; he kept the office at his tannery shop, on the lot now occupied by Messrs. Shonert & Haller. In those days, the rate of postage was 25 cents each letter, and the postal business transacted by Mr. Cary was not extensive, notwithstanding most of the settlers in Crawford County received their letters at the Bucyrus Post Office. Until 1826, only four offices were established in the territory then embraced in Crawford County; these were Bucyrus, Little Sandusky, Tymochtee and Upper Sandusky, the latter three being in that part of Crawford which is now Wyandot County. The settlers of Liberty Township received their mail at Bucyrus until several years after 1840. Cary continued as Postmaster until the administration of President Jackson, when Henry St. John, a merchant, was appointed. This was the first practical illustration in Crawford County of the political war-cry, "To the victors belong the spoils." Since this time, whenever the political character of the White House was changed, Bucyrus has received a new Postmaster. St. John kept the office from 1829 to 1837, at his store on the corner now occupied by Malic & Gloyd, and was succeeded by John Forbes, a harness-maker. The office was removed to Forbes' shop, near the present site of the Raiser Block. The following list of mails, taken from the *Crawford Republican* of November 4, 1837, is an interesting relic of the postal business over forty years ago:

THE MAILS.—The following is a list of the Mails to this place, the hour of their arrival and departure: The Tiffin Mail leaves Bucyrus every Friday morning at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrives at this office on Saturday at 5 P. M. The Mount Vernon Mail departs every

Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives on Saturday at 7 P. M. The Fredericktown Mail arrives at this office every Wednesday by 6 P. M., and departs on Thursday at 5 P. M. The Perrysburg Mail leaves this office every Monday by 5 A. M., and arrives here on Thursdays at 6 P. M. The Kenton Mail arrives every Wednesday by 12 M., and departs the same day at 1 P. M. The New Haven Mail arrives every Tuesday by 12 M., and departs at 1 P. M. of same day. The Eastern Mail through Mansfield to Pittsburgh, arrives at this office every other day by 6 P. M., and departs the following morning by 4 A. M., closes at 8 P. M. The Northern Mail from Sandusky City arrives at this office every other day between 1 and 4 P. M. (closes at 1), and departs in 20 minutes for Columbus. The Great Southern Mail arrives every other day (same day of the Northern) between 9 P. M., and 12 M., and departs in about 30 minutes for Sandusky City (closes at 8 P. M.).

JOHN FORBES, P. M.

POST OFFICE BUCYRUS, August 30, 1837.

The salary paid Forbes in 1840 was \$293.47, and the net proceeds of the office for the Government were \$417.54. Since 1840, the following persons have held the office; James McCracken from 1841 to 1845, near the present site of Mader's Block; Alex Widman, same place for some eighteen months; R. T. Johnston, for about thirty months, at H. H. Modervell's present stand; Henry Converse from 1849 to 1853, in the frame building located on the present site of Miller's block; Alex Ruhl, from 1853 to 1857, near the present site of Pickings's Block, and then at the northwestern part of public square; C. D. Ward, from 1857 to 1861, at Ruhl's last room; J. G. Robinson from 1861 to November 1, 1866, in the western part of Rowse's Block; Isaac Bryant, from November 1866, to about April 1, 1867, at same room; W. C. Lemert from April 1867 to about September 1, 1867, at same room; James P. Rader, from September, 1867, to August 7, 1870, first in Rowse's Block, and then opposite Court House; J. Hopley, from August 7, 1870, to February 1, 1879, opposite court house; C. W. Fisher, present incumbent, from February 1, 1879, at same room.

The first house erected on the present site of Bucyrus was the first round-log cabin of Norton's; the second was Bucklin's home, which was followed shortly afterward by the habitations of the Beadle family. When Lewis Cary came in the spring of 1822, he built the first hewn-log cabin with shingled roof and grooved floor. The *Journal*, of December 13, 1861, contains the following item: "A friend who delights in antiquarian researches informs us that the first frame building in town was erected in the year 1823. It stood on the lot now occupied by George Rauser's building; then it was removed to the west end of Mansfield street and from there to the lot of A. M. Jackson (corner Middletown and Galion roads), where, disguised by a new roof and weather-boarding, it makes a very fine looking stable." If this be true, it still remains on this lot, and is now used as a wood-shed. Modervell says: "The first frame building erected in the town was about fifteen feet square and stood on the ground now occupied by Mr. G. Jahn's property, north of the railroad. The first brick on the lot where Blair's and Pickings's blocks now stand." This building was used as a blacksmith-shop, and shortly after it was erected the little brick schoolhouse was built on the present Monnett House lot. These first buildings were followed in a few years by more substantial structures. Among the early buildings erected, many of which remain at the present time, are the following: Henry St. John built the Kaler corner in 1828; this same building has since been remodeled and improved. Gilmore built the old brick on the northeast corner of Main and Warren streets previous to 1830, and the Oregon House, one square south, was erected shortly afterward. Hahn built the Sims House in 1830, but this block was enlarged and improved in 1859. Norton erected the Main street Mills Block in 1831, and the same year Col. Zalmon Rowse put up the American House building on the northwest corner of Main and Warren streets.

Dr. Willis Merriman erected the two-story frame north of Shaeffer's block, about 1833. Thomas Shawke put up the Trimble House on the southeast corner of Mansfield and Walnut streets in 1836. The Drackert House, on Main street, south of the Square, was built by Jacob Bright for Mrs. Martha I. Hetich, about the year 1838, and used by her as a private residence for many years. Merriman's brick corner was erected by Robert Johnson for Dr. Willis Merriman during the year 1840. J. P. Bowman's former residence, now owned by the Gormlys, was built shortly afterward. The buildings now occupied by the Crawford County Bank, R. I. Johnson & Son's drug store and Correll's shoe store, were put up after the big fire of August 30, 1848; the Anderson Block, now the residence of Messrs. Ward and George Gormly, previous to 1850, and the brick now occupied by Scott & Adams, after 1850. Among the more imposing structures of later years are: The Raiser Block, north of the railroad, in 1857; Stoll's planing mills, in the fall of 1858; Woolen Mills building, on East Perry street, in 1858 and 1859; Rowse's Block in 1858; Ritz, now Gormly, Block in 1859; Bowman Block in 1861; Picking's Block in 1861; Burkhart's Block, now one-half of Mader's, about 1861, and the north half by Mader, about 1870; Blair's Block, commenced in 1864, finished in 1865; Birk's Block, about 1872; the Converse and Weber Blocks in 1873; Jerry Niman's Block, rear in 1873, front in 1874; Fisher Block in 1876; Picking Block, now occupied by Al Lewis, in 1877; Deal Block in 1878; Miller Block in 1877; the largest block ever erected in Bucyrus commenced by George Quinby in 1858 and completed in 1859, the five eastern business rooms being finished in the former year, and the three western rooms in the latter. The *Journal*, of January 14, 1860, said of this building: "It is the largest and best block on the line of the railroad between Pittsburgh and Chicago; having a frontage on the square of 166

feet. It is now occupied by the following firms: Room on the corner by Exchange Bank; No. 2, Hall & Juilliard, dry goods; No. 3, Graham & Tranger, dry goods; No. 4, Fulton & Clark, drugs; No. 5, Zwislser & Howbert, dry goods; No. 6, Jones & Co., stoves and tinware; No. 7, Cuykendall & Weber, groceries; No. 8, Potter & Craig, hardware."

Within a short time after Bucyrus was laid out, Norton and Kilbourne interested themselves in making their new town a county seat. The village was then located in the southeastern corner of the territory named Crawford County, and, in those days, stood in great danger of having a successful rival for county-seat honors. Crawford County was then unorganized, and the inhabitants were temporarily attached to Delaware County for judicial purposes. Possibly the first attempt made to secure the county seat at Bucyrus was in the fall of 1823, when the citizens were active in securing the formation of a new county, to be styled Bucyrus. The proprietor of the land was very anxious that the proposed scheme should be successful, and he made the following agreement with a committee of citizens:

To all whom it may concern: Know ye that I, Samuel Norton, of Bucyrus, in Crawford County and State of Ohio, have agreed, and do agree, as this instrument witnesseth, that, in case the county of Bucyrus should be established by law at the approaching session of the Legislature, for which petitions will be presented, and the seat of justice of said county permanently established in the town of Bucyrus, then, and in that case, I will give, and, by a warranty deed free and clear of all incumbrances, convey unto such agent or agents as may be appointed to the trust, for the use of said new county in defraying the expenses of erecting a court house and offices in said town of Bucyrus, one equal third part in number and value of all the numbered inlots and outlots of said town, or that may be numbered within the present year, which remain to me as original proprietor thereof; that is to say, one-third of all the lots numbered on the recorded plat of said town, or that may be numbered as aforesaid, excepting those which have been bargained and

sold, or that may be sold to individuals, by deeds or title bonds prior to the acceptance of this offer, and excepting also the fractional parts of said town originally belonging to Abel Cary and Daniel McMichael. On a plat of said town accompanying this obligation are distinctly marked the lots by their numbers and situations composing the said third part intended to be given for the public uses aforesaid, and the foregoing agreement and the just fulfillment thereof I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at said Bucyrus this 20th day of November, 1823.

SAMUEL NORTON.

In presence of A. I. Shover.

This project to secure a county named Bucyrus was not successful, but, December 15, 1823, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act organizing Marion County, and, for two years, from April, 1824, to April, 1826, the southern portion of Crawford was attached to Marion. The population in the vicinity of Bucyrus increased rapidly, and, after considerable agitation and petitioning, the Legislature, on January 31, 1826, passed another act, organizing Crawford County, which "authorized the Commissioners elected in accordance with the third section of the act" to "meet on the first Monday in May next, at the town of Bucyrus, and then and there determine at what place in said county of Crawford the judicial courts shall be held till the permanent seat of justice shall be established in said county." This duty of these commissioners, to be elected in April, 1826, was the great issue discussed at the first election for county offices. The people in the southern part of the county were in favor of Bucyrus as the county seat, and those living in the western part insisted upon its being located at a town called Crawford, laid out by Joseph Newell, on the Broken Sword Creek, in Holmes Township. The friends of Bucyrus were successful, and Thomas McClure, John Magers and George Poe, their candidates, were successful, and the county seat was temporarily established in the village. The first court was

held in Lewis Cary's front room, and, after the brick schoolhouse was erected, occupied temporary quarters in that building. For several years, the new county was without a court house. In the meantime, the Auditor, Clerk of the Court and Recorder occupied quarters in the north end of Bucyrus. A man named Fleck was convicted for some crime, and, about the year 1831, his friends set fire to the buildings in which the records were kept, and the early papers of the new county were all destroyed. The county seat was not permanently located at Bucyrus until 1830, when the Legislature appointed a commission, consisting of Judge Williams, of Delaware; R. S. Dickenson, of Fremont, and J. S. Glassgo, of Holmes County, to visit Crawford County and decide the troublesome question. The report made by these gentlemen was favorable to Bucyrus, and this was accepted by the Legislature. Samuel Norton then donated a large number of town lots, and other citizens made liberal contributions for the erection of public buildings. The first jail was erected about the year 1827, on the site now occupied by the Monnett House, which lot was donated by Samuel Norton. Zalmon Rowse was the contractor, and the building was made of squared timber, and contained two apartments. This jail was destroyed by fire, and when the next one was built it occupied the lot immediately south. The present jail was erected in 1859. The first court house was commenced and finished in 1832. Col. Kilbourne was the architect, and Nicholas Cronebaugh, Abraham Holm, Sr., and William Early were contractors. While this building was being erected, a serious accident occurred, which resulted in the death of Eli Cronebaugh and a Mr. Seigler. The present court house was commenced in 1855, by William Miller, J. Jennings and David Anld, contractors. The building was finished by April 30, 1857, at which time a "court house warming" was held.

The town of Bucyrus was incorporated by the Legislature February 21, 1833. It is not certain who the first Mayor of the town was, as the records have all been destroyed, but it is generally supposed to be James McCracken. Since the year 1837, however, the following persons have been elected to this office: 1837, John Moderwell; 1840, Peter Worst; 1841, Nicholas Failor; 1842 and 1843, David R. Lightner; 1844 and 1845, James Marshal; 1846, James McCracken; 1847 and 1848, James H. Hutchinson; 1850 and 1851, William M. Scroggs, who resigned in November, 1851, and Stephen R. Harris was elected to fill the vacancy; Mr. Harris was also re-elected in 1852 and 1854. In 1853, George P. Seal was chosen; 1855, 1856, 1857, Jacob Scroggs; 1858, S. J. Elliott, who resigned in November, and Jacob Scroggs was appointed by the council, and re-elected in 1859; in 1860, Henry C. Rowse; 1861, S. R. Harris; 1862, William M. Scroggs; 1863 and 1864, E. B. Finley; 1865, C. D. Ward; 1866 and 1867, Wilson Stewart; 1868 and 1869, George Donnewirth, Sr.; 1870, William M. Reid was elected, but counted out, and Donnewirth sworn in (Gen. Samuel Myers, C. G. Malic and William Rowland, three members of the Council elected at the same time denounced the proceeding, refused to serve and resigned. The case was tried and carried before the Supreme Court of Ohio, who decided in favor of Reid, when the term of office had nearly expired); 1872 and 1874, James Van Voorhis; 1876 and 1878, Chapman D. Ward; 1880, Allen Campbell, the present incumbent. The population of the village since 1830, was as follows: 1830, 500 estimated; 1840, 704; 1850, 1,100 estimated; 1860, by United States census, 2,207; 1870, by census, 3,066; 1880, by census, 3,848.

Among the many interesting historical events which have occurred in Bucyrus was the discovery, by Abraham Hahn, of the perfect skeleton of a mastodon, during the year 1838. Mr.

Hahn, having erected a saw-mill just north of the site now occupied by G. W. Hull's barn, on West Warren street, conceived the idea of constructing a mill-race which would furnish sufficient water-power to run the establishment, and this water-course was finished by a considerable outlay of time and money. The source of this race was the swamps in Col. Zalmon Rowse's fields, now owned by William Monnett, and the line it followed to the mill would have, at the present time, about the following route: It crossed the Galion Road near the southwestern corner of the fair ground; then extended nearly due north along the east side of the Ohio Central, making a slight bend, and passing east of the roundhouse and machine shops; then nearly due west to S. R. Harris' land; then northwest through the northeastern corner of the schoolhouse yard, and, after continuing in the same direction for a short distance, changed to nearly due west, crossing Walnut street, near Dr. Cuykendall's office, Main street, near Mrs. Thomas Johnson's, and Poplar street, near the German Lutheran Church. While making the excavations for this mill-race, the skeleton was found in the swamp just east of the present site of the Ohio Central shops. This land for many years afterward was very low and swampy; a considerable portion in this immediate vicinity was covered by Mr. Hahn's mill-pond. A full account of this discovery was printed in the *Crawford Republican* extra, of August 14, 1838, and reprinted in the *Forum*, January 9, 1880, from which the following is taken:

BUCYRUS, August 14, 1838.

Mr. Abraham Hahn, while engaged with his work hands in excavating a mill-race, about three-fourths of a mile east of Bucyrus, on yesterday, at the distance of from five to seven feet below the surface of the ground, discovered the skeleton of a mastodon, in a reclined position. The history of this genus of animals is involved in mystery. No tradition or human record furnishes evidences of its existence at any period. But that it once lived and walked upon the earth, the prince

of the quadruped kingdom, is abundantly proven by the numerous and almost entire specimens of its organic remains, that have been discovered in various parts of North America; and which have excited the wonder and astonishment of the naturalist and antiquarian. From the peculiar structure, and the immense size of its bones, it must have been an animal far exceeding in size and strength any species of the quadruped races now in existence. The place where this skeleton was found is very near the dividing ridge between the northern and southern waters of the State, in a wet, spongy soil. The bones, so far as discovered, are in a fine state of preservation. The upper jaw and skull bones are perfect in all their parts, as formed by nature. The under jaw was accidentally divided in removing it from the earth. This is the only instance in which the skull of the mastodon has been found in a state of preservation; and it furnishes the only specimen from which correct ideas can be obtained respecting that massive, and singularly shaped organ.

Some idea may be formed of the rank this monster held among the beasts of the forest, when clothed with skin and flesh, and nerved with life, from the following dimensions of some portions of it, which have been rescued from oblivion:

THE SKULL AND UPPER JAW.

Horizontal length.....	39 inches.
Length following curvature of skull.....	42½ "
Breadth across the eyes.....	26½ "
Breadth at back of head.....	25½ "
Vertical height.....	22 "
Height occipital bone.....	16 "
Diameter of both nostrils.....	11½ "
Diameter of each measuring the other way..	5 "
Diameter of tusk sockets.....	5½ to 6 "
Depth of tusk sockets.....	22 "
Diameter of eye sockets.....	6 "
Weight of skull and upper jaw.....	160 pounds.

THE UNDER JAW.

Horizontal length following outside curvature.....	31½ inches.
Height to junction with upper jaw.....	16½ "
Weight.....	69 pounds.
Front molars.....	6½ inches apart.
Back ".....	5¾ "
Length back molar.....	7½ inches.
Breadth back molar.....	4 "
Length front molar.....	4½ "

FEMUR OR THIGH BONE.

Length.....	27 inches.
Largest circumference.....	30 "
Smallest circumference.....	15½ "

TIBIA (LARGEST BONE BETWEEN THIGH AND HOOF).

Length.....	22½ inches.
Largest circumference.....	24½ "
Smallest circumference.....	11 "

FIBULA (SMALLER BONE BETWEEN THIGH AND HOOF).

Length.....	20½ inches
Largest circumference.....	12½ "
Smallest circumference.....	4½ "

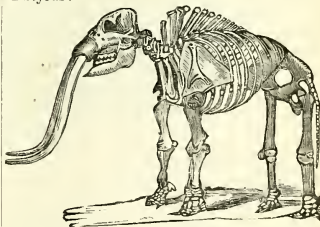
HUMERUS (BONE FROM SHOULDER TO KNEE).

Length.....	30 inches.
Largest circumference.....	34½ "
Smallest circumference.....	14½ "

RIB.

Length outer curve.....	43½ "
Smallest circumference.....	5½ "

The following is a design of the skeleton of this monster, as drawn by the description given above, and engraved by Daniel Kanzleiter, of Bucyrus:



Hahn soon found the enterprise in which he had become involved would not be a financial success, and after several years the business was abandoned. When the town was extended and improved toward the southeast, the mill-pond was drained and the water-course gradually filled up with earth, but during the past twenty years, in making excavations for sewers

and cellars, the remains of this race have frequently been found. At first, Mr. Hahn exhibited the bones of this mastodon, but finally sold them, and the proceeds derived from the sale served to repay him for the immense financial outlay he had made in building the race. He died at Mount Gilead, Ohio, January 19, 1867, and in his obituary notice the following was published in regard to the latter history of the skeleton: "He afterward sold the skeleton to a man in Columbus for \$1,800, and it was again resold to a Cincinnati man for \$2,800; was afterward taken to New York and put in Barnum's Museum, and probably consumed by the fire there a few years since."

For many years the village was without any regularly organized fire department, and the only protection in case of fire was the volunteer bucket-brigade temporarily formed at each successive conflagration. The propriety of organizing a regular fire company was discussed during the summer of 1848, and Friday evening, August 4, a large and respectable meeting of citizens assembled at the court house for this purpose; J. H. Hutchinson was Chairman, and J. Scroggs, Secretary. J. E. Jewett, N. C. McFarland and J. Simms were appointed to prepare a constitution, and the meeting adjourned until August 11, 1848, at which time, or shortly afterward, the organization of the company was perfected. J. E. Jewett was Captain of the organization. Within a short time the members had a fine opportunity to show their mettle, for at midnight on October 26, Howenstein & Sheckler's cabinet-shop was discovered to be on fire, and, before the conflagration was quenched, several other buildings in the immediate vicinity were destroyed. The *People's Forum*, published the next day, said: "Much credit is due the firemen and other citizens for their exertions to stop the progress of the flames." The first fire engine purchased, "Rescue No. 1," was of a very rude design. It was necessary to pour the water

into the engine with buckets; then shut down the lid of the tank, and the liquid was forced into the hose by turning a crank. For nearly ten years this was the only fire engine used in the community. In March, 1858, the Town Council purchased the present "Water Cloud," at a cost of \$1,282.50, and the fire department was re-organized. The officers of "Water Cloud No. 2," were F. W. Butterfield, Foreman; D. M. Lindsay, Assistant Foreman; M. Buchanan, Secretary, and John G. Birk, Treasurer. D. Shanks was Foreman of Mazeppa Hose Company. The first engine, "Rescue No. 1," was placed in charge of a junior company composed of many young men residing in the village, who elected Gains C. Worst as their Foreman, and for several years "Let 'er Rip No. 1," ably managed by these young men, performed efficient work when needed. Possibly the first Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was E. R. Kearsley, who occupied that position July 2, 1859. The Buckeye Hook and Ladder Company was first organized during 1859 with the following officers: Foreman, A. E. Walker; First Assistant, G. B. Terwileger; Second Assistant, D. R. Locke (now proprietor of the Toledo *Blade*); Secretary, J. W. Keller; and Treasurer, P. E. Bush. During the winter of 1859-60, the Town Council erected the present engine house; it was to be "32x40 feet, two stories high, with a hall above fitted up for the use of the fire companies and Town Council." This building was dedicated Monday evening, April 30, 1860, with appropriate exercises. In July, 1869, the Steam Fire Engine was purchased by the Council from Sibley & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. The price paid for the engine was \$5,100, and an addition, \$2,400, was given for brakes, seats, two hose carts and 1,000 feet of rubber hose. The engine was received in Bucyrus, Tuesday September 7, and the next day threw water the following distances: With 1,000 feet of hose and 1½-inch nozzle, 147 feet; with 1,000 feet



Elizabeth Jones

of hose and 1-inch nozzle, 181 feet ; with 100 feet of hose and 1-inch nozzle, 236 feet. The engine weighs 3,600 pounds and will discharge from 400 to 450 gallons of water per minute. The first officers elected for the Steamer Fire Engine Company, were : Foreman, B. F. Lauck ; Engineer, Wilson Stewart ; Assistant Engineer and Fireman, William P. Rowland ; Foreman Hose Company, John Coutts ; Secretary, M. Fulton ; Treasurer, J. G. Birk.

During the fall of 1859, a company was formed, composed of many public-spirited business men of Bucyrus, for the purpose of building and operating the Bucyrus Gas Works. The stockholders met at C. Elliott's office, Tuesday evening, November 22, and elected George Quinby, S. R. Harris, Horace Rowse, J. J. Boeman and J. H. Keller, Trustees, until the works were completed. The Trustees perfected the organization of the company by electing Horace Rowse President ; S. R. Harris, Secretary ; and George Quinby, Treasurer. The building was commenced during the fall of 1859, and completed in 1860, by B. B. McDonald & Co. After many annoying delays, the works were started, and the town was first lighted by gas Tuesday evening, October 23, 1860. The *Bucyrus Journal*, during that year, published the following description of the works : "The buildings are 32x68 feet in size, slate-roofed, and are well and substantially built. The gasometer contains 9,000 cubic feet. There are two benches of retorts, capable of generating 20,000 cubic feet of gas per day, with extra benches to provide against accidents." Saturday evening, November 3, the stockholders elected the following Directors to conduct the business : Horace Rowse, George Quinby, John Keller, John H. Hofman and B. B. McDonald ; Rowse was then re-elected President, and J. H. Hofman, Secretary. The stock was finally purchased by a few members, and Messrs. Quinby and McDonald became owners of the works.

They sold out to Monnett, Frazer & Co., about January 1, 1873, and the establishment is now owned by J. G. Frazer and Rev. T. J. Monnett.

While Bucyrus can scarcely be called a manufacturing city, yet there are several institutions located within its limits that make some pretensions toward manufacturing, and deserve some mention as such. Prominent among these are the Eagle Machine Works. These works have grown out of an establishment of very limited dimensions, which was started here more than twenty-five years ago. At the beginning, the work was done mostly by hand, in a small shop which it occupied, and, as a manufacturing enterprise, amounted to but little. The following, from an article upon the subject of "Manufactories in Bucyrus," published in the *Forum*, of February 10, 1872, does justice to the Eagle Machine Works : "Messrs. Frey & Sheckler, two of the present partners, became workmen in the establishment, remaining in that capacity until 1862, when they bought the concern, the former proprietors changing places with them. In 1867, the entire works were destroyed by fire, but, in 1868, the present firm—which, besides Frey and Sheckler, comprises G. Quinby—was formed, and the works were rebuilt upon a much larger scale, and furnished throughout with the best of machinery and conveniences. The works are of brick, the machine-shop being 75x55 feet, and two stories ; the foundry, 35x50, besides cupola, and a wareroom (frame) nearly 160 feet in length." Since this article was penned, other buildings have been put up, and the works have now altogether six buildings, viz.: Foundry, machine-shops, blacksmith-shops, engine-house, coke and sand house, office and pattern room, etc. Eighteen hands are employed regularly, and engines, horse-powers, saw-mills, brick machines, together with a general foundry business, are some of the kinds of work turned out by the establishment. Of late years, the "Eagle Portable Engine" has been made by these

works. Their brick machines are the best made—capable of making 15,000 brick per day, and are in use all over the country, even as far west as Wyoming and Indian Territories. The firm changed in 1875, Mr. Sheckler retiring; and, in 1877, William Hoover purchased an interest, but Sheckler again became interested, and the firm is now Frey, Sheckler & Hoover. All three of the partners are energetic business men, who believe that what is worth doing, is worth doing well, and the business, under their management, has become a prominent one, and is of a character that reflects credit upon the city and upon themselves.

The Bucyrus Machine Works were started originally by William Burkhart, James Throupe and J. Moulthrop about 1861. In the spring and summer of that year they put up a shop 40x60 feet, two stories high, on East Mansfield street. These works at one time were quite an enterprise and did a large business, but of late years have retrograded somewhat, and at the present time do not amount to much. They commenced work in a little blacksmith shop, and made a few "Excelsior" Machines, when Mr. Burkhart invented the "Bucyrus Machine." The old company continued in operation until the 1st of January, 1869, when its assets were transferred to a stock company, of which B. B. McDonald was Superintendent, and W. T. McDonald, Treasurer, with a capital stock of \$100,000. A portion of the works were destroyed by fire, in May, following this change, resulting in a loss of about \$21,000. They were rebuilt without any unnecessary delay, and comprise at present several excellent buildings; the main building is of brick 200x40 feet, and three stories high; blacksmith-shop 55x30, and foundry 40x60 feet. At one time the works gave employment to a force of near 100 men, and manufactured as high as 700 machines in one year. The larger part of their trade was West, mostly in Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, the people of those sections showing a preference for the Bucyrus

Machine. Some idea of the good to the city, and the magnitude of the works when in the zenith of their glory, may be drawn from the fact that as much as \$25,000 were disbursed to their employes in one year, and in the construction of machines 200 tons of pig metal were used. Preparations were made at one time for the building of railway cars, and a switch was built from the works to the railroad. The company finally began to decline, and eventually passed into the hands of J. M. Bidle. In a few years, it made another assignment, and was then purchased by A. Monnett & Co., who, after operating it for a time, leased it to Stuckey & Diller, who are at present operating it. But the establishment has not been manufacturing the Bucyrus Machine for some time, and is not doing the business it did a few years ago.

The Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Company is destined to become as familiar throughout the country as the Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, and others of that kind now. In 1868, William Franz and Dr. W. Pope commenced the inventing of a knitting machine for both domestic and manufacturing purposes. They succeeded and obtained a patent, and have patented eight improvements since, and bought six others, making fourteen improvements and patents now owned by them, until their machine is almost perfect. The *Forum*, in 1872, said: "In 1870, a company was formed here called the Bucyrus Knitting Machine Company, which commenced operations, but was disbanded in 1871, and the present joint-stock company was formed." This company was composed of Dr. William Pope, Dr. C. Fulton, James Clements, John Franz, Thomas Beer, George Quinby, George Donnenwirth and William Franz. Of this company, George Quinby was President; William Franz, Secretary, and Dr. W. Pope, General Agent. Says the *Forum*: "Last year 1,500 machines were made—the this year the number will reach 2,500; the ice is

really just being broken, and the demand in the future will be enormous. The variety of work it is capable of producing is wonderful, being adapted to all manner of crotcheting—making tidies or afghans, as well as common hosiery. It knits a stocking, heel and toe complete, without taking it off the hooks, in seven minutes, with but little hand finishing required." In 1878, a Hosiery Department was added to the establishment, in which some thirty young ladies are employed constantly. The following are the present officers: Dr. William Pope, President; James Clements, Secretary; William McCutcheon, Treasurer and Book-keeper; John R. Perrot, Foreman, a position he has held since the formation of the present company. The works are doing a good business, and have machines in Germany, England, Japan, and other foreign countries, in addition to the sales in our own country. The *Forum*, in its sketch of this enterprise, from which we have already quoted, draws this fanciful and prophetic picture of its future: "The readers of the *Forum* will have no difficulty in recalling to mind a familiar picture—a pleasant room made doubly pleasant by a genial fire on the hearth. At hand is a corner sacred to 'Grandma,' and here she sits, hour after hour, knitting, knitting, weaving into common-place stockings a thousand pleasant memories of the past or visions of the future—this is her favorite employment. Gaze upon it while you may, reader, for soon grandma's occupation, like Othello's, will be gone. In place of the loved old lady, whose eye is fast growing dim, and whose hands tremble with age, will be seen a younger generation—in place of the bright needles that 'click' and glisten as the stocking is slowly fashioned, will be a little machine labeled 'Franz & Pope's Patent'—the good wife or daughter seats herself, hastily turns a crank for a few minutes, and, presto! here is a complete stocking." Finally the Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Company will find their time fully employed in the fu-

ture, and it is no difficult matter to predict a continuation of the present prosperity of this valuable industry.

The Bucyrus Plow Works was originally established by A. Shunk, Sr., more than twenty years ago. His capital was limited; the business was somewhat of an experiment, and was of small proportions, employing but four men and doing the work all by hand-power. As the years went by, the business was increased, compelling the introduction of steam-power and magnificent buildings, occupying a large space; a wood shop, 30x50 feet, brick, two stories high; smith shop 50x18 feet; grinding room, 25 feet square; lumber room of the same dimensions; engine room 20x20 feet, and foundry 40x60 feet. Persistent energy has worked these changes and improvements. The works have a capacity of 1,000 plows per year, of nine different varieties. The sale of these plows is chiefly in Ohio and the Western States, and so rapidly has their fame spread that every plow is sold before it leaves the shop, and even advance orders can scarcely be filled, the demand for them is so great. In May, 1870, a firm was formed, consisting of A. Shunk, Jr., F. R. and N. T., all brothers. Several changes have taken place, and the firm now is A. Shunk, Sr., alone. He, as we have said, was the originator of the establishment, and still supervises the work. He is a man of genius, makes his patterns himself, and a plow, also, that has no superior in the market.

One of the large and enterprising establishments of Bucyrus is the planing-mill of the Vollrath Brothers. Gottlieb Vollrath came to the town in 1849, and, in 1855, he started a planing-mill under the firm of G. Vollrath & Co., the firm comprising Mr. Vollrath and two sons—Albert and Charles. In 1867, William, another son, bought out his father, and the firm became, as now, Vollrath Brothers, comprising Albert, Charles and William. In 1868, their present brick building was erected, three

stories, 78x45 feet, besides the engine and boiler room, which is also of brick, and is 19x54 feet. In its arrangement, a view was had to convenience, the best possible machinery was obtained, and every preparation made for conducting business upon a large scale. Now, an average of from fifteen to twenty men is employed, and large quantities of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc., and also a general planing-mill business is done. In addition to this, a large business is carried on in dressed and undressed lumber, their yards and mill occupying over an acre of ground. All of the brothers are practical business men, and pay strict attention to the business.

The Bucyrus Flouring Mill Company is also an enterprise of the Vollrath Brothers. In 1870, they fitted up a part of their planing-mill building, and commenced this line of business. In 1872, it was bought by F. A. Vollrath, a brother to those engaged in the planing-mill, who has run it ever since. It is provided with three runs of buhrs—two for wheat and one for corn. It is supplied with a separate engine from that of the planing-mill, and is a first-class institution in every respect. Mr. Vollrath is well known in town and county, and his pleasant face is familiar to all.

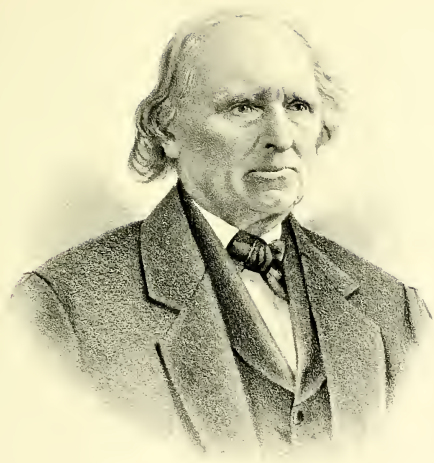
The Buckeye State Wood Works was established in 1866, by A. M. Jones & Company. Their line of manufacturing is confined principally to the making of spokes, hubs and bent work. The grounds embrace an area of an acre and a half, the buildings being—main workshop, 100x40 feet; engine-room, 50x20 feet; warehouses, 22x156 and 18x40 feet. The original members of firm were A. M. Jones, W. C. Lennert, Lyman Parcher and John Jones. Nicholas Reel was afterward admitted, and, shortly after, John Jones and Lyman Parcher sold out to the other three partners, and the firm is still A. M. Jones & Co. The business has proved a success, and gives employment to a large number of hands continually,

the average being about thirty, requiring an annual disbursement of over \$30,000 for wages and other expenses. The business was at first an experiment, but, under careful management, has grown voluminous, and is one of the most important manufacturing interests of the town.

The Donnenwirth Brewery ranks among the large manufacturing establishments of Bucyrus. It was originally established in 1858, by Henry Anthony. In the following spring G. Donnenwirth, Jr., became a partner, and in the fall the firm became G. Donnenwirth & Son, his father taking an interest in the business with him. A large business is done in manufacturing "der lager," consuming yearly thousands of pounds of hops and thousands of bushels of barley in the manufacture of this drink that does not inebriate. We have the word of a good old German, who said, when asked if lager would make a man drunk, that he had often drank as many as sixty or seventy glasses a day without becoming intoxicated, but if a man was to make a hog of himself, he didn't know what the effect might be. We don't either.

The Sandusky Valley Mills were built in 1860, by S. A. Bowers and J. W. Delancy near the site of the Deardorff steam saw-mill. In 1861, Mr. Delancy retired, and Bowers continued in the business until 1872, when he sold out to C. T. Miller. Mr. Miller failed shortly after, when Mr. Bowers took them back, and lately Mr. Delancy has again taken an interest in them, and the old firm of Bowers & Delancy are now operating them. Their building is 40x50 feet and three stories high, containing three run of buhrs and ample steam-power, furnished by two engines. These mills are doing a good business and are justly celebrated for the excellence of their flour.

Keller, Stoll & Co., erected a planing-mill in 1859. Subsequently it changed to the management of Stoll & Bro., and in 1869, the firm of Stoll, Bro. & Co., was formed. The mill is a large one; the main building is 70x40 feet, with



Adam Shunk



an engine room 40x18 feet, and the entire establishment is supplied with the best of machinery. A large number of men are employed, and an extensive business is done in sash, doors, blinds, etc., also in lumber of all kinds. R. C. Roer is now a member of the firm, and is one of the energetic business men of Bucyrus. Their market is both at home and abroad, and, whenever good work is required, there is a demand for their goods, and their trade is increasing.

The Smutter Factory of M. Deal is one of the important industries of Bucyrus. Mr. Deal began the manufacture of these machines in 1868, then known as the California Smutter. It is a machine for taking smut out of wheat, and is of incalculable value to wheat growers and dealers. Mr. D. has added six new improvements to the machine since he commenced the business, and now manufactures thirty-six different styles of machines for cleaning wheat. His present factory, which is in one of the most pretentious buildings in the town, employs some twenty-five men the year round, and has a capacity for putting up 500 machines per year. There are now over six hundred local agencies in the United States, Canada, South America and England, and from \$60,000 to \$75,000 worth of machines are shipped annually.

The Main Street Mills were established by Zeigler, Gross & Co., and in October, 1871, the firm of F. & J. Gross was formed, succeeding the old one, and in the following May, they built the present mills. The building is of brick, 48x50 feet, two stories besides basement, and engine-room. It had originally three run of buhrs and a capacity for manufacturing more than fifty barrels of flour every twelve hours. In 1876, Mr. Zeigler returned to Bucyrus, after an absence of some years, and became the proprietor of these mills, which he has operated successfully ever since. He has made some improvements; has added another run of buhrs, and is doing a fine custom and

merchant business. Mr. Zeigler has about twenty-seven years' experience in milling, and perfectly understands it in all of its details.

An enterprise of some considerable interest to the town of Bucyrus is the shops of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, which are now in the course of building here. The shops and buildings comprise a roundhouse, designed for forty stalls, of which ten are to be completed for immediate use; a machine and smith shop, 150x70 feet; an engine and boiler house, 50x36 feet; car shops, 100x70 feet, and an office and storeroom, 40x30 feet. All of these are being now built, and are of brick upon stone foundations, and are to be surmounted by a self-supporting metal roof. Some of the contractors in this work are as follows: The Union Planing Mills have a contract to furnish the door and window frames, flooring, etc.; the Eagle Machine Works supplies the cast-iron work, and Stuckey & Diller the wrought-iron work. The local contractor, J. G. Frayer, under whose eye the work is being done, is pushing it rapidly forward, and is a contractor of great experience. These shops will be of great benefit to Bucyrus, and make it quite a railroad town. It is estimated that not less than one million of brick will be used, and that the cost of buildings and machinery will not be far from \$100,000 at completion, and will continually increase in value as improvements are made and new machinery added.

E. Blair's establishment should be mentioned among the manufacturing industries of Bucyrus. The most important article of his manufacture is "swine jewelry," as it is facetiously termed, though other articles are, and have been for some time, made extensively by him. His wire work is well known. But in his "swine jewelry" he has a large trade. It consists of a ring, or something of that sort, which, when placed in a pig's "snout," effectually stops him from following his legitimate

calling—roofing. Mr. Blair manufactures these useful articles extensively, and has a large sale for them.

The first secret society organized in the village of Bucyrus on a permanent basis was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The *People's Forum*, published September 20, 1845, contains the following advertisement:

I. O. O. F.

The installation of La Salle Lodge will take place in Bucyrus Monday evening, September 22, 1845.

La Salle Lodge, after continuing for nearly ten years, surrendered their charter October 2, 1854, but, in about eighteen months, the charter was restored on February 26, 1856. The names of the members on the restored charter are Franklin Adams, W. R. S. Clark, William M. Scroggs, Benjamin Failor, C. W. Butterfield, Hiram Fenner and J. E. Zook. La Salle Lodge, No. 51, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is in a better financial condition than any other secret society in Bucyrus.

A short time after the first permanent secret society had been organized in Bucyrus by the Odd Fellows, gentlemen who were members of the Masonic fraternity were prevailed upon to establish a lodge of their order in the village. Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, of Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered October 20, 1846, with the following members: Col. Zalmon Rowse, Hibbard P. Ward (Pastor M. E. Church), Joseph E. Jewett, Benjamin Warner, Madison W. Welsh, Amos L. Westover, John Caldwell and Jonas Stough. These charter members are all dead. Those of the first officers elected were: First Master, Joseph E. Jewett; first Senior Warden, Amos L. Westover; first Junior Warden, Benjamin Warner. The early records of this society are all lost, and it is impossible to obtain any satisfactory information in regard to the other first officers. Some forty persons are at the present time connected with this lodge, the officers of which are as

follows: Worshipful Master, Henry Stuckey; Senior Warden, Dr. W. B. Carson; Junior Warden, C. D. Ward; Treasurer, William Vollrath; Secretary, Lewis Stremmel; Senior Deacon, Dr. M. C. Cuykendall; Junior Deacon, A. W. Diller; Tiler, Jacob Haller.

Crawford Lodge, No. 443, of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized May 4, 1870, with the following charter members: Robert Lee, George F. Seiser, John A. Schaber, George Donnenwirth, Jr., Samuel Hoyt, William Frantz, George C. Gornly, A. J. High and Joseph A. Shepard. The officers of Crawford Lodge at the present time are: Wilson Stewart, P. M.; R. Lee, W. M.; A. J. High, S. W.; John Schaber, J. W.; George Donnenwirth, Jr., Treasurer; William McCutchen, Secretary; George Didie, S. D.; Charles Muntz, J. D.; Frank Donnenwirth, Steward; Stephen Brymier, Tiler.

Ivanhoe Chapter, No. 117, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted January 13, 1869, at the Bucyrus lodge-room, by Charles C. Keifer, Grand High Priest, with the following charter members and officers: E. B. Finley, H. P.; Cochran Fulton, K.; E. R. Kearsley, S.; Samuel Hoyt, C. H.; George McNeal, G. M. 1st V.; William Vollrath, G. M. 2d V.; Moses Emrich, G. M. 3d V.; J. R. Clymer, S.; D. F. Welsh, G.; John A. Schaber, R. A. C.; James Armstrong, P. S., and Joshua Crouse. About thirty-five persons are connected with Ivanhoe Chapter at the present time, and the following persons are officers: Wilson Stewart, H. P.; M. C. Cuykendall, K.; C. D. Ward, S.; William Frantz, C. H.; Henry Stuckey, P. S.; John Schaber, R. A. C.; George W. Didie, G. M. 3d V.; William Vollrath, G. M. 2d V.; Nathaniel Steen, G. M. 1st V.; J. H. Robinson, Secretary; F. A. Vollrath, Treasurer; C. Muntz, Guard.

Bucyrus Council, No. 57, Royal and Select Masons, was organized February 10, 1870, at the Bucyrus lodge-room, at which time the following officers were installed: Samuel Hoyt,

Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; Cochran Fulton, First Deputy Grand Master; John A. Schaber, First P. C. W.; A. J. High, Recorder; George F. Seiser, Captain of the Guard; Joseph Goldsmith, Sentinel, and E. B. Finley, Treasurer. These gentlemen, with E. R. Kearsley and William M. Scroggs, were the charter members of Bueyrus Council. The officers of this lodge at the present time are Cochran Fulton, T. I. G. M.; John A. Schaber, Deputy I. G. M.; Dr. Stensil, P. C. W.; A. J. High, Captain of the Guard; F. A. Vollrath, Recorder; George Donnenwirth, Jr., Treasurer; C. D. Ward, C. of Council; H. Anthony, Warden; J. G. Ott, Sentinel.

Demas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, was instituted on Tuesday afternoon and evening, September 11, 1877, by Leroy S. Dungan, of London, Ohio., Grand Chancellor of the State, with the following twenty-four charter members: Walter B. Ritchie, J. H. Robinson, Fred. M. Swingley, William Frantz, O. E. Gravelle, Henry J. Deal, F. A. Vollrath, J. B. Kreider, Frank L. Plants, Jacob Haller, Jacob Broese, Theoren A. Rowse, Frank P. Kaler, Allen Campbell, G. K. Zeigler, Peter Weller, Ferdinand Weichold, Moses Emrich, E. M. Moore, William Trounstone, N. K. Zeigler, G. W. Harris, C. H. Shonert and Jefferson Didie. The first officers elected for Demas Lodge were J. H. Robinson, P. C.; F. M. Swingley, C. C.; William Frantz, V. C.; O. E. Gravelle, P.; H. J. Deal, K. R. S.; F. A. Vollrath, M. F.; Frank L. Plants, M. A.; Jacob Haller, I. G.; Jacob Broese, O. G.; F. M. Swingley and William Frantz, Trustees; E. M. Moore, Clerk. This lodge held their meetings in the third story of the Bowman Block for about one year, and then removed to their present quarters in the Miller Block. The society is in good financial condition.

Section No. 119, Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in Castle Hall of Demas Lodge, March 6, 1878, with the follow-

ing sixteen charter members: David Price, Moses Emrich, Allen Campbell, Garrett K. Zeigler, William Frantz, F. A. Vollrath, Frank P. Kaler, Fernand Weichold, Lee Rothschild, Joseph Boure, Charles C. Scott, O. E. Gravelle, W. B. Ritchie, Theoren A. Rowse, J. H. Robinson and H. J. Deal. The following is a list of the first officers elected: William Frantz, President; J. H. Robinson, Vice President; Allen Campbell, Secretary and Treasurer; O. E. Gravelle, Chaplain; H. J. Deal, Sentinel; Charles C. Scott, Guard; Frank P. Kaler, Guide. The object of this lodge is to provide financial assistance to the heirs of deceased members; the amount of the insurance policy is \$2,000. Frank L. Plants, who died Tuesday, February 18, 1879, is the only member of the lodge removed by death since it was organized.

Howard Lodge, No. 109, of the Knights of Honor, was organized May 3, 1875, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., in Birk's Block, with the following charter members: William Reid, C. W. Fisher, E. P. Penfield, M. Emrich, J. M. Black, W. H. Drought, Allen Campbell, L. C. Caldwell, George Lauck, William Boure, W. B. Bennett, George Caswell, Jacob Deardorff, D. E. Fisher, H. H. Moderwell and S. D. Welsh. The first officers were C. W. Fisher, Dictator; William M. Reid, Past Dictator; M. Emrich, Vice Dictator; E. P. Penfield, Assistant Dictator; J. M. Black, Guide; George A. Lauck, Reporter; Allen Campbell, Treasurer; L. C. Caldwell, Sentinel; Jacob Deardorff, D. E. Fisher and H. H. Moderwell, Trustees. This lodge held their meetings for two years in the third story of the Bowman Block, and, in May, 1877, they removed to their present quarters, in the third story of Fisher's Block. The object of the Knights of Honor is to provide financial assistance to the families of deceased members, and \$2,000 is the amount of the insurance policy. Ninety-four persons are at present connected with Howard Lodge, and, since it was organized, three members have died, viz.: A. C.

Monnett, April 17, 1879; C. W. Timanus, May 8, 1879; Joseph Goodwin, May 3, 1880.

Crawford Council, No. 15, of the Royal Arcanum, was instituted September 12, 1877, at the lodge-room of the Knights of Honor, by Deputy Supreme Regent P. L. Teeple, with the following charter members: C. D. Ward, John A. Schaber, A. G. Rosino, G. W. Myers, S. B. Mills, William Vollrath, Nicholas Reehl, J. F. Fitzsimmons, G. W. Stewart, W. H. Drought, Charles Roehr, L. E. Jones, E. P. Penfield, J. H. Sherrard, S. D. Welsh, Charles Vollrath, W. M. Reid, W. B. Bennett, George A. Lauck, H. F. Harris, H. H. Moderwell and P. Bessinger. The first officers were E. P. Penfield, Regent; W. M. Reid, Past Regent; G. A. Lauck, Vice Regent; J. H. Sherrard, Orator; H. F. Harris, Secretary; John A. Schaber, Collector; S. D. Welsh, Chaplain; S. B. Mills, Guide; P. Bessinger, Warden; A. G. Rosino, Sentry; C. Vollrath, Treasurer; William Vollrath, L. E. Jones and George A. Lauck, Trustees. The meetings of the Crawford Council are held every Friday evening, in the third story of Fisher & Bros.' Block, which story this society occupies jointly with the Knights of Honor. Three thousand dollars are paid to the families of deceased members. Fifty-two persons are at present connected with this lodge, which has lost but one member by death since it was organized, and this member—Quincey A. Rowse, who died February 17, 1878—was the second from the lodges of the Royal Arcanum in Ohio to be removed by death.

The German Aid Association (*Deutsche Unterstutzungs Gesellschaft*) was organized March 23, 1874, at Mader's Hall, with 120 members. At the second meeting, held March 25, the following officers were chosen: John Schaber, President; F. A. Vollrath, Vice President; Charles F. Welp, Secretary; F. Weichold, Assistant Secretary; George Donnenwirth, Jr., Treasurer; George Mader, David Sheeley and Charles Metzger, Trustees. The object of this

association is to provide financial assistance to its members in time of need. Three dollars each week is paid during sickness, and, upon the death of a member, his family receives \$10 from the society funds and \$1 from each member of the order. The initiation fee is \$4, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five; \$5, from thirty-five to forty-five; \$6, from forty-five to fifty; \$7, from fifty to fifty-five. The quarterly dues are 75 cents from each member. This association was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, July 14, 1874, with the following officers: John Schaber, President; F. A. Vollrath, Vice President; Ferdinand Weichold, Secretary; George Donnenwirth, Jr., Treasurer; J. G. Mader, H. Faerber and George Donnenwirth, Trustees. The first loss by death was Robert Wagner, who died in May, 1875. At the present time, eighty-five of the industrious citizens of Bucyrus and vicinity are members of the *Gesellschaft*.

During the past sixty years, many attempts have been made to establish other orders in Bucyrus for various purposes. Possibly the first society of any kind started in the village was the True American Society, of which order many prominent citizens of the place were members. The objects of this organization are now unknown, but the members signed the following agreement: "We, whose names are undersigned, having conferred together upon the objects proposed and designed by the True American Society, and believing the same to be of great importance, and worthy the aid and support of every true American citizen, we have resolved, and do resolve, ourselves into a branch of said society, to meet monthly, in the town of Bucyrus, on the Saturday next before every full moon in the year, and have therefore hereto subscribed our names, in presence of each other. First signed at Bucyrus, July 31, 1823." The objects of this order may have been similar to those of the American, or "Know-Nothing," societies, which wielded considerable political

power some three decades afterward. Among those who signed the agreement and became True Americans were Samuel Norton, Lewis Stevinson, Amoz Clark, David Beadle, Ishi Norton and others. The secret society which created the greatest furor of any organized in the history of the town, was Lopez Lodge, No. 85, of the Independent Order of Sons of Malta, which was formed about July 1, 1859. The *Forum*, of July 16, 1859, said: "A division of the Sons of Malta was organized the other night in this place. Quite a number of our most respectable citizens became members. The order is spreading rapidly." Mathias Buchman was chosen Secretary, and it is reported many poor

families received liberal donations during the short time this order flourished in the town. The Sons held a grand midnight parade at Bucyrus on the night of October 13, 1859, which was attended by many members of the order from neighboring towns.

In preparing the history of an important and active community which has existed for sixty years, of a prescribed length, very many events are necessarily omitted which should have received some notice. If, in perusing this brief sketch of Bucyrus, the reader has failed to find some mention of an event which he considers should have been written up, it is to be hoped he will deal charitably with the history.

CHAPTER X.*

CITY OF BUCYRUS—ITS RELIGIOUS HISTORY—THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES—SUNDAY SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL—PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS—THE UNION SCHOOLHOUSE.

THE first ministers of the Gospel who visited the pioneer settlements in the vicinity of Bucyrus for the purpose of organizing the religious element, were missionaries sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is probable that the first person to preach the word of God at what is now Bucyrus was a Rev. Mr. Bacon, who visited the place several times during the year 1821, and conducted religious services at the houses of various settlers. It is doubtful if he traveled a circuit regularly organized by the denomination to which he belonged, but, as a missionary, visited in a roving manner many neighborhoods. His appointments were about once every four weeks, but were very irregularly filled. The early Methodists of Bucyrus, when first organized as a station, were attached to the Scioto Circuit. Rev. Jacob Hooper, who was appointed to take charge of this work by the M. E. Conference in the fall of 1821, preached occasionally at Bucyrus. His circuit

was about seven hundred miles around, and services were held at each place about once every eight weeks by the regular minister in charge. Stephen D. Rowse states that, in after years, Rev. Hooper told him that he preached the first sermon ever delivered in Bucyrus under a big oak-tree which stood near the present railroad depot. This minister was undoubtedly assisted by others, and it is likely the settlers had religious services more frequently than once every two months. Rev. Hooper was succeeded on the circuit in the fall of 1822 by the Rev. Thomas McCleary. The next year, the M. E. Conference marked out another smaller district for itinerant preachers to travel over, in order to give other new settlements regular circuit preaching. Revs. Thomas McCleary and James Roe traveled this new circuit, and these men were assisted at times by Rev. William Blowers, of Liberty Township. (Revs. John O. and William Blowers were the first licentiates of the M. E. Church in Craw-

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ford County.) The labors of these early circuit riders were almost herculean. Mansfield, Plymouth, Bucyrus, Marion and Delaware were points of their district, with numerous intermediate appointments, all to be visited by each preacher once in four weeks, occupying nearly every day of the time to make preaching regular once in two weeks at every appointment on the circuit. At that early day, there were scarcely any bridges over streams. Some of the way no roads, only Indian trails to follow, and oftentimes the sun, moon and stars, or a pocket compass, were the only guides through the pathless forest. But the unselfish labors of these early circuit riders were fully appreciated by the sturdy pioneers, among whom universal friendship and unbounded hospitality prevailed. When the weather was fine, the ministers preached in the woods; but, if otherwise, the services were conducted at the log cabins or schoolhouses. The old brick schoolhouse, erected about 1826, was used for many years as a meeting-house by the M. E. Church. Occasionally an unfinished building answered the same purpose. About 1830, a large revival meeting was held in what is now the Sims House, which building was then in the process of erection. The early Bucyrus Church held several very interesting camp-meetings in the large barn of Samuel Shaffner, who resided where Daniel Boyer lives at the present time. The first M. E. Church in Bucyrus was erected about 1832. This was the first building dedicated to the worship of God in the village. In those early days of the M. E. Church in Crawford County, the "quarterly conference and love feast" created a much greater impression upon the community than at the present time. The members anticipated these meetings for weeks, and great preparations were made in order to provide food and lodging for those who attended from a distance. Some families, who possessed sufficient accommodations, would entertain on these occasional sev-

eral dozen guests. It is reported that at times the crowd was so large that tickets were issued on the occasion of love feast, and a doorkeeper appointed for the house of the Lord. These tickets were given to the various Class-Leaders, and by them distributed to church members. This system was necessary in order that those who desired to attend for their spiritual edification could gain admission to the church, and not be crowded out by some of the impious multitude who only assembled out of curiosity. This ticket system also served to keep out the ungodly who came occasionally to have fun by creating a disturbance. For many years, the Bucyrus Church was a station on the Delaware Circuit, and the various congregations contributed to build a parsonage at that place. About the year 1832, the circuit was changed, and funds were then raised for a parsonage at Marion. After 1840, the Bucyrus Circuit was formed, and the parsonage built about 1841. Every fall, the Conference appointed two ministers to supply the stations on each circuit with regular religious services. These men were called senior and junior preachers, and generally the one who served in the latter capacity was appointed to the same circuit the next year as senior preacher, with some new man under him, but this was not always the case. The Methodists of Bucyrus were supplied with regular preaching by this system until September, 1855, when the Conference made the congregation a special station. Some difficulty then arose in regard to whether the parsonage was the property of the Bucyrus Methodists or of the other congregations who had also contributed to erect it. The appointments for the circuits of which Bucyrus and Delaware formed two stations for many years were as follows: 1821, Jacob Hooper; 1822, Thomas McCleary; 1823, Thomas McCleary and James Roe; 1824, Jacob Dixon; 1825, James Gilruth; 1826, Abner Goff; 1827, James Gilruth and Cyrus Car-

penyer; 1828, James Gilruth and William Runnels; 1829, David Lewis and Samuel P. Shaw; 1830, Samnel P. Shaw and Alfred M. Lorain; 1831, Alfred M. Lorain and David Cadwallader. These ministers commenced their labors in each of the years above mentioned about September 1. During this period, the following ministers were Presiding Elders: 1821 and 1822, Jacob Young, of the Scioto District; 1825 to 1828, James McMahon, of the Sandusky District; 1828 to 1831, Russell Bigelow and Greenberry R. Jones, of the Portland District. Among the ministers who preached regularly to the Bucyrus churches from 1832 to 1854 were the following persons: David Cadwallader, Zephaniah Bell, Erastus Felton, Harvey Camp, John Kinnear, James Wilson, Adam Poe (son of the great Indian fighter), Thomas Thompson, Samuel P. Shaw, Peter Sharp, — Conoway, Oren Mitchell, — Hazzard, Hibbard P. Ward, George W. Breckenridge, Samuel B. Giberson, Liberty Prentice, Henry Warner, Hobert Dubois and others; 1849, David Gray, Gabriel Williams and Jesse Durbin; 1850, David Gray and assistant; 1851, N. Taylor and M. K. Hard; 1852, Stephen Fant and assistant; 1853, Stephen Fant and George Moore; 1854, O. Burgess and E. B. Morrison. Since Bucyrus was made a special station, the following appointments have been made by the Conference, the pastorate commencing after the regular annual session in September: 1855, Uri Richards; 1856, H. S. Bradley; 1858, Dr. H. M. Shaffer; 1860, Dr. L. B. Gurley; 1861, O. Kennedy; 1862, Isaac Newton; 1865, A. Harmount; 1867, Gershon Lease; 1869, D. D. T. Mattison; 1871, G. W. Ball; 1874, Dr. A. Nelson; 1877, J. J. Henry (died in March, 1878, and J. H. Barron sent as a supply); 1878, O. Badgley. The want of space forbids a more extended reference to the many ministers who, during the past sixty years, have preached to the Bucyrus charge. Not a few of these were eminent for their

piety, and during their lives exerted much influence in shaping the destiny of the early M. E. Church. It is, however, no disparagement to the rest to briefly tell of one who labored with the church in later years, and, just as he commenced to bring rich harvests to his Master's feet, was called to his reward. Joseph J. Henry was born at Ironton, Ohio, January 9, 1853. He was converted in his eighth year, and, July 11, 1871, licensed to preach the Gospel by the North Indiana Conference. Desiring to qualify himself for the work, he entered the college at Delaware. Before he had completed the course, he was induced to take charge of the Olive Green Circuit, and, in his twentieth year, commenced his short but eventful ministerial course. God blessed his labors, and the membership of both congregations was doubled the first year. He was returned, and the conversions were more numerous than before. In 1874, he was appointed to take charge of the M. E. Church at Cardington, where in three years large revival meetings were conducted by him, which yielded rich harvests of Christians hopefully converted. In the fall of 1877, he was appointed as the successor of Dr. Nelson in the work at Bucyrus. A large revival meeting was held, lasting from January 6 to February 17, 1878, which was blessed by the Spirit. Over two hundred conversions were reported, and one hundred and eighty-three of these admitted to the church. After remaining at the church until 10 o'clock, Rev. Henry would frequently go home and study until past midnight in the preparation of sermons for the next day and evening. The intense mental exertion consequent upon this series of protracted meetings brought on brain fever, and, after suffering for some two or three weeks, he died March 16, 1878. The M. E. congregation of Bucyrus continued to worship in their first brick church until the year 1851, when the present edifice was erected on the same site. It was dedicat-

ed Wednesday, October 29, 1851. Elder Poe preached the dedication discourse. In December, 1871, the building was repainted, refitted and improved under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Ball, at a cost of \$2,000. The organ was purchased of the Congregational Church about the year 1865. The M. E. Sunday school was established about the year 1834. Among those who have been Superintendent of it during the past quarter-century are Martin Deal, B. B. McVey, W. C. Lemert, G. W. Myers, James Lewis and H. E. Kratz. Of these gentlemen, Mr. Deal has had charge for some fifteen years at different times. Services have been conducted once each week for the Bucyrus congregation since the year 1832.

The First Presbyterian Church of Bucyrus was the second congregation to be established in the place on a permanent basis. It is impossible to give, at this late date, anything like an accurate account of its early history, as all the records of the church, previous to the year 1838, have been lost. Rev. Silas Johnston, one of the former Pastors, in writing a sketch of the church about the year 1857, says: "We can only glean a little information from the few surviving fathers and mothers who were here before the organization of the church. When the community was first settled, there were among the pioneers a few scattered Presbyterian families, who loved the church of their fathers, and looked and longed for some one to break unto them the Bread of Life. When the solemn Sabbath came, they were ready to sit down and sigh for the ordinances of the sanctuary, which they had left behind in the land of their fathers, and these sighs and prayers that God would plant a vine in the wilderness, where their lot was cast, were not in vain. Occasionally, a minister of their faith came among them, and preached in some grove or private house. Probably, the Rev. Shab Jenks was the first Presbyterian minister who conducted religious services at Bucyrus. Rev. Robert Lee, father of Judge

Robert Lee, of Bucyrus, was the first stated minister, and it is probable that he preached here by the appointment of the Home Missionary Society, and, in an informal way, organized a church. The Columbus Presbytery, whose jurisdiction extended over this section, were not satisfied with the manner of proceeding, and, probably by their advice, in the spring of 1833, a petition was presented their Presbytery asking for the organization of a church. This petition, which was signed by thirty-four persons, was granted, and a committee, consisting of Revs. Shab Jenks and E. Washburn, was appointed to visit Bucyrus for this purpose. These gentlemen met the petitioners during the summer of 1833, and the church was organized for the second time. They reported to Columbus Presbytery at the next fall meeting, and the Bucyrus Church was enrolled. It is impossible to learn how many of the thirty-three petitioners were actual members when the church was first organized; but only four are now living, viz., Mrs. John Moderswell, of Geneseo, Ill.; John Forbes and wife, near Springfield, Mo., and Mrs. Andrew Kerr, near Bucyrus. Like most newly organized churches in pioneer settlements, this congregation was for several years destitute of a church edifice. When the weather was pleasant, services were held in the grove under the broad canopy of heaven; at other times, the meeting would be held in some private house. Afterward, the church worshiped in the brick schoolhouse, which stood on the lot now occupied by the Monnett House. and, after the completion of the court house, this church, in common with other denominations, occupied it as a place of worship, and continued to do so until the erection of their first church edifice, which was built in 1839. In the *Bucyrus Republican*, of May 22, 1839, J. H. Douglas, John Anderson, John Forbes, Josiah Scott and J. A. Gormly advertise that sealed proposals will be received until June 1, for building a frame meeting-house 36x40 feet in dimensions.

A number of ministers labored with this church during the early history of the congregation, both before and after its organization, but at what time, and how long each one was here, is not now known. Rev. William Matthews preached to the congregation for some time, and Rev. Robert Lee was a stated supply for several years. Rev. Henry Van Deman labored with the congregation a short time, and also Rev. Erastus Cratta. Rev. James Boggs began to preach to the charge a short time previous to the unhappy division of 1837, and, as he sided with the new-school party, he soon left for another field, as a large majority of the Bucyrus congregation belonged to the old-school branch of the church.

May 4, 1839, the congregation invited Rev. William Hutchinson to labor among them, and a formal call was extended to him on July 3. He was ordained and installed as the first regular Pastor of the church, September 4, 1839, and for many years faithfully labored to build up the charge. Success crowned his efforts, and some were received into the church at almost every communion season. He had the warmest affections of his congregation; was highly esteemed by the whole community, and had every prospect of a long settlement in this field; but he was suddenly attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which disabled him from preaching. He resigned the charge during the summer or fall of 1848, and removed to the mountain regions of Tennessee, where he remained until May, 1859, when he returned to Crawford County with his family. Mr. Hutchinson died February 1, 1860, aged fifty-seven, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. In 1849, the church engaged Rev. George S. Inglis to preach as a stated supply, and after eighteen months, Rev. Robert C. Colmory occupied the pulpit for three or four months. Then the pulpit was vacant for nearly two years. April 1, 1852, an invitation was extended to Rev. Silas Johnston, and soon afterward a formal call

was tendered him, and he was installed by the Presbytery of Marion, September 8. Mr. Johnston continued his labors successfully for nearly six years, but, toward the close of that period, difficulties and division of feeling arose in the church, concerning the choir, instrumental music, and other matters. Feeling his influence crippled by such a state of affairs, he asked the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation, which was done, with reluctance, September 16, 1857. During his pastorate he preached and lectured 1,006 times. In April, 1858, a call was extended to Rev. George Graham, who remained until his health failed, and, in the fall of 1860, he resigned. Early in the spring of 1861, Rev. John J. Walcott was called to the pastorate, and installed May 8. He remained until October 12, 1862, and when he left, the church was without a regular Pastor until April 11, 1864, when Rev. Alexander S. Milholland received a call. After remaining two years, Mr. Milholland resigned, and the church was supplied with preaching by numerous applicants for the pastorate, until January, 1867, when a unanimous call was extended to Rev. John H. Sherrard, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sherrard was installed April 19, 1867, and remained with the church for over eleven years, until August 4, 1878. Numerous candidates were invited during the next six months, and, January 19, 1879, Rev. J. T. Pollock preached his first sermon to the congregation as a stated supply for one year, and, since then, has continued with the congregation. It is not certain who were elected and ordained Elders of the church at its organization; but it is believed that they were Messrs. Robert Walker, William V. Marquis and James McCurdy. These three persons and Messrs. George Welsh, Aaron Carey and Samuel Andrews were members of the session previous to 1838, but the exact date of their ordination is not known. December 25, 1838, Messrs. John Dobbins, James Todd, John A. Gormly and William Robinson were

elected Ruling Elders, and the two former ordained by Rev. William D. Smith on February 1, 1839. At the same time all four were inducted into office, Messrs. Gormly and Robinson having been ordained in another field. As time rolled on, these pillars of the church were, one after another, taken away by death and removal, and, in 1844, the vacancy in the session was filled by the election of Josiah Scott and Nelson Thecker, who were ordained and installed on January 15, 1844, by Rev. William Hutchinson. Mr. Scott was elected three different times to this office before he finally accepted. On November 7, 1852, Dr. Cochran Fulton was chosen and ordained, but Dr. Willis Merriman, who was elected at the same time, would not serve. Messrs. Andrew Kerr and John P. Black were added to the session July 7, 1854, and then, for nearly fourteen years, no additional elections were held for this purpose. Alexander Caldwell and William H. Drought were chosen in February, 1868, and ordained soon afterward. After another decade had passed away, the session became reduced by death and other causes, and July 7, 1878, the congregation elected Messrs. Andrew Walker, William M. Reid and James B. Gormly, to fill the vacancy. These gentlemen were ordained by Rev. J. H. Sherrard, July 28. The Session at the present time is composed of the following persons: Messrs. Black, Caldwell, Drought, Walker, Reid and Gormly. It is not known what the numerical strength of the church was during its early history; but it increased gradually, year after year, until the troubles and division of 1837 and 1838 rent it asunder. When Rev. William Hutchinson resigned, in 1848, there were over one hundred members, but the congregation quarreled in choosing his successor, and the bad feeling in the church had reduced their number to eighty-two by April, 1852—the date Rev. Silas Johnston commenced his labors. During the next five and one-half years, he received into the church

seventy persons on examination and forty-nine by certificate; the loss by death and removal being sixty-nine. When Mr. Johnson resigned, in October, 1857, the membership was 132, and during the next ten years this number was increased to 165. During Mr. Sherrard's pastorate of eleven years, 240 were received into the church, and the loss by death and removals was 175, leaving a membership on August 1, 1878, of 230. The church continued to worship in their first edifice until 1860, when it was sold to the Roman Catholic congregation, who removed it to their lot on Mary street. The Presbyterian then, in 1860, erected a fine brick edifice, 72x44feet, which cost about \$9,000, and was dedicated May 26, 1861. This was frescoed, repainted and carpeted in the summer of 1873, and the building is now as chaste and attractive as it is commodious and comfortable. The Presbyterian Sunday school was organized in 1835. W. M. Reid has been Superintendent of the school during the past sixteen years.

The Evangelical Lutherans residing in the village of Bucyrus and surrounding country were organized into a congregation some time during the year 1829, by Rev. David Shuh, at the old brick schoolhouse. This minister, the first Pastor, had received a call from those who proposed establishing a Lutheran Church, and many of these persons had belonged to what was known in Pennsylvania as the German Lutheran Church. Samuel Myers, of Nevada, Ohio, is the only person now living who took an active part in organizing this congregation. Mr. Shuh continued as Pastor for two years, and after his departure, in 1831, Rev. John Stough, of Liberty Township, was prevailed upon to hold services. Father Stough was at this time seventy years of age, and as he was anxious to retire from active service, the English-speaking portion of the congregation met December 1, 1832, and extended a call to Rev. F. I. Ruth, of Ashland. Previous to this, all services were conducted in the German language, except an

occasional sermon in English by Mr. Stough. Rev. Ruth came at stated times, from Ashland, and preached to his charge, and in the spring of 1835, removed to Bucyrus. The first record of a Church Council being elected, was in January, 1833, when the following members were chosen: Elders, Abram Mayer and George Schroll. Deacons, Nicholas Failor and Abram Schroll. Trustees, Adam Bair and Nicholas Cronebaugh. At the next church election, held May, 1835, four Elders, four Deacons and three Trustees were chosen, and shortly after this the church met with a severe loss by the death of George and Daniel Schroll, two members of the council, who died with the cholera. July 12, 1835, the congregation convened, and, after showing due respect to the departed brothers, elected John Bremen and Daniel Savage to fill the vacancy. From the time the church was organized, until 1835, services were held in the brick schoolhouse, and then the congregation removed to the court house, which they occupied until their first church building was erected. The latter part of 1835, or early in 1836, the trustees purchased from Adam Mayer, for \$400, the corner lot now occupied by the residence and office of Franklin Adams. After perfecting all the necessary arrangements, the cornerstone of the first Lutheran Church in Crawford County was laid August 20, 1836, in the presence of what was then called a large concourse of people. The walls of the building were finished, and the roof put on before winter, but the church was not completed and occupied until the fall of 1837, or the spring of 1838. At this time, the congregation was composed of two parts, German and English, each being represented in the Church Council; together they numbered, in 1838, eighty-one communicants. Rev. Stough held services occasionally in German, and Mr. Ruth was the regular Pastor, who continued to preach for the English portion until he resigned in 1852, having watched over the spiritual interests of this charge for twenty

years. Father Ruth is still living in Galion. Rev. A. R. Howbert was his successor, and he remained until about April 1, 1856. Rev. J. Crouse then accepted a call and acted as Pastor until he resigned in May, 1864. Under his administration the present church building was erected. The German interest in the old building was purchased for about \$400, and August 11, 1856, the congregation passed a resolution to build. The pastor and N. Failor were appointed to solicit subscriptions, and by October 31, between \$5,000 and \$6,000 had been raised. The church was not finished until the spring of 1858, and dedicated by Rev. Conrad, of Philadelphia, May 16, of that year. In the meantime the services were held in the small Baptist Church, which occupied the lot upon which Dr. M. C. Cuykendall's residence now stands. After Rev. Crouse resigned, in 1864, Rev. M. W. Hamma was elected, and continued as Pastor until February, 1867. Rev. J. H. Brown was then chosen by the church, and remained until October, 1870, when, with the consent of both congregations, he and Rev. J. B. Baltzly, of Lewistown, Penn., exchanged pulpits. Dr. Baltzly remained with the Bucyrus church for six years, until October 1, 1876, and then for five months the charge was without a regular pastor. Rev. A. H. Studebaker received a unanimous call from the congregation early in 1877, and continued with the church until June, 1880, when he was granted a vacation, and is at the present time making a tour in Europe—the pulpit in the meantime being filled by Rev. J. Morris and others.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church Sabbath School was organized April 5, 1838, by the more prominent members of the congregation. A constitution was adopted providing that the school should be under the control of a board of managers selected from the church; and the following persons were chosen: Nicholas Failor, Henry Minich, Abram Myers, Samuel Myers, Christian Howenstein and F. J. Ruth. This

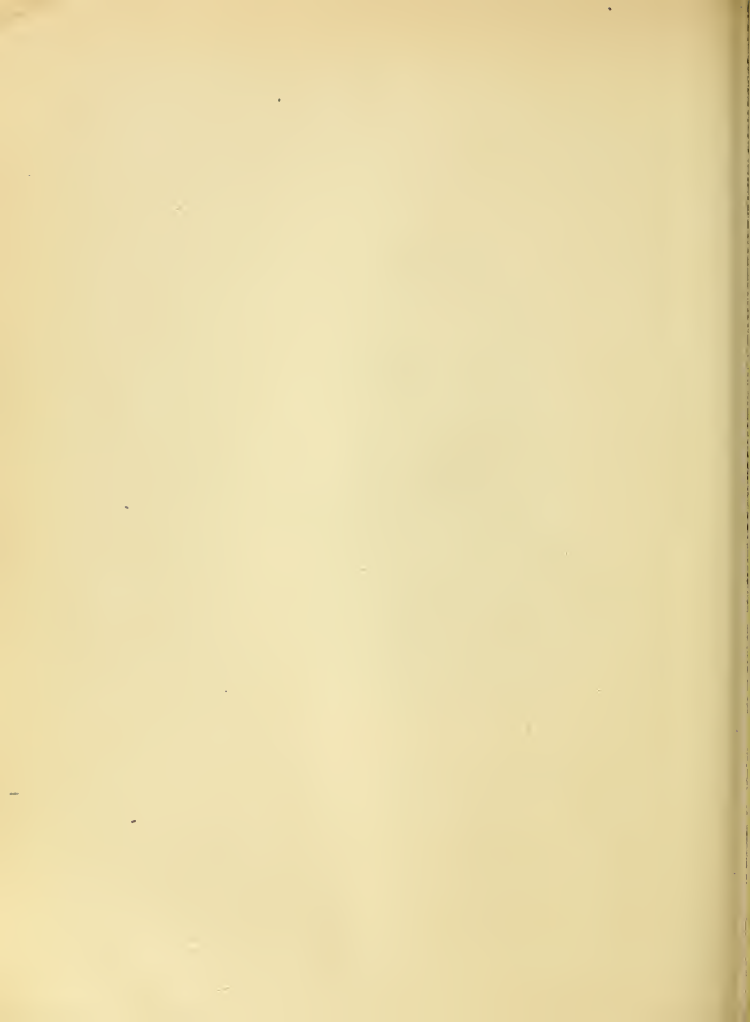
Board of Managers appointed the following officers for the school: President, Rev. F. A. Ruth; Vice President, Nicholas Failor; Secretary, Samuel Myers; Treasurer, Christian Howenstein. At the end of the first year the Secretary made an encouraging report, which was received and adopted by the Board of Managers. The Treasurer reported "having received during the year \$7.25, and of having disbursed for books, etc., \$6.75, leaving a balance in his hands of 50 cents, which was transferred to his successor, Nicholas Failor." The second annual reports, made in April, 1840, showed that "there were in attendance seventy-five pupils under the charge of six male and seven female teachers, and that \$13 had been collected and \$12.35 had been expended during the year." Favorable reports are also on record for the years 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, and then the records were not preserved until 1862. The last election held for a board of managers was on July 6, 1856, when the following persons were chosen: John Boyer, D. C. Boyer, Joseph Failor, Samuel Failor, Edwin Boyer, Dan Minich and Benjamin R. Boyer. A short time after the year 1857, the modern custom of permitting the teachers to choose the officers was adopted. Since the school was organized, the pastor of the church has always been appointed to act as President or Superintendent of the school, except on two occasions. In March, 1854, the managers elected George P. Seal, who served as Superintendent until July 6, 1856, and George Lauck filled the same position from October 1, 1876, until March, 1877. The Lutheran school is the largest and best-organized Sabbath school in Bucyrus; not long since the average attendance during one year was 199. In April, 1861, the church purchased a pipe organ, the second instrument of the kind brought to town, which was used for the first time April 14; after nearly seventeen years of service this instrument was removed and a much finer one placed in the church; this or-

gan cost about \$1,000 and was dedicated by a grand concert Friday evening, February 8, 1878. At the present time some 230 persons are connected with the congregation.

The early Evangelical Lutheran Congregation organized by Rev. David Shuh, in 1829, contained, during the first five years, many influential members, who afterward united with the Reformed Church. After the English portion of this first congregation organized a separate society, and tendered Rev. F. I. Ruth a call to act as Pastor, the Germans who were left continued to worship together, and services were conducted in their own tongue by Rev. John Stough. This venerable gentleman, however, had been an active minister nearly fifty years, and was so aged that he could only preach to the Bucyrus congregation at irregular intervals. About the year 1835, those professing the Reformed faith, employed Rev. Frederick Gottlieb Maschop to preach for them. In the early day of the German churches in America, the difference between the Reformed and Lutheran doctrines was so slight that some Pastors were styled ministers of the sect "generally called the Lutherans or Reformed Church." Under the administration of Rev. Maschop, these denominations in Bucyrus were more widely separated, and many German Lutherans would not attend the Reformed services. Finally those Germans who professed Lutheranism, employed a Rev. Mr. Goergens to preach for them. This gentleman did not belong to the same synod of which the Bucyrus congregation formed a part, but his doctrines suited his charge better than those of the Rev. Maschop. In 1839, the church was more fully organized and Rev. John Krauss received a call; this gentleman for some time preached every fourth Sunday. He continued with the congregation many years, and, although a man of considerable ability, could not resist the many temptations to indulge too freely in the "flowing bowl." Toward the latter part of his long pastorate, his habits



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became very irregular, for he was frequently on long drunken sprees. The cause he professed to love suffered much by the sad life he led, and, in the interest of German Lutheranism, he was forced to resign his position, which he did in September, 1854. He removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and it is reported he sank deeper into vice until he finally started a saloon. In 1855, Rev. August Michaelis received a call from the congregation, which was accepted, and he remained for twelve years, until 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Graessle, the present Pastor; thus, during forty-one years, the German Lutheran Church has been organized. Only three ministers have served as Pastors to this large and influential church. For many years the two congregations of this same denomination in Liberty and Whetstone Townships assisted the Bucyrus church in providing funds to pay the Pastor's salary, and the minister in charge would hold services at each congregation in succession. Finally the Bucyrus German Lutheran Church became so wealthy and influential that this system was discontinued, and since 1872, Mr. Graessle has labored solely in the interest of this church. In 1842, the congregation adopted a constitution, and the next year sold their interest in the church building erected about 1836, to the English Lutherans; they continued to occupy this church, however, until their present edifice was erected in 1857. June 20, 1858, the building was dedicated to the worship of God, and named "German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Good Hope." The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States convened at Bucyrus for a six-days session on Thursday, May 23, 1872; some 120 ministers and fifty lay delegates were in attendance. In March, 1873, the congregation purchased from G. F. Votteler, of Cleveland, a very fine pipe organ, which was dedicated Sunday, March 16, 1873, with appropriate exercises. The Sunday school of this church was organized about the year 1844.

The early history of the German Reformed Congregation of Bucyrus was carefully compiled by Rev. Eli Keller, the Pastor, during 1857, and copied into the Church records. This history is as follows: "Having carefully examined various documents found on hand and questioned certain aged persons with reference to the history of the German Reformed Congregation of Bucyrus, it would seem that the same was organized about the year 1829, standing at that time connected with the Lutheran Congregation. Not being able to obtain the services of a Reformed Pastor, they continued under the administrations of Lutheran ministers until the year 1835, and during this period they, in connection with the Lutheran congregation, purchased a town lot with a view of erecting a Union Church edifice. In the year 1835, they procured the services of Rev. Frederick Gottlieb Maschop, a Reformed minister, and held services in the brick schoolhouse. About the year 1840, Rev. Maschop resigned and after some months Rev. J. J. Miller received a call, and during his pastorate, which lasted about three years, services were held in the court house. After the departure of Rev. Miller, the congregation was without a Pastor until Rev. Wendel Wasnich received a call, and he continued with the charge about the same length of time as his predecessor, and resigned during the year 1848. During his pastorate, another lot was purchased, and the present church edifice erected. When Rev. Wasnich resigned, Rev. Abraham Keller was elected to succeed him, and labored with the charge until the fall of 1852, when he was attacked with the cholera and suddenly removed by death. Rev. Keller organized a Sunday school in connection with the congregation, but this new move was opposed by many prominent church members, who could not or would not appreciate the value of this branch of the church. After Mr. Keller's death, the congregation remained about one year without

regular services, and then elected Rev. Max Stern as their Pastor, who continued until the spring of 1856, when he resigned. April 13, 1856, Rev. Eli Keller, a licentiate of the Mercersburg, Penn., Classis, was elected and ordained July 6, as Pastor." During his second year with the congregation, it was re-organized. August 29, 1857, the following officers were elected: Elders—John H. Keller, for two years; John Brehman, for three years. Trustees—Abraham Schroll, for three years; Adam Bair, for two years; George Brehman, for one year; Clerk, John Miller. September 11, 1857, the church was duly incorporated by the name of the German Reformed Congregation of Bucyrus. September 16, the members adopted a new constitution and by-laws for their government. At this time seventy persons were members of the Bucyrus charge. July 24, 1858, a missionary society was formed with the following officers: John Reiter, President; Aaron H. Keller, Secretary; Abraham Steiger, Treasurer. Rev. Eli Keller continued with the congregation for over five years, until the fall of 1861, when he resigned and removed to Bellevue, Huron County. His successor was Rev. G. Rettig who remained about eighteen months. June 8, 1863, Rev. W. H. Fenneman was called "at a salary of \$375 per year and horse feed," and after some two years Rev. W. Wittenweiler succeeded him. This Pastor remained about three years, and then Rev. J. D. Gehring was Pastor. When he resigned, the pulpit was filled by Rev. D. Zimmerman, who came from Galion and preached for the congregation. Until his pastorate, services were held occasionally in the English language, but in accordance with the wishes of the majority this custom was discontinued. In consequence of the clannishness manifested by this majority, the congregation has lost many valuable members, who have united with the American churches of Bucyrus. In May, 1874, Rev. H. Nau received a call, and during his pastor-

ate of eighteen months, the parsonage was built. Rev. A. Schade was his successor, and he continued until June 29, 1878, and then exchanged pulpits with Rev. H. Korthener, Pastor of the Sixth Reformed Church of Cleveland, who has had, since that date, charge of the Bucyrus congregation. At the present time eighty members are subject to the Church discipline.

Dr. William Nast, the great pioneer of the German Methodists in the Western country, was the first minister of that denomination to visit Bucyrus and preach to the Germans in their own language. In the year 1837, this distinguished German theologian, then quite a young man, was appointed on the first circuit laid out in this section of Ohio for German Methodist preaching. The territory covered by this first circuit was so extensive that five weeks' time was occupied in filling all the appointments. Young Nast's route each five weeks was as follows: "He preached at Columbus the first Sunday, then left for Basel, on the canal, then to Thornville, where services were held the second Sabbath; then to Newark, Mount Vernon and Danville, where the third Sunday was spent; then to Londonville, Mansfield, Galion and Bucyrus, where services were conducted on the fourth Sabbath; then to Marion and a German settlement near Delaware, reached by the fifth Sunday; then to Worthington and Columbus by the sixth Sabbath, when the route was completed." Services were also conducted, during the five weeks, at many points in the vicinity of these places. This pioneer circuit-rider of the German Methodist Episcopal Church preached in the German language at the English Methodist Episcopal Church each Sunday he was in Bucyrus, but it is uncertain how long he remained on the circuit. Before many years, his talents were appreciated, and he was placed in charge of the German Methodist Church paper at Cincinnati. It was said of him in after years: "Dr. William

Nast is looked upon as the great head and leader of the German Methodists in the United States ; he has frequently surprised the country with his erudition, his ripe scholarship and the vast extent of his knowledge." For many years, the German congregation was very weak, and the English Methodists kindly tendered them the use of their church, which offer was accepted, and services were held there by the Germans until January, 1855. Among the ministers of this denomination who preached at Bucyrus before the church was erected, are the following : "Revs. Reimsneider (who was the immediate successor of Nast), Haefner, Reuff, Neuffer, Newton, Reihm, Christian Nachtrieb, Peter Sneider, Frederick Deither, George A. Reuter, Conrad Gahn and others. Rev. Gahn was appointed in the fall of 1853, and remained two years. During his pastorate, the German Methodist Episcopal Sunday school was organized, in 1854, at the basement of the English Methodist Episcopal Church, and the German meeting-house was erected. The weak church of 1837 and 1840 was strengthened by the addition of many from among the Germans who settled in the community and professed the doctrines taught by the ministers of this denomination. Then the congregation became strong enough to build a house of worship, and, in the fall of 1854, the church was erected by John Sneider. The building was dedicated Sunday, January 14, 1855. In the morning, Dr. Warner, of Columbus, delivered the dedication sermon in English. This was at the request of the German congregation. A collection was then taken up, of \$143, to assist in paying for the church. Dr. Nast, who was present, preached in German at the afternoon meeting. Rev. Gahn, Pastor at this time, was a large man, with a strong voice. It is related of him that once, while preaching in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was suddenly seized with bleeding at the mouth, and the services were interrupted for that day.

This minister was assisted in his work by a young German, of noble birth, by the name of Herman Zur Jacobsmuhlen. Rev. Gahn left in the fall of 1855, and the following ministers were his successors, the pastorate of each commencing about September 1 of the year they were appointed: 1855. — Wentz ; 1857 George Berg ; 1859, Gustave Herzer ; 1860, J. Horst ; 1862, Phillip B. Weber ; January 1, 1864, Albert Vogel ; 1866, Anton Warns ; 1869, John C. Kopp ; 1871, John S. Schneider ; 1874, August F. Meuler ; 1876, Philip Graessle ; 1879, August Gerlach ; 1880, John Haas. After Dr. Nast left, services were held at Bucyrus every four weeks until a few years before 1850, when the congregation was organized. Services were then held every two weeks, and the Pastors preached at Galion, Bucyrus, and the Broken Sword church. Some years after the Bucyrus church was erected, the churches at Galion and Bucyrus were made special stations, and, since that time, preaching is held every Sunday, but the Pastors of the church conduct religious services at the Broken Sword church every Sunday afternoon. The parsonage was built in 1863. The membership at the present time is about sixty.

The records of the First Baptist Church, in Bucyrus, are nearly complete, and it is not a difficult task to compile an accurate history of the congregation since it was organized. The minutes of the first meeting are as follows : "February 21, 1838, met agreeable to adjournment at Brother Kelly's, for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of forming a conference. Elder White in the chair. When, upon deliberation, we, whose names are hereunto affixed, being Regular Baptists, did resolve ourselves into a Conference, to be known by the name of the Regular Baptist Conference of Bucyrus : William White, Charles Kelly, Cyrus Peck, Prudence White, Martha Kelly and Derias Sears." (None of these are at the present time living in Bucyrus, and possibly, they

are all dead.) This conference adopted fifteen articles of faith, and during the first year held meetings once each month, alternating for the first six months between the houses of Brothers Kelly and White. Services were then held in the brick schoolhouse, until their first church was completed, but before this building was occupied, the small congregation occasionally assembled at William Magers' home. Elder White was the first Clerk, and he imparted religious instruction to those who assembled at these monthly meetings. The little band was increased July 29, 1838, by William Magers and his wife Margaret G. Magers, Sevena Norton and Rachael Magers. Elder William Stevens was present upon this occasion, and preached upon the subject of "Baptism." This was the first sermon on record, delivered to this new congregation, and, after it was concluded, they repaired to the Sandusky River, and the ordinance of baptism was administered to the first three of the new converts by Elder White. James Quinby and John Shull were received and baptized February 3, 1839. On February 4, 1839, they decided to call a council of neighboring churches, and February 14, delegates from Auburn and Fairfield, met with the members of Bucyrus Conference, and, "after consultation, it was resolved to proceed to the constitution of a church from the Conference, and next day Margaret Williams was baptized and received, making thirteen members. The early history of this congregation is a succession of trials. Since it was organized, it has passed through many dark days, caused chiefly by the difficulty of providing funds to support the pastors who labored with the charge. The church was never strong in numbers, and very few of the members have been men of wealth, but the records prove that many who have been connected with this little band were sincere and earnest Christians. Covenant meetings were held every four weeks, at which the members gave their religious experience, or led in

prayer. In August, 1839, an effort was made to secure a regular Pastor. Elder Thomas Stevens was the choice of the congregation, but the amount raised was only \$54.50, and he could not promise to visit Bucyrus and preach even once a month for this sum. Shortly after this, William White and wife left Bucyrus. The failure to secure a Pastor and loss of two members did not discourage the remainder, and the next spring Lot No. 107 was purchased, and upon it they erected their first church, which was opened for public worship, June 13, 1840. This building stood upon the site now occupied by the residence of Dr. M. C. Cnykendall. William Magers was chosen the first Deacon, January 4, 1840, and April 11, James Quinby was appointed first Treasurer. Elder Newton preached occasionally during the year 1841, but it does not seem that he was considered the regular Pastor, for Elder Samuel Wadsworth was with the congregation many times, and shared the duties and honors of this position. During this year many members were added to the church, among whom were Sophronia Norton, the first person born on the present site of Bucyrus, and Samuel Jones. It is recorded March 7, 1841, that "the church is awake in the cause of religion, and the Lord hath heard their prayer." October 2, 1841, Rev. Jacob Tharp received a call for one year, which was accepted. December 4, 1841, E. B. Merriman, James Quinby and Samuel Jones, were elected first Trustees under the act to incorporate the First Regular Baptist Church of Christ in Bucyrus, and all business previously transacted was voted legal. December 29, George R. Baker and John Shull were "set apart to the office of Deacons, by the laying on of hands." October 1, 1842, Rev. Tharp was asked to remain as Pastor, laboring half the time during the next year, and Elder Samuel Wadsworth was invited to preach the other half. Elder Tharp resigned June 3, 1843, and after six months, on December 2, Rev. Edwin

Eaton was invited, and immediately commenced his labors. He was ordained February 20, 1844, and continued with the church until his health failed, and he finally resigned July 5, 1845. During his pastorate, the Baptist Church was in a very flourishing condition, and reported by some authorities to be the strongest of the churches in the village. This young minister ordained in the little church at Bucyrus removed to Illinois, and became eminent throughout the West; after a successful and honorable ministry for many years, died within the last decade, mourned, not only by his own congregation, but throughout the country. It was decided on April 6, 1844, to open a Sunday school, and a collection was taken up to purchase a school library. January 4, 1845, James Quinby presented the church with a communion set. Unfortunately, this worthy member died, September 15, 1845, and, notwithstanding he released, in his will, the congregation from a debt of about \$250 due him for money advanced to pay church expenses, his death was a great loss to the early Baptists. In after years, his place was well filled by his brother, George Quinby, who first united with the congregation, December 4, 1842. In September, 1845, Elder J. G. Tunison was called to labor one-half his time, but December 6, it was decided "the church could not support a Pastor. Mr. Tunison was not liked by the members in the village, but the country members of Whetstone Township thought so much of him that they withdrew from the Bucyrus congregation, and formed the Olentangy Baptist Church, near Parcher's corners, of which Rev. Tunison was Pastor for several years. This action seriously crippled the early church at Bucyrus, and Rev. Tunison, in consenting to a division of the congregation for personal reasons, gave the cause he professed to love a stab from which it has never fully recovered. About this time, fifty-four members were reported to the Baptist Association. August 1, 1846, eight

of these united with the church in the south-eastern part of Crawford County, and soon afterward others left to unite with the Whetstone Township Church. February 6, 1847, Elder Pierson was called, and remained some ten months. In February, 1848, Elder Smedmer was called, and preached several months, and for the next five years services were held very irregularly. By the records, it appears only two meetings were held in the year 1849, seven in 1850, six in 1851, one in 1852 and three in 1853.

At most of these conferences a general desire was expressed to have regular preaching. During the latter part of 1850, Elder W. C. Shepherd was a member, and he was ordained Pastor January 2, 1851, but, after remaining another five months, resigned May 31. For over a year the record is silent, and at the only recorded meeting, held June 5, 1852, George Quinby, Samuel Jones and John Shall were elected Trustees. At this meeting, the propriety of employing a Pastor in connection with the Olentangy Church, was discussed. After three recorded conference meetings in 1853, the church was silent for regular Baptist meetings for five years, but occasionally a minister visited the place and called the scattered flock together. In August, 1858, the church and weekly prayer meetings were revived, and after six months, on February 5, 1859, the following eight members 'agreed to renew their covenant': Samuel Jones, John Shall, George Quinby, Mary McLean, Derias Sears, Mary Aiken, Elizabeth Sharp and Dolly Cook Everitt. Elder Wood was engaged to preach one-half the time, and meetings were continued during 1859. Then the church was silent for another period of over four years. In the spring of 1864, Rev. S. D. Bowker was invited by several members to visit Bucyrus, and at the first meeting, held in Quinby's Hall, June 4, it was resolved to organize a Sabbath school and establish a weekly prayer meeting. The use of the Congregational Church

was tendered, but for reasons refused, and Quinby Hall rented, in which regular meetings were held. During the three-years pastorate of Rev. S. D. Bowker, several revival meetings were held, and many united with the church, which numbered, when he resigned July 6, 1867, nearly one hundred members. After a vacancy of several months, on December 19, 1867, a call was tendered Rev. J. Huntington, of Sardinia, N. Y., who remained until July 2, 1871, when he removed to Niles, Mich. During his stay with the congregation, they removed from Quinby Hall to their present church edifice. This building, originally erected by the Congregationalists, was purchased from the Board of Education for \$2,750, and fitted up by the Baptists at an additional cost of \$2,000. The church was re-dedicated for religious purposes September 27, 1868. Rev. Walter N. Wyeth was Pastor from November 4, 1871, to May, 1872, when he resigned to take a position on the editorial corps of the *Journal and Messenger*, of Cincinnati. May 4, 1872, Rev. L. G. Leonard, the present Pastor, received a call, and since that time he has been with the congregation. In the spring of 1876, he resigned, and Rev. J. S. Covert was employed, but, after remaining about one year, difficulties arose, and Dr. Leonard resumed the pastorate. Since the church was organized, in 1838, the following persons have been elected to the office of Clerk: William White, 1838; James Quinby, June 3, 1839; John Shull, October 2, 1841; George Quinby, December 31, 1842; John Shull, February 6, 1847; James H. Reicheneker, July 3, 1847; George Quinby, August 31, 1850; M. V. Longworth, January 4, 1868; Clark Ludwig, January, 1873; M. V. Longworth, the present incumbent, January, 1874. The number connected with the congregation at the present time is seventy-nine. The Baptist Sabbath school was re-organized in 1864, and William P. Rowland served as Superintendent; his successor, W. B. Bennett, held the office nine years, and

M. V. Longworth has had charge of the school during the past six years.

The first Roman Catholic services in Bucyrus were held about the year 1837, at the residence of Dr. Joseph Beohler, who lived north of the Sandusky River, on the lot now occupied by Christian Wingert, and formerly the site of his brewery. Rev. F. X. Tschenheus, C.S.S.R., the first priest who visited Bucyrus, came about 1837, for the purpose of gathering the few Catholic families in this section of the county, and mass was said at Dr. Beohler's for several years at irregular intervals, once in two or three months, until he removed to Tiffin, Ohio. The services at Bucyrus were then discontinued until about the year 1849, when, Catholic families becoming more numerous, the fathers of this society made the town one of their missions. During the next eleven years, until 1860, mass was said in private houses. These services were not always held at stated times, but generally at irregular intervals, and the priests did not reside in the place, but came from Norwalk, Huron County, and New Reigel, in Thompson Township, Seneca County. Among those who visited the town during this period were Revs. Amathias Dombagh, G. Arnold, J. Albrecht, August Reichert, Peter Kreusch, Mathieus Kreusch, — Jacob, — Gebhart and Barnhart Gwinn. In 1860, the old Presbyterian meeting-house was purchased for \$200, and removed by A. Kronenberger, Sr. at an additional cost of \$100, to their present lot on East Mary street. The building was re-dedicated by Bishop Rappe, May 26, 1861. The deed for the real estate, worth \$350, was made out in A. Kronenberger's name, but afterward transferred to Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe. Rev. Uerhart Kleck celebrated the first mass and preached the first sermon in their new church. In 1863, a successful mission was held by the Redemptorist Fathers Giessen and Jacobs, and some time afterward another was conducted by Revs. Neithard and Seelus; each mission lasted about one week.

The congregation was then attended until the year 1865, by Rev. S. Falk and V. Arnould, Pastors of the Shelby Settlement, and also Rev. J. F. Gallagher, of Wooster. From 1865 to 1869, the congregation was attached to Upper Sandusky as a monthly mission. During this time the Pastors were : Rev. A. Spierings, from November, 1865, to May, 1867 ; Rev. Joseph Reinhardt, until February 2, 1868, and Rev. G. Peter until 1869. Rev. Reinhart was killed, how, or by whom, was never known, while on his way from Upper Sandusky to meet Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe, who had visited Bucyrus to give confirmation. From 1869 to 1871, the congregation was without a priest, except once about Easter time, on account of difficulties arising between the German and Irish portions of the church. Finally, peace was restored, and May 5, 1871, Rev. D. Zinsmayer was appointed to the Bucyrus charge. He was the first resident Pastor, and during his stay with the congregation many improvements were made. The church was thoroughly renovated, frescoed, provided with furniture, and a fine bell, weighing 1,000 pounds, placed in the belfry. Rev. G. Peter had purchased for \$1,000 the lot east of the church, but, during his Pastorate, only \$600 were paid upon this real estate. The congregation, under Father Zinsmayer, raised sufficient funds to settle the debt, and also erected upon this lot a very fine parsonage. Several fairs were held, and, although the congregation numbered about thirty-two paying families and forty-five in all—the people, though mostly poor, assisted their Pastor by liberal subscriptions. April 27, 1877, Father Zinsmayer was appointed to take charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at Shelby, and Rev. H. D. Best, the present Pastor, was sent to Bucyrus. During the past three years, the debt left by his predecessor has been paid. The church has received, at different times, about \$1,300 from the "Ludwig Missionsverein" of Munich, Bavaria. May 19, 1878, Rev. H. D. Best pur-

chased of Florian Loew, for \$200, one and three-fourths acres of land, situated one mile east of Bucyrus, and this has been laid out for a cemetery. The first person interred in it was Mrs. Martha Doerfler, who died August 17, 1878. This cemetery was consecrated by Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, Tuesday afternoon, October 19, 1880. It is the custom of this church to establish independent schools, and this will, undoubtedly be the next project of those in charge of the congregation. Two attempts have already been made in the past—the first under Father Spierings, and afterward for four months under Father Zinsmayer—but for lack of means, these schools were discontinued. Considering the limited financial resources of most members of the Bucyrus charge, the congregation is in a flourishing condition. Success has crowned their labors in the past, and the future looks bright.

The Disciples, or Church of Christ, erected their church edifice in Bucyrus during the summer of 1876, and organized the congregation in November of that year. Many prominent members of this church, however, were formerly connected with the Disciple Church, organized over forty years previous in Whetstone Township. About the year 1828, Oliver and Isaiah Jones, then residents of Whetstone, having heard the doctrines of the church taught in Wayne County, invited Disciple preachers to their neighborhood. At that time there were no members of this denomination in Crawford County, and the ministers who accepted the invitation, were the first to sow the seed of their religious faith in this county. The two men who extended this invitation, were for many years the strongest supporters of the Whetstone Church, they were in no way related to each other, notwithstanding they both removed from Wayne County, bore the same name, and professed the same religious faith. Harrison Jones, son of Isaiah, and also one of the early members, is still living and an eminent minister

among the Disciples. The first services held in Whetstone Township by Disciple ministers was about the year 1828, at the log cabin of Oliver Jones, by Elders Comer and John Secrist. After the first meeting, Elder Comer went on to Michigan and Elder Secrist returned to Stark County, where he had been preaching. Secrist had formerly been a resident of Kentucky, and several years after 1828, he again visited Crawford County and preached in the Campbell Schoolhouse, which was located at that time on the southern part of what is now the farm of W. L. Ferall. In those days members of this denomination were known as Campbellite Baptists. Elder Secrist was a very able man, and continued to preach the doctrines of his faith in the township at stated periods for some five years. When he left, Elders A. Burns and Millison came occasionally and preached in the neighborhood; this was after the year 1840. Elder Burns is a brother of Hon. Barney Burns, of Mansfield; he is now minister of the church at Shelby. Elders Burns and Millison conducted services at the school-houses or private residences in the neighborhood, and sometimes at the barn of John Campbell, who was a prominent member of the church. Campbell represented Crawford County in the Ohio Legislature during the winter of 1833, 1835 and 1840. The Disciple meeting-house in Whetstone was built about the year 1845, and during the next thirteen years Dr. Lucy, John and Thomas Rigdon and Jonas Hartzell were elders of the congregation; services were conducted during this period at very irregular intervals. Hartzell is still living at an advanced age in Iowa. About the year 1858, Elder Belton preached at stated periods and continued to do so until shortly after the war broke out; since that time, Elders Richard Winbigger and Hathaway, have had charge of the church at different times; services were also conducted occasionally by Charles E. Van Voorhis, who was raised in Whetstone

Township, and has for many years been an active Disciple minister; he is at present living in Knox County. John Cornell also went out from the Whetstone Church, and is now a Disciple minister in Iowa. Forty years ago the Whetstone Disciple Church was a very strong and influential congregation, but the losses by death and removal reduced the membership to such an extent that for many years religious services were held very irregularly. Finally about December 5, 1875, eight persons met at the residence of Jeremiah Correll, in Bucyrus, and resolved under God to build a house of worship in the town and to re-organize the church. These seven persons were James Kerr, J. W. Bogan, Samuel Keiffer, B. F. Keiffer, Edward Ferrell, Edward Campbell, William Arbuckle and Jeremiah Correll. A few days afterward the lot on the southeast corner of Lane and Warren streets was purchased, and Edward Campbell, Jeremiah Correll and B. F. Keiffer appointed a building committee. The foundation of the edifice was laid in the spring of 1876, and the basement completed by November of that year, at which time thirty-three persons assembled and resolved to form themselves into a church of Christ, "taking no creed but the Bible, and no name unknown to the Scriptures." A Sabbath school was organized; Elder George T. Smith was called to preach, and has continued with the congregation since that date. His labors have been blessed, and, during the past four years, 100 additional members have united with the church. The upper room of their church edifice was completed during the summer of 1877, and the building dedicated to the service of Almighty God September 2, 1877. Elder Isaac Errett officiating. This house of worship is designed after the Gothic style of architecture. The building is sixty-five feet long, forty feet wide, and two stories high. The basement is eleven feet, and the audience room above has an arched ceiling nineteen feet above the floor at the sides, and

twenty-seven feet in the center of the room. This is the only arched ceiling in town. The church is surmounted with a tower and spire which reach 120 feet from the ground. The cost of the entire building was about \$11,000, and the entire amount was raised by the members by the time the church was dedicated.

The United Brethren in Christ congregation was organized about August 15, 1879, with the following members: John Carson and wife, Anna, Charles and Robert Carson, Edward Sheckler and wife, Nettie Sheckler, Mrs. Eliza Monnett and daughters Lulu and Vertie, H. A. Raub, Lillie Raub, Henry Coutts and wife, Jacob Yeagle and wife, J. G. Hull, John Slagle, Miss Kate Steelsmith, J. G. Wert and wife, Mary and Joseph Wert. These persons were all connected with the "Holiness Movement," which had, previous to this time, received its support in Bucyrus from members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Ball, this movement in the interest of "Christian Holiness," was organized, and most of the active members of the Methodist Episcopal congregation showed their sympathy by their presence and influence at the special "Holiness" meetings. After a few months some withdrew, declaring they could not acquiesce in all that was said and done by those who professed to believe the doctrines taught; other prominent members were removed by death, and, after Mr. Ball left the advocates of "Christian Holiness" in the Methodist Episcopal Church, they were not so numerous and influential. Their special Tuesday evening prayer meeting, however, was continued for many months under Dr. Nelson's pastorate, and the venerable gentleman kindly attended and led many meetings, although he could not coincide with all that was said at them. But the members of the "Holiness Band" were afterward denied the right to have the church basement for their special meetings, because a few refused to subscribe to the general church fund,

and, after suffering for some time what they considered other persecutions, quietly withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and formed a United Brethren in Christ Congregation, which denomination contains more members professing their views on "Christian Holiness." The first trustees were John Carson, Jacob Yeagle, Henry Coutts, J. G. Hull, and Barney Saylor. The store-room on the southwest corner of Main and Warren streets was rented and fitted up for a meeting-house. In the fall of 1879, the United Brethren Conference appointed Rev. Moses E. Spahr, Pastor of the Bucyrus charge, which is at the present time attached to Bucyrus Circuit. Rev. O. H. Ramsey was placed on this circuit in the fall of 1880. August 25, 1879, a United Brethren in Christ Sabbath School was organized with the following officers: John Carson, Superintendent; Mrs. J. G. Wert, Assistant; Charles Carson, Secretary; H. A. Raub, Treasurer; Annetta Sheckler, Librarian. A lot has been purchased at the corner of Walnut and Lucas streets, and the congregation contemplate erecting a church building in the near future.

During the past sixty years, several attempts have been made to establish other denominations in Bucyrus, and the religious services held by two of these churches were continued many years. Rev. John Pettitt, a Congregationalist minister, removed to Bucyrus about 1840, and for many years preached in various neighborhoods of Crawford County. Through his efforts, mainly, a society of this denomination was organized in the village. For some years their services were held at the Protestant Methodist Church. In the spring and summer of 1855, the brick church, which is now owned by the Baptists, was erected by the Congregational Society. The building was dedicated September 28, 1855, and about this time Rev. Oliver Burgess, who had been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the preceding year, was employed to preach in the new edifice. Burgess re-

maintained one year, and then Rev. Pettitt supplied the pulpit until July, 1859, when the society extended a call to Rev. Gideon Dana, formerly of Oberlin; this gentleman remained two years; during his pastorate the church purchased, December, 1859, the first pipe organ ever brought to Bucyrus. Rev. Robert McCune was the immediate successor of Mr. Dana. He continued as Pastor from July, 1861, to July 1862, and then resigned to accept the position of Chaplain at the National Military Hospital, on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky City. Rev. I. C. Kingsley received a call in July, 1862, and remained until about January 1, 1864. Several ministers came occasionally and preached, but after a few months the church was sold to the Board of Education for \$3,000. The organ was afterward sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. John Pettitt, the founder of the church, and the most active member of the congregation during the many years it continued, removed, about 1866, to the northern part of Michigan. During the many years he was a citizen of Crawford County, he always took an active part in building up the moral interests of the community. For the last five years of his life, he rode regularly through summer's heat and winter's snows to his appointment five miles distant, and, when the weather did not render the frontier school-houses unteuable, he had from two to three appointments each Sabbath. On the last day of his life, Sunday, May 11, 1879, he rode on horseback to his appointment, but, upon his return, complained of being sick, and in half an hour passed from his labors to his reward, in the eightieth year of his age, after laboring as an active minister of Christ for more than half a century.

Some forty years ago, ministers of the Protestant Methodist Church visited Bucyrus and conducted religious services; possibly the first member of this denomination to preach in the village was Rev. Seeley Bloomer. About 1845,

Rev. Dalby organized a congregation at the house of John Morfoot, who resided at that time on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Doll, just north of the northeast corner of Walnut street and the Middletown road. Among the early members of this church were John Morfoot and wife, now Mrs. John Boyer, John Kelly and wife, John Fralic and wife, David Holma and wife, Matthew Fulloon and wife. Shortly after the congregation was organized, the lot on the northwest corner of Rensselaer and Walnut streets was purchased, and a meeting-house erected. Rev. Bamford was the first Pastor. Services were conducted once every two weeks. The congregation in the village was a station on Bucyrus Circuit, which included the neighborhoods of Wingert's Corners, Bear Marsh and Grass Run. Among those who had charge of this circuit during the decade from 1845 to 1855, were Revs. John W. Case, Jeremiah Jack, Aaron D. Abbott, Samuel Catlin and James Duffy. It is possible that other ministers preached regularly to the Bucyrus church during this period. Rev. I. C. Thrapp was Pastor in 1856, and, after he left, services were discontinued in the Bucyrus church. The building was removed, several years afterward, to the site now occupied by the Eagle Foundry, and used as a work-shop until destroyed by fire in August, 1867.

During the latter part of 1869, Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, a minister connected with the Southern Presbyterian Church, visited Bucyrus for the purpose of establishing a congregation of that denomination. Among those who aided and encouraged this minister during his labors in the place, by attending his services, were Dr. C. Fulton and wife, Judge James Clemens and wife, Judge Thomas Beer and wife, George L. Saulsbury and wife, Hon. C. D. Ward, Hon. William M. Scroggs, Hon. William Larwill, Samuel Hoyt, Dr. George Keller and others. The first sermon was preached in the court house, October 31, 1869, and shortly afterward

Quinby Hall was rented, in which meetings were held every Sabbath, morning and evening, for several months, but the outlook for a strong and prosperous congregation was not flattering, and the meetings were discontinued.

Through the efforts, mainly, of Robert MacLeod, civil engineer of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, certain Episcopal ministers were induced to conduct services at Bucyrus during the year 1874. The first meeting was held May 3, by Rev. J. M. Hillyar, of Mansfield, and Rector of the church at Galion. This gentleman continued the services during the summer. He was assisted occasionally by other ministers. The meetings were held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and among those Episcopalians who gave Mr. Hillyar aid and encouragement during the summer, in his efforts, were Robert MacLeod and family, William Eccleston and family, W. T. McDonald, J. Hopley and others.

The Sunday school cause early enlisted the attention of those pioneer settlers who desired to improve the morals of the community. James McCracken, Esq., for many years a prominent citizen of the village and township, is authority for the following statement: "In the year 1827 or 1828, at the instance of an Episcopal missionary from Mt. Vernon, the first Sabbath school started in Bucyrus was organized at the little brick schoolhouse. Abel Cary was elected President, and Dr. Hobbs, Secretary. There were also four Directors chosen, John Moderwell being one of them. These officers constituted an executive committee for the government of the school. They appointed James McCracken Superintendent." Although most of the working members in this school were connected with the early Presbyterian Church, yet it was not established in the interest of that denomination, but as a union school; and it was attended and supported by members of the Methodist, Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches. This moral agency was

continued several years, but, after the Methodists erected their church, they organized a separate school, about 1834, in the interest of their congregation. The Presbyterians organized their school in 1835, and the Lutherans in 1838. Since then, the other denominations have established Sabbath schools, in the following order: Baptist, in 1844, and re-organized in 1864; German Lutheran, about 1844; Reformed, about 1850; German Methodist, about 1854; Disciple, 1876; United Brethren in Christ, 1879.

During the latter part of 1869, a Young Men's Christian Association was organized at Bucyrus. The first meeting held for this purpose assembled at the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Tuesday evening, November 2. The audience was addressed by Christian gentlemen from Mansfield. The Association was organized at the M. E. Church, Friday evening, November 5, 1869, with the following officers: President, William M. Reid; Vice Presidents, W. B. Bennett and B. F. Lauck; Corresponding Secretary, M. Deal; Recording Secretary, George C. Gormley; Treasurer, James B. Gormley; Board of Managers, E. P. Penfield, G. W. Myers, M. V. Longworth and J. J. Fisher. A daily prayer meeting was established, which continued for some months; the association rented the second story of No. 8 Quinby Block, and fitted it up with a library and entertaining newspapers, and, for several years after, the prayer meeting was discontinued; the organization maintained a special hall for the general use of all acceptable public meetings. For some three years, the Y. M. C. A. Hall was in the second story of Birk's Block.

Although the pioneer settlers of Bucyrus and surrounding country suffered many hardships, and often sighed for the comforts and luxuries of their former Eastern homes, they did not forget that the minds of their children needed instruction, and at an early day the cause of education enlisted their attention. Unfortunately, a pio-

neer settlement, sixty years ago, did not possess, and could not obtain, the many modern educational improvements. It is not surprising, then, that, in a community deprived of many conveniences of life, the early schoolhouses were rude buildings, poorly furnished and illy adapted to the purpose for which they were used. But, in these rude log school buildings in those early pioneer days, many children, who afterward became good, substantial citizens of the country, received the only school instruction they ever obtained. And some, who, in after years, became distinguished citizens of the nation, not only for their high moral worth, but also for their intellectual attainments, received the foundation of their education in these pioneer schoolhouses.

The first school taught on the site now occupied by the town of Bucyrus, was held in a little log cabin situated on the south bank of the Sandusky River, just north of the lot occupied by Silas Bower's residence. This cabin was erected by the Beadle family on their land, and had formerly been occupied by them as a residence. It has long since passed away, but at that time was west of the town plat, laid out on Norton's land after this cabin was built. William Blowers taught the school held in this rude building during the winter of 1822-23. He was fully competent to take charge of it, as he possessed a very good education. The attendance was not large, and nearly all those who were pupils in this first school at Bucyrus are dead and gone; however, Horace Rowse and Mrs. A. M. Jones, two of them, still remain citizens of Bucyrus. Blowers charged a tuition fee of \$1.50 per pupil, for a term of three months and "boarded around." His text-books were Pike's Arithmetic, Dillworth's Spelling-book and the Columbian Orator. The next winter, Blowers taught a school in Liberty Township; he was one of the first two licentiates of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Crawford County, and for many years an active minister of that denomi-

nation. Butterfield, in his history, relates the following in regard to this first school: "An incident of this school is remembered, the heroine of which is now one of the most respected matrons of our town—then a sprightly lass of half a dozen summers. Once upon a time, this 'pretty, winsome, wee thing' made her appearance in the school-room promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M., with a pair of new shoes upon her feet, an event calculated to produce a 'profound sensation' in those pioneer times; but in preparing the leather for these shoes, the blacking of the tanner gave out, and, as there was none to be had nearer than Zanesville, the consequence was, that, rather than send so many miles for an additional supply, only one shoe was black; *the other was quite red.* In those days, 'despotic fashion' had not swayed her scepter over the heads of the mothers of Bucyrus." Shortly after this first school, Altie Kent taught another near where Samuel Ludwig now lives, and some of her pupils resided in the new town. Miss Elizabeth Norton, now Mrs. A. M. Jones, one of her scholars, relates that the teacher furnished her good pupils with "rewards of merit." These tokens were home-made; designed by the instructor, and highly colored with golden-seal and blood-root. Joseph Newell also taught in the same building after Miss Kent.

The first public schoolhouse built in Bucyrus was erected soon after the passage of the act of 1824, establishing free schools in Ohio. The site occupied by this building was at the east end of the lot, on the northeast corner of Walnut and Mary streets. This lot is now owned and occupied by Charles Vollrath. The schoolhouse stood on the spot just west of where the Roman Catholic Church now stands. "The building was of logs. The builders had no need of an architect; hence there was no plan and specifications. It was 'to be of logs, and twenty feet square,' a summary understood by all without the aid of an elevation."—*Butterfield.* "It was furnished in the cheapest and most simple style.

All the children of the district who could be 'spared from work' attended. A Board of Directors controlled or managed the school; that is, they hired the teacher and drew orders on the Treasurer of the township for the payment of his salary, which was \$15 per month. Zalmon Rowse was the first teacher in the first schoolhouse, and, though not a professional teacher, his labors were entirely satisfactory to his neighbors. When the public fund, which at that time was small, became exhausted, the school was dismissed; this generally occurred after a three-months term. During the summer months, a school was opened for the younger children by some one who charged a small tuition fee."—*Scroggs*. Rowse continued his school during the summer one time, his neighbors agreeing to do his harvesting rather than have the school stop during that season. Jonas Scott and Horace Pratt also taught in this first log schoolhouse. Butterfield says of Pratt: "He is remembered as a good teacher; but, notwithstanding his fine chirography, *made his mark*, as a few of the boys, now our old and respected citizens, have still a *striking* and vivid recollection. Like the memory of joys that are past, a recollection of him is pleasant, but a little *mournful*. Debating societies and teachers' institutes had never, at that day, discussed the question as to whether corporal punishment ought to be abolished from schools." In this old log schoolhouse the benches were placed around the sides; windows were formed by sawing an aperture through the logs at the side, and the fire-place at the end furnished heat during the winter. The population of Bucyrus was soon increased by new settlers to such an extent that all the scholars could not be accommodated in the twenty-foot-square log schoolhouse, and arrangements were made by the citizens to construct a more suitable building. Samuel Norton deeded to the district for school purposes the lot now occupied by the Monnett House, and upon this was erected a brick schoolhouse,

18x36 feet in extent, and one story high. Algeburtus Bucklin burnt the brick for this building about the year 1826. His brick-kiln was situated near where Thomas Hall's barn now stands, northeast of the present railroad junction. This building was not only used for school purposes, but served in those early days as a court house, town hall and meeting-house for the different religious societies. When used as a court house the jury had to be accommodated in shops or vacant buildings in other parts of the town. It was used as a meeting-house by the Methodists, both Protestant and Episcopal, the Lutherans, both English and German, the Presbyterians, Old School and Seceders, Reformed Baptists and possibly other congregations. In this schoolhouse were taught orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, and, when the teacher was qualified, a few of the larger boys and girls were taught English Grammar and Natural Philosophy. Among those who taught in this building at an early day were Horace Pratt, Sallie Davis, Dr. Horton, Mrs. Espy and two daughters, Maggie and Elmira, Mr. White and others. After several years, this brick schoolhouse could not contain all the children of the town, which received each year additional accessions, and schools were established in other parts of the village. The public school fund was not sufficient to employ teachers all the year round, and, consequently, between 1826-50, many private schools were started at different times. While the Americau House, erected about 1830, and now occupied by William Shaw, was in an unfinished condition, a school was taught in what is now the hotel office. A frame building on the northeast corner of Perry and Walnut streets, torn down several years since, a log house on Main street, south of what is now Blicke's store, and other buildings, were used for school purposes. The old log district schoolhouse, erected as early as 1833, at the west end of Warren street, and now occupied as a wood-house, on the same lot, was

the building which many scholars of the town attended.

The progressive citizens, knowing that the interests of their children demanded more and better accommodations, made arrangements for a larger building. Mr. Scroggs says in his historical sketch: "In 1839, the brick schoolhouse, which was then too small to hold all the pupils, had to give way to a more imposing structure. A frame building, 50x30 feet, two stories high, divided into four rooms, with closets and suitable stairs, was erected upon the school lot near where the old brick had stood. The house was finished in good style, and was furnished with the best kind of schoolhouse furniture then in use, made of black walnut plank, the value of which at this time would be a small fortune in itself. The house was provided with a belfry and fine bell, and, when entirely finished, it was painted white with green blinds, and was the best and most imposing public schoolhouse in this part of the State. School was first opened in this building, October, 1840, and was, in a qualified sense, a graded school. The first teachers were S. Fry, J. B. Squier, Misses Marshall, Cary and Espy.

Mr. Fry taught the more advanced boys and had a general supervision of all the schools though he spent no part of his school hours in supervising, and never taught in a place other than the room under his immediate charge. Mr. Squier taught the smaller boys, Miss Marshall the more advanced girls, Miss Cary and Miss Espy the younger girls. All of these teachers, unless it be Miss Marshall, are still living, honored and respected members of society. There was no regular course of study prescribed. The common English branches were taught, and, when boys or girls desired instruction in Natural Philosophy and Algebra, they could be accommodated; but, if they became extravagant in their desires, and wanted to get still higher, they had to be sent

from home. The text books then used were: Webster's Elementary Speller, McGuffey's First, Second, Third and Fourth Reader, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Adams' Practical Arithmetic, Olney's Geography, Kirkham's Grammar, and Comstock's Natural Philosophy. Declamations and compositions were in order each week. Some of our most substantial citizens received all their school education in the old brick and frame schoolhouses."

In those early days, it was seldom that the village school, supported by the public school fund, offered facilities to those scholars who wished to obtain a knowledge of the higher branches usually taught in normal schools and academies. In order to supply this want, experienced teachers would occasionally establish a higher school and charge tuition. The *People's Forum*, of March 23, 1849, contains a card from E. G. Chambers, announcing "that he had permanently located in the place and is prepared to teach in the most thoroughly scientific manner, the various branches of science usually taught in high schools and colleges." Mr. Chambers occupied for some months, one of the four rooms in the old frame schoolhouse, now the Monnett House. He did permanently locate in the county, for he is at present a resident of Whetstone Township. Some eighteen months previous to this, Joseph R. Whitham conducted a high school in the village. The *People's Forum*, of October 29, 1847, contained the following notice, which is given as a specimen of the educational system as it was just before the union schools were organized:

HIGH SCHOOL.—The undersigned, a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, would respectfully inform the citizens of Bucyrus and vicinity, that he proposes to commence a High School in the town of Bucyrus. Having had considerable experience in teaching, he flatters himself that he will not prove unacceptable to those who may see proper to lend him their patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.—

The lower English branches, including English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.....	\$ 6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, etc.....	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages, with the higher branches of Mathematics, including Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, etc.....	10 00

The Session will commence November 15. Pupils commencing at any time before the middle, of the session, will be charged a full term; those not commencing until the middle, or after the middle, of the session, will be charged half a term. JOSEPH R. WHITHAM.

BUCYRUS, October 25, 1847.

This gentleman taught in the frame building, and was employed several times to teach the regular school, which he did as long as the public funds lasted, and then charged tuition of those scholars who desired to continue. It is reported of him that he possessed a good education, and liked the company of young ladies, but was somewhat "green." His admiration for one who is now the wife of a distinguished citizen of the town, and still admired by all her friends, was not disguised. One evening he called to see her and spend the evening. About 9 o'clock, the old folks, sensible, good old souls as they were, bid the young people good-night and retired. But Whitman very foolishly could not appreciate their kindness, and did not take advantage of this delightful — well, hour (we fear the lady if we should say a longer time) tendered him, and left for home. He appeared uneasy, and his mind must have troubled him, for, after going a very short distance, he returned, and when the young lady again answered his knock at the door, he was so profuse in his apologies "for keeping her up so late, and for staying so long after the time at which she usually retired," that she told her most intimate friends how "green" he acted; these intimate friends would not keep still, and told it as a "good joke" on Whitman.

During the twenty-five years in the educational history of Bucyrus, between 1825 and 1850, many different persons taught public and

private schools in the village. It would be a difficult task to secure the names of all these teachers, and a much greater one to describe the many particular incidents which occurred during the administration of each. Among those who taught during this period, and not previously mentioned are: Of the gentlemen, Messrs. McMullen, McGill, Wallace, Jacob Hofman, Yost, Myers, Lee, Camp, Davis, Plants, Kiskaden, Rowse, Sears, Squier, Fry, Needham, Everson and Martin; of the ladies, Emily Rowse, the Misses Cary, Margaretta Williams, the Misses Davis, Ann McCracken and Hannah J. Dunn. Many of these names will doubtless recall to the memory of old settlers, pleasing recollections of the times that are past. Of all those who were teachers in Bucyrus, previous to 1850, only one is at the present time a resident of the town. This is Mr. Horace Rowse, who was also a scholar in the first school taught in Bucyrus Township. "Many of the rest have long since been piloted over the river by the grim ferryman."

Until the year 1849, the common schools of Ohio with but few exceptions, were conducted upon the general plan of district schools. The General Assembly of the State on February 21 of that year, passed an act "for the better regulation of the public schools in cities, towns and villages" which permitted the organization of graded or union schools. Many towns throughout the State immediately took advantage of this law, and the citizens in Bucyrus were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure a better school system, which was then offered by this act of 1849. But all public improvements, however necessary and beneficial to a community, are opposed by many citizens, and, when the question of graded schools was submitted to the qualified electors of the village in April, 1849, they rejected the new system. The friends of education were not discouraged, but continued to agitate the matter, and, after the new plan had been ex-

plained to the "intelligent voter," the question was again submitted some weeks later, about July, 1849. The result of this election was a victory for the present graded school system by a fair majority. Jacob Seroggs, Esq., says, in his Centennial History: "The persons most active in securing this plan were Hon. Josiah Scott, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Dr. Willis Merriman, Aaron Cary, Dr. Jacob Augenstein, Hon. L. W. Hall, J. B. Larwill, Rev. John Pettitt, John Anderson, John Moderwell, M. P. Bean, editor of the *Forum*, and Col. Zalmon Rowse. There were no doubt others who were active and efficient in producing the desired result, but the above named are at this time prominent in the mind of the writer. The most serious and obstinate opposition came from a few men of wealth, who had no children to educate, or who cared but little for any education beyond what was necessary to compute interest at 12 per cent." Shortly after this system had been adopted, the citizens assembled and elected the following persons as the first Board of Education of the Bucyrus Union Schools: Rev. John Pettitt, John Anderson, Aaron Cary, Dr. Jacob Augenstein, Dr. Willis Merriman and John Moderwell. These were all active and zealous friends of education and of the new plan, and the union school was in the hands of its friends. The board was organized by the election of Dr. Merriman as President, Aaron Cary as Secretary, and Dr. Jacob Augenstein as Treasurer. For some reason, the board was delayed in getting everything arranged, and the organization of the schools was not completed until the spring of 1850. The board then published in the *People's Forum* of April 26, 1850, the following announcement:

SCHOOL NOTICE.—The Bucyrus Public Schools will commence on the first Monday in May, under the Superintendence of I. Booth, Principal. He will be assisted by Miss Taylor, of Syracuse, N. Y., assistant to the Principal in the High School; Mr. Bowles, of

Ashland, to take charge of the Secondary or Grammar School; Mr. Schepf, of this place, to conduct the German department, and Miss McCracken and Miss Fitzsimmons the primary scholars not entitled to admission to the school under the law, will be received on the following terms, viz.:

For tuition in Primary Department, per quarter of eleven weeks.....	\$2 00
For tuition in Secondary Department or Grammar, per quarter of eleven weeks	3 00
For tuition in High School, per quarter of eleven weeks	5 00
By order of the Board of Education of Bucyrus.	

A. CARY, Secretary.

In the above notice, the name of N. P. Tarr, teacher of the Junior Grammar, was for some reason omitted, and the grading during the first term was not as advertised by the Secretary, but as follows: High School, Senior Grammar, Junior Grammar, Secondary and Primary. Miss Diana Taylor, the first High School teacher, was employed at \$25 per month; T. C. Bowles received the same amount for teaching the Senior Grammar; N. P. Tarr, taught the Junior Grammar for a short time, but he took sick, and the board employed Jacob Seroggs to take his place at \$20 per month. Misses Ann McCracken and Maria Fitzsimmons (now Mrs. Dr. Byron, of Upper Sandusky) had charge of the Secondary and Primary Departments and received \$13 per month. Prof. Israel Booth, the first Superintendent, was employed at a salary of \$600 per annum. A special tax was levied by the board sufficient in amount, when added to the State fund, to pay these teachers and current expenses.

Prof. Booth had a difficult task to perform. It was necessary for him to organize and reduce to a system the adverse elements of the old district schools. Butterfield says: "His fault was eccentricity and forgetfulness, but he succeeded and succeeded well." In the Centennial sketch, it is stated: "He was a painstaking and conscientious gentleman, who taught about one-half his time and had his regular



Thos. J. Monnett

classes; the remainder of the time was spent in supervising the subordinate teachers and in instructing them in the best way to teach." Booth conducted for some months an educational department in the *People's Forum*, and this was greatly instrumental in enlisting the attention of citizens to the work being performed. The Board adopted rules for the regulation of all departments; eight to guide the Superintendent, nine for the teachers, and six special and twenty-five short general rules for the pupils. The lower departments were held at the frame schoolhouse, and in them the common branches were taught. The High School, during the first year occupied the Odd Fellows' Hall, situated in the second story of Anderson's Block, now the residence of C. K. Ward and George C. Gormly. Their room was not provided with any school furniture, and the facilities for teaching and the convenience of the temporary occupants were not first-class. But in this lodge-room were taught Algebra, Natural Philosophy Latin, French, Drawing and all the common branches. After the first term, public examinations were held and exhibitions given for two nights, October 10 and 11, in the Lutheran Church. The school grew rapidly in favor with the people, and after the first year all open opposition died out. Saturday, October 26, 1850, the citizens voted to levy a tax of \$4,000 for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse. The new building erected soon after was made to accommodate the high school and grammar schools, as the old frame was barely sufficient to accommodate the primary and secondary grades. As the number of pupils increased, such changes were made in the grading and classification as the exigencies of the time appeared to demand. For several years only two terms were held each year; the spring term, continuing during the summer, and the fall term, which extended through the winter.

Miss Taylor, the first high school teacher, left

after the first term, and Miss Carrie Thayer was her successor. Prof. Booth remained two years and was succeeded by H. S. Martin, for one term, at the rate of \$500 per annum. Booth removed to Indiana and engaged in the practice of law at Sullivan, where he died in 1860. The sixth session of the Union Schools commenced Monday, November 8, 1852, with Prof. J. M. Hill as Superintendent. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, possessed a fine education and had great experience. He remained one year and received \$600 for his services. The new brick building was first occupied in the fall of 1852; when he commenced, previous to this, the high school was held at the M. E. Church. David Kerr was then employed by the board, and took charge of the schools in the fall of 1853. For a short time previous to this, he had practiced law in Bucyrus. He received \$600 per annum, remained two years, and "his kindness to the scholars will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to be cared for by him." His successor in the fall of 1855, was J. K. Mason, a graduate of Yale College—a young man of fine scholastic attainments, but with little experience as a teacher. He only remained six months, at the rate of \$600 per year.

[The following pages, upon Mr. Hopley's administration and management of the Bucyrus schools, we deem of interest, and have had it prepared carefully for this special department. —HISTORIAN.]

At the opening of the spring term, in April, 1856, Mr. J. Hopley entered upon his duties as Superintendent, and his labors constitute an era in the history of the schools. At that time, the union school system was in its infancy, and that a system or series of schools should be found in disorder was not so serious, nor so unusual, as such a condition of affairs would be in the present day. Mr. Hopley was introduced to his new duties by Rev. A. Howbert, President of the Board, with the remark, "We

cannot tell you anything about the schools, except that they are completely run down." The whole corps of teachers was new, and there were neither the registers of the past term nor any official reports to guide him. But the heart of the new Superintendent was in his work. He had been educated at the Royal Naval College, located at Camberwell, a suburb of London, England. This naval school was conducted mainly upon the Bell system, and, as pupil and as monitor under this plan, Mr. Hopley had been trained in the art of instructing large classes. He was, moreover, a good systematizer, and he soon brought order out of chaos. The citizens recognized this, and gave him their cordial support. To what extent he succeeded, two extracts from the Bueyrus papers will show. The following notice of a contest among the pupils of the high school is taken from a communication by Dr. W. R. S. Clark, and published in the *Journal* December 27, 1856. The portions complimentary to the Superintendent and teachers are omitted as unnecessary in a history of the Bueyrus schools:

Not less than fifty scholars were at one time on the floor, each intently engaged in spelling and defining the words pronounced to them from McGuffey's Fourth Reader. After three hours, twelve of the two contending parties still retained their position on the floor, having neither spelled nor defined a single word incorrectly, although 600 had been given to them. The finale was exceedingly spirited. The generality of the pupils retained their position until 995, 969, 936, 920 and 900 words had been pronounced. One young lady maintained her position against an opposition of ten, spelling down in succession nine of them, when the exercises were closed from the simple fact that the book had been exhausted. Altogether, this young lady must have spelled and defined over 250 words.

The young lady to whom reference is made in so complimentary a manner was Miss Virginia Swingly, now Mrs. J. B. Gormly; and her sister, Miss Marcella Swingly, was the only person left on the other side.

From the *Journal*, of December 3, 1857, the

following is taken from a report of a similar contest, involving, this time, however, the three highest schools. This extract has an added interest, because it recalls the names of many who have since grown to be honored and respected citizens, and themselves heads of families:

The multitude which crowded the spacious room was indicative of the deep interest which parents are taking in relation to the schools. * * * * I have taken some pains in procuring the names of those scholars that did so great credit to themselves, and am proud to publish them to the readers of the *Journal*, and feel confident that they cannot be excelled by any school in the country. The following are the names of those pupils who spelled through a book of over one thousand words: In the high school, Misses Mary E. Moderwell, Georgianna Merriman, Elizabeth Moderwell, Amanda Kimmel, Jane Sims, Melinda Lightner, Ophelia Didie, Elizabeth Rexroth and Sarah Rexroth, and Master Hiram Moderwell; in the senior grammar school, Misses Helen Van Tyne, Fidelia Howenstein, Mary Gormly, Lydia Rexroth, Elizabeth Rowse, Margaret Fulton, Anna T. Fulton, Elizabeth Bradley, Masters A. Van Tyne, D. Hall, J. Moderwell, Eugene Sims, D. Kanzleiter, Rufus Kuhn and Leroy Henthorn. Miss Emma Shaw, from the junior grammar school, retained her place on the floor during the pronunciation of over 900 words, and Miss Mary Howenstein, from the same department, kept up until after 800 words had been delivered, spelled and defined.

These results were not produced by any unusual effort, as Mr. Hopley afterward explained in a communication to the paper; they were the result of steady perseverance, a few minutes only each day, and of encouraging mutual competition in large classes. In consequence of complaints wholly factious, a committee was appointed by the Board of Education to visit the schools to make a careful examination of their condition. This committee consisted of S. R. Harris, Esq., John A. Gormly, Esq., and Rev. J. Crouse, and the following extract taken from their report, illustrates the system upon which the schools were being so thoroughly taught and so rapidly elevated:

In all the schools except the High School, there are but two classes in each department, and all the pupils

in each class are employed at the same time on the same lesson, and as a general thing each must not only perform his own part in the recitation, but must watch the mistakes or correctness of his classmates, and by correcting the mistakes or omissions of the others advance himself in his class; and by the accuracy of his acquirements he maintains his own position in the class, and thus they are all kept at work at the same time. For example, and to illustrate our meaning, the committee observed a recitation of arithmetic in the Junior Intermediate Department. There was a class of about thirty small pupils reciting their lesson in simple multiplication. They stood in order on the floor, each provided with a slate, and they all wrote on their slates the multiplicand and multiplier as announced by the teacher; the first one in the class numerated the figures in the example, the next multiplied the first figures announcing the product, at which the whole class wrote the same on their slates, the third continued the operation for the next figure, and so on through the whole class, and if any one made a mistake it was corrected by the next one below who could correct it, and the lower one who made the correction advanced above. When the multiplication was completed, therefore, the entire class had the same on their slates, and each several pupil had performed all the mental labor which was required to perform the entire multiplication. In the Senior Grammar School, the whole room, amounting on that day to some fifty pupils, during the visit of the committee, performed an example in reduction, both ascending and descending reduction, in the same manner, and the committee were pleased to see the readiness of their answers and the neatness of their work, as it appeared when completed on their slates. The pupils in all the departments appear to be judiciously classed in a similar manner in all the other branches. The plan, therefore, appears to have the effect to create an ambition and laudable emulation among the pupils, and fits the intellectual and industrious ones for proper advancement to the higher departments.

Mr. Hopley's connection with the schools continued for two years, and it is a striking proof of the value of his labors, that the organization that he then effected has remained substantially the same ever since. After retiring from the schools, he formed a partnership with A. M. Jackson, Esq., in the practice of the law.

From a report made December 30, 1857, the following facts are taken: "Number of pupils enrolled during the past four months—males, 205; females, 193; total 398; being an increase of 44 over the same term of 1856 and 1876, since April 1, 1856; average daily attendance 258.5." The number in each of the different grades was: High School, 33; Senior Grammar, 56; Junior Grammar, 64; Senior Intermediate, 61; Junior Intermediate, 54; Senior Primary, 66; Junior Primary, 64.

In April, 1858, Prof. Alexander Miller took charge of the schools, and remained until June, 1861, receiving a yearly salary of \$800. Butterfield said in regard to this gentleman: "The superior qualities of Prof. Miller as a teacher are well known in Ohio. His ripe scholarship, gentlemanly bearing, his high-toned morality and Christian character shed a bright luster on the position he occupied. He was appreciated by his employers and respected by all." During his administration the enrollment increased to such an extent that the board rented at different times the M. E. Church basement, the old Baptist Church, and finally the Congregational Church basement, in which a second junior grammar school was organized. B. B. McVey was then employed by the board at \$800 a year. He commenced in September, 1861, and remained until April, 1864. Butterfield says: "His indomitable energy, affability and zeal made him a very popular Superintendent. The standard of our schools was elevated by him." Prof. Samuel J. Kirkwood was his successor, and continued for one year and three months, receiving \$1,000 per year. At the end of the June term, 1865, he resigned to take charge of the public schools in Tiffin, Ohio. He is at the present time Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the university at Wooster, Ohio.

In September, 1865, J. C. Harper commenced his long term of five years. The salary paid him was increased several times,

and for the last twelve months' service he received \$1,600. During the half decade he was in charge, the grading of the schools was more thoroughly systematized than at any other period, and the first class completed the course and graduated March 25, 1870. In the six months preceding this date, the number of pupils enrolled was as follows: High school, 38; four grammar schools, 182; five intermediate schools, 266; four primary schools, 299; total, 785. The crowning work of Mr. Harper's administration was the building of the new union schoolhouse, the most important event in the history of the Bucyrus Union Schools. Since the public schools of the town have been organized, there may have been men in charge of them who possessed a better education than this gentleman, but no Superintendent has excelled him in the natural ability to govern the scholars. It is doubtful if, in the five years he was in charge, he personally used the rod upon refractory pupils more than half a dozen times. He will long be remembered by those scholars who attended the higher grades during his long term of service, for the many instructive and entertaining talks in which he imparted to them much valuable information not found in the text books.

Miss Marcella Swingly, teacher of the high school for nearly all the preceding six years, was, in September, 1870, promoted to the superintendency, and received a salary of \$1,100 during her third year. The idea of having a lady Superintendent was declared to be an "experiment" by the board that employed her. It proved in most things to be a successful one, and, during the three years of her administration, the pupils advanced in scholarship, and most citizens were satisfied. Occasionally, when difficulties arose in regard to government, she did not receive from the Board of Education that hearty support which should have been extended to a lady in charge of so many refractory pupils, and consequently at times

the position she occupied was particularly trying and embarrassing. She was also opposed by citizens who did not believe the doctrines taught by those who are endeavoring to secure the adoption of their Sixteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. However, she had many warm friends, who have always admired her many sterling qualities as a Christian lady. It is worthy of historical note that she is the only person who has occupied in the Bucyrus Union Schools the different stations of a pupil in several grades, a teacher of several grades, and finally General Superintendent over all departments.

In the summer of 1873, the board succeeded in obtaining the services of Prof. F. M. Hamilton, a graduate from the University of Michigan, located in Ann Arbor, at a salary of \$1,700 per year. Since 1873, the schools have been under his fostering care, and during this period, seven classes have completed the high school course and graduated. He is a polished gentleman, possessing a fine classical education, and the fact that he is now serving his eighth year as Superintendent of the Bucyrus schools, is sufficient proof that his labors are appreciated by an unusually censorious public. Although Mr. Hamilton teaches over half his time, there has never been a better general supervision than during his administration. Teachers' meetings are held each week, conducted by the Superintendent. Examinations of teachers are conducted by examiners appointed by the board; they are both oral and written. The pupils in the various grades are examined twice each term, and these tests of scholarship are also both oral and written. At the present time, the schools are graded and classified as follows: A, B, C, D and E Primary; A, B and C Intermediate; A, B and C Grammar; the German-English School and the High School. The number of scholars enrolled in these departments during the school year ending June 11, 1880, was as follows:

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
High school.....	31	54	85
Grammar schools.....	72	70	142
Intermediate schools.....	79	104	183
Primary schools.....	219	208	427
German-English school.....	64	48	112
Total.....	465	484	949

Miss Diana Taylor, the first high school teacher, remained one term, and resigned October, 1850, to accept a more desirable position. Since this time, the following persons have had charge of the high school in the order named: Carrie Thayer, Harriet Weight, Julia Brown, Delia Galusha, Julia Dustin, Emma McGregor, Martha Stewart, until July, 1856; Julia C. Breckenridge, until July, 1857; Julia A. Walwork (now Mrs. Jacob Scroggs), until June, 1862; Jennie E. Jackson, until April, 1864; Marcella Swingley, until April, 1868; Sallie Freman, from January until June, 1869; Marcella Swingley, second term, until July, 1870; J. C. Shumaker, until July, 1871; Sarah Rexroth (now Mrs. T. J. Monnett), until July, 1872; Anna Sigler, until July, 1873; A. G. Gumaer, until July, 1874; H. E. Kratz, until July, 1875; William Thomas, until July, 1876; D. C. Porter, until July, 1877, and J. W. Spindler, the present incumbent. Of these persons, Miss Walwork, now Mrs. Jacob Scroggs, had charge five years, the longest continuous term, and Miss Marcella Swingley, four years at one time, and one year at another. The persons who have successively taught the high school, have, in nearly every instance, fully met the expectation of those who employed them. Many excelled as thorough and accomplished instructors, and not a little of the prosperity and progress of the schools is due to their wisdom and energy. The want of space prevents a more extended reference to each. From 1866 until July, 1873, an assistant high-school teacher, was employed, and among those who have served in this capacity are: Miss Anna McDonald (now Mrs. Shannon Clemens),

until April, 1868; Anna R. Cary, from January until June, 1869; Alice Coddling, until July, 1872; Lizzie Baltzly, until July, 1873.

Since the graded-school system has been adopted in Bucyrus, many different persons have taught in the lower grades. It would be a difficult task to secure the names of all these teachers who have been employed during the past thirty years. At the present time the following persons have charge of the several departments: High School, J. W. Spindler; Grammar Schools—A, Miss Lizzie McCracken; B, Miss Sarah Sheckler; C, Mrs. C. P. Wiley; Intermediate Schools—A, Mrs. Mary Beer; B, Miss Mattie Messner; C, Miss Frankie Scroggs. Primary Schools—A, Miss Lizzie Stauffer; B, Mrs. Emma Dalzell; C, Miss Maud Keller; D, Miss Dillie Clymer; E, Miss Mary McConnell. German-English School, Mr. Carl F. Preuss and Miss A. M. McCracken. Of these teachers, Miss Mary McConnell has been employed by the board for eight years; Miss Sarah Sheckler, sixteen years; and Mrs. C. P. Wiley, twenty-four years. Henry Wingert, the present janitor, has occupied that position since the erection of the new building.

The frame schoolhouse, built in 1839, and the brick building, finished in 1852, furnished ample accommodation for several years. When the number of pupils increased, the board provided more room by renting, at different times, the Methodist Episcopal Church basement, the old Baptist Church, and, about 1860, the basement of the Congregational Church, which was occupied for several years. But the different grades became crowded to such an extent that the question of erecting an additional building was agitated. At a special election, held May 18, 1863, it was decided to sell the old frame schoolhouse, to purchase additional ground east of the brick building, and to levy a tax of \$2,000 for improvements. Three weeks later, on June 9, at another special election, the citizens voted unanimously to build an addition

to the brick schoolhouse, and to levy a tax of \$9,000 for this purpose. The two and one-half acre lot east of the brick building was purchased of John A. Gornly for \$1,650, and \$6,000 of the tax voted was levied, but the other propositions voted by the citizens were not carried into effect. Two years afterward, April 25, 1865, the Congregational Church was purchased for \$3,000, and fitted up with four schoolrooms, and these for a time relieved the crowded departments. In January, 1866, the territory of District No. 2 was added to Bucyrus Special School District, and shortly after this, the Senior Grammar Department was assigned quarters in the old district schoolhouse, at the western end of Warren street. The proposition to levy a tax of \$40,000, and build a large edifice, was submitted at a special election held February 24, 1866, but the citizens rejected this by a majority of 104 in a vote of over four hundred. It was generally admitted, however, that the interests of the children demanded more and better school accommodations; and, after the question had been discussed for another year, the board submitted, at a special election, held April 13, 1867, two other propositions, asking for either \$10,000 or \$20,000. Both of these were carried by large majorities. The board employed A. Koehler, a Cleveland architect, to elaborate their design, and furnish the necessary maps, elevations and specifications. The contract for building the edifice was let to the Bucyrus Machine Works at \$46,900. Excavations for the cellar were commenced in the fall of 1867, and, in April, 1868, the old brick building was torn down. The corner-stone was laid Thursday, July 30, 1868, by the Masonic fraternity, in the presence of about five thousand persons. In the cavity of this stone was fastened an oblong tin box, and within this they placed the following articles: "A parchment roll of the schools, beautifully written in India ink, by Fred M. Swingly, showing the scholarship and deport-

ment of every scholar belonging to the union schools, a copy of the Holy Bible, copies of the *Crawford County Forum* and *Bucyrus Journal*, a fine specimen of printing, a certificate of the County Clerk, to which was attached the official seal, a marriage certificate by Probate Judge, with official seal, specimen of nickel coins, specimen of fractional currency, several pieces of curious coin, copy of the State School Commissioners' report, and various other articles." After the Masonic ceremonies, the crowd adjourned to the grove, where addresses were delivered by Rev. Joshua Crouse, John R. Clymer, editor of the *Forum*, and Rev. Jacob Graessle, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church. The stone foundation was completed during the summer of 1868, and the brick walls were rapidly pushed forward during the fall and early winter, so that by February 1, 1869, the immense structure was under roof. For nine months succeeding April 1, 1868, the schools were discontinued. Monday, January 4, 1869, six departments were opened—the High School in Blair's hall, the Senior Grammar in the district schoolhouse, the Junior Grammar and Intermediates in the old frame building. The new building was completed during the summer of 1869, and dedicated on the evening of September 28, at which time a large and intelligent audience assembled at Chapel Hall, where the following exercises were held: A masterly poem of dedication, written by William Hubbard, was read by J. R. Clymer; addresses were delivered by Rev. A. S. Milholland, C. W. Butterfield, Hon. D. W. Henkle, State School Commissioner, Prof. J. C. Hartzler, Miss Sarah Frantz, and others. The ceremonies were then concluded with a public dance.

The Bucyrus Union School building stands at the south end of Lane street. It is constructed of stone and brick, in the most substantial manner, and finished in a plain, but neat and durable style. In the creation of this

edifice, the board had several designs in view—to provide enough large, commodious, well-lighted, healthfully ventilated schoolrooms for the youth, not only of the present, but for future generations. The building, which is three stories in height, with a nine-foot basement, and surmounted by a large dome, presents a massive, elegant and majestic appearance. There is a breadth and spaciousness about the entire structure, inside as well as outside, that pleases all who have compared it with other public buildings. The entire length is 208 feet; depth of center or main building, 120 feet; depth of wing, 45 feet. There are twenty-one large rooms, besides a fine hall for exhibitions, which is capable of seating 500 persons. The building also contains wide, airy halls with convenient closets for clothes; numerous doors for entrance and exit, so that the larger and smaller pupils are separated and all are secure in case of fire or other casualty. The edifice is situated in the midst of a fine schoolyard, four acres in extent, one-half of which is composed of one of those beautiful oak groves so frequently found upon the Sandusky Plains.

The total amount paid the Bueyrus Machine Company on their contract, was \$50,415.69. The furniture, bell, furnaces, stone pavements, fences, gas-pipe, cisterns, wells, drains, out-buildings and other improvements cost over \$25,000, making the entire cost of the edifice upward of \$75,000. The citizens voted a tax of \$20,000, April 13, 1867, and an additional \$20,000 on November 28, 1868. The old buildings were sold for about \$5,000. These levies were not sufficient to defray the entire expense of the new schoolhouse, and the board, desiring an additional \$12,000, called a public meeting, which assembled at the court house, January 22, 1870. They submitted a report to the citizens, who appointed a committee to examine the school accounts during the preceding four years. This committee made an elabo-

rate report to the public, in which was included an itemized account of the expenses incurred by the board during the period covered by the investigation. Although it was generally conceded that the board had made some mistakes, no evidence was found which proved them to be guilty of fraud or official dishonesty. During the preceding four years, they had expended over \$120,000 of school funds. The citizens, who were laboring under a heavy tax levied to raise this amount, naturally supposed the expenses incurred were too high, and, when the special election was held, March 2, 1870, they refused the additional \$12,000, by a vote of 292 to 151. The school treasury was empty, and funds were necessary in order to conduct the schools; the board applied to a friendly Legislature, which, by a special act, granted what the citizens had refused. But the citizens would not forgive the members of the board, who had outwitted them, and, when their term of office expired, they were not re-elected.

The board of 1867, the original projectors of the union school building, was composed of the following gentlemen; Dr. C. Fulton, President; John R. Clymer, Secretary; John Franz, Treasurer; Judge James Clements, George Donneuwirth, Sr., and Samuel Hoyt. Had this board asked for a levy to commence a \$75,000 schoolhouse, the money would have been refused—the \$40,000 proposition had been rejected by a large majority when submitted to the citizens the previous year. So they asked for \$20,000, and, having secured authority for this amount, adopted the plan for a new building, which cost, before completed, nearly four times the sum originally authorized by the citizens. While the schoolhouse was well under headway, they were openly condemned by many citizens for their actions, and, after the structure had been completed, they were more bitterly denounced by the majority. Ten years have elapsed since the edifice was finished; it is now all paid for, and every public-spirited

citizen is satisfied the money has been expended for this worthy purpose. Bucyrus has now a school building of which all are proud, and, if special credit be due to any persons for this fact, it belongs to those gentlemen, who, in 1867, over-ruling the economical wishes of a wealthy community, succeeded in planning and furnishing for the public good, the largest and finest schoolhouse in Ohio.

In 1870, during the administration of Prof. J. C. Harper, the first class completed the high-school course and graduated, and each year since this date a class has been prepared for commencement day. Through the efforts mainly of Charles J. Scroggs, an Alumni Association was formed during the summer of 1878. It is worthy of record in the history of Bucyrus schools that this young man, a member of the Class of 1877, completed the course before he had attained his fourteenth birthday. This Alumni Association, which includes all those who have completed the Bucyrus High School course, was formed with the following members:

1870—Misses Anna Sears, Mary Howenstein (now Manley), Kate Swingley (now Fulton), Sallie Sims (now Spencer), Emma Summers (now Pero), and Sally Frantz (now Kerry). 1871—Misses Millie Howenstein, Frankie Scroggs and Minnie Wright (now Rowse). 1872—Misses Mary Lewis, Bell Johnston, Alice Sears, Joanna Myers (now Henthorn), Mary Scott (now Chalfaut), Althea Quaintance (now Dier), and Hattie Summers (now Stamets), Charles Picking and Thomas P. Hopley. 1873—Loran Jordan, S. Webster Van Winkle, Lewis Haman, Misses Mary Kirkland, Ida Ruhl, Anna Beilhartz (now Ingman), and Irena Shaw (now Haman). 1874—Misses Minnie Sears, Mary Jones, Bessie Wise, Kate Hopley, Annetta Sheckler and Nettie McCracken (now Colmery), Harry Howenstein, Charles Albright and Hamilton Ott. 1875—Miss Ida Hoffman, Charles Fisher, Pinkney Fisher, Frank Monnett, James Albright and Charles Penfield.

1876—Misses Lizzie Deardorff and Clara Biddle; Hiram Fenner, James D. Beer and Edward M. Biddle. 1877—Misses Mary McKibben, Emma Lommason and Ida Messner; Charles J. Scroggs. 1878—Misses Sallie Harris, Blanche Ward, Ella Fuhrman, Sue McDonald, Dillie Clymer and Hattie E. Hopley; Roy Chesney, Herbert Blair, Frank Ruhl, Edward Vollrath and Rufus Sears. All the Class of 1873, except Loran Jordan, refused to pass a special examination insisted upon by the Board of Education, claiming it to be unjust. Jordan received a diploma duly signed, the rest received certificates that they had completed the high-school course, which certificates were signed by the Superintendent, high-school teachers and three members of the board. The entire class were, after considerable discussion, made members of the Alumni Association. The first officers of this society were Thomas P. Hopley, President; Mrs. Kate Fulton and Miss Dillie Clymer, Vice Presidents; Miss Frank Scroggs, Secretary; Roy Chesney, Corresponding Secretary; Harry Howenstein, Treasurer. Since the association was formed, the following classes have been received into full membership at the annual re-unions: 1879—Misses Anna Drought, Anna Reid, Ella Gormly, May Frey, Lydia Streib, Fannie Pogue, Ida Bennett and Ida M. Pope; Smith Bennett, William Beer and Edward Kern. 1880—Misses Carrie Blair, Kate Van Voorhis, Mattie Jordan, Allie Yost, Della Hull, Emma Munson, Kittie Everett and Allie McDonald; Otto Vollrath and Jay Robinson.

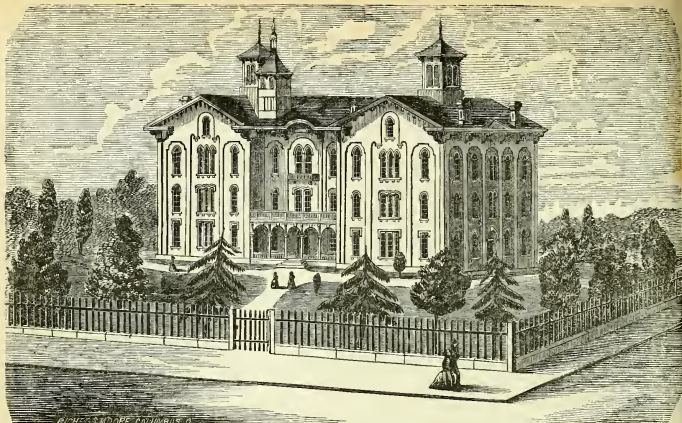
At the present time the Board of Education is composed of the following citizens: Jacob Scroggs, President; Rev. Jacob Graessle, Secretary; George Donnerwirth, Jr., Treasurer; Judge Robert Lee, E. R. Kearsley, and C. H. Shonert. These gentlemen have faithfully labored many years for the public good, and, under their management the schools are in a flourishing condition. The President of the

Board was a scholar in the Bucyrus schools over forty years ago, and a teacher in the Junior Grammar Department, when the graded school system was first adopted in 1850. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, and much of the present efficiency of the schools is due to his valuable efforts. In his Centennial History, Mr. Scroggs sums up the present policy of the board in the following language: "In the spring of 1873, the board resolved that pupils should not graduate from the schools, until, in addition to the usual class examination by the teachers and Superintendent, they should pass a satisfactory examination in all the branches taught in the entire course, commencing with orthography; this examination to be conducted by a committee of citizens appointed by the board. This resolution has been adhered to ever since, and, while it may have reduced the number of graduates, it has insured a higher scholarship. Review classes are organized in the high school, in which all branches taught in the lower grades are thoroughly reviewed by members of the A or Senior Class. The necessity of this resolution above named, was made apparent when it was found that members of the A Class, who could pass an excellent examination in the studies of Senior year, could not conjugate a common irregular verb, or cast the interest on a plain English note of hand, upon which several payments had been paid. The people are well pleased with the change, as they can see that the system of reviews can but tend to make more thorough scholars, and they know now that a graduate of our schools can, without trouble, procure a certificate to teach a common country school. The schools are firmly fixed in the hearts of the people; they take a deep interest in, and are proud of them. A noteworthy feature of the Bucyrus schools is, that the colored children of the village have always been received in the schools with the white, and treated, not as outcasts, but as human beings,

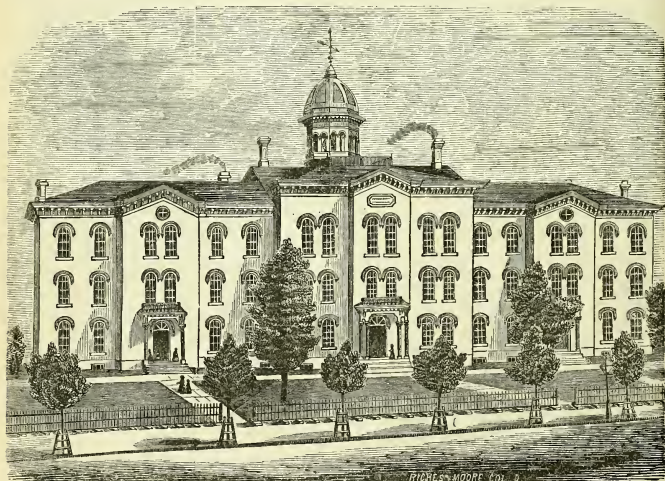
with minds to educate and souls to save. The motto of Bucyrus is, 'Education for all, without regard to sex, color, or previous condition.'"

Some twenty years ago a Normal School was established at Bucyrus, and continued for several years. The Normal School Association was organized May 28, 1860, with the following officers: President, M. Deal; Vice President, W. R. S. Clark; Treasurer, George Quinby; Secretary, Girard Reynolds; Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Butterfield. Prof. Isaac F. Bangs, a graduate of the New York State Normal School, was employed to act as principal, and Miss Harriet M. Angel, of Akron, Ohio, as assistant. The first term commenced Monday, August 13, 1860, and extended through twenty-two weeks. The sessions were held in Quinby Hall, and upon the top of the block, the sign, "Ohio State Normal School," was painted in large letters. These letters continued many years after the school had been discontinued, and some of them are still visible. The school was divided into four classes, Sub-Junior, Junior, Sub-Senior, Senior; sixty-eight scholars were in attendance the first term. At the commencement of the second term, in February 1861, J. H. Adams, of Albany, New York, was employed as an additional assistant. The second year the school was in charge of Rev. Alexander Miller, M. A., formerly Superintendent of the public schools in Bucyrus. He was assisted by E. C. S. Miller, M. A., formerly Superintendent of the Tiffin schools. This institute continued during the fall term of 1861, the winter term of 1862, and on Monday, September 2, 1862, the fall term of 1862 was commenced under the same management, but after a few months, the normal school was discontinued on account of the poor attendance.*

* NOTE.—The historian has been greatly aided in preparing this history of the Bucyrus Schools, by the historical address delivered by C. W. Butterfield, at the dedication of the new school building; also, by the paper prepared by Hon. Jacob Scroggs, for the *Centennial Sketches of the Public Schools of Ohio*, published by the State School Commissioner in 1876.



GALION UNION SCHOOL HOUSE. (Furnished by the School Board.)



BUCYRUS UNION SCHOOL HOUSE. (Furnished by School Board.)

CHAPTER XI.*

POLK TOWNSHIP—ITS ORGANIZATION—FIRST ELECTION—TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—THE PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—INDIAN AND OTHER INCIDENTS—THE FIRST CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807. Like all townships of the Government survey, it was six miles square, and formed one of the western townships of Richland County. There were very few settlers before 1817. It remained up to this time in an almost primitive condition, many of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians yet lingering, and little inclined to leave one of the finest hunting-grounds they had ever known. Long and stubbornly had they contended for their homes against the white settlers and their encroachments. Here was game in the greatest profusion, and meat could be obtained in abundance, with such ease that hunting was always a pastime and not an arduous toil. The forests were heavily timbered with every variety of stately tree; streams of sparkling brightness flowed from innumerable springs; the plains and prairies on the west were the abode of large herds of deer. This was the home of Wigenund, and within this territory Col. Crawford had been captured. Bloody tragedies had been enacted all over this ground, and through a thousand associations of fierce war and of gentle peace was this beautiful land endeared to these savages. Many maple groves were distributed throughout the township, and sugar was an article manufactured by whites and Indians.

In 1812, the soldiers cut a road through the township, which passed north of the Olen-tangy, near the present site of Galion. Another road further south had been cut out by

the Pennsylvania militia, when the settlers began to arrive; a few years later, they cut out roads for themselves.

On the 12th day of February, 1818, the township was organized—twelve miles long by six wide—and called Sandusky. The name is derived from "Sandusquet" of the old French traders and voyageurs; the Sah-un-dus-kee, clear water, or San-doo-tee, at the cold water of the Wyandots, from the clear, cold water of the springs near the south shore of Sandusky Bay, or it may have been derived from the Sa-un-dustee—water within "water-pools"—also a Wyandot word.

At the time of the organization of Sandusky, it included within its limits the present townships of Veruon, Jackson and Polk; the former, with the remnant of Sandusky, remaining in Richland County. It remained in that shape until March 5, 1845, when the north half was taken from it and called Veruon Township. This left Sandusky six miles square again. About this time there was a mania for manufacturing new counties, townships and, especially, new county seats. This was a queer speculation, and outgerryman-dered anything ever known of the kind before or since. The originally surveyed townships were divided and cut up and rejoined until they almost lost their former identity. Four tiers of sections were taken from the west side of Sandusky Township, Richland County, and passed into the possession of Crawford County, on the 3d of February, 1845. To the west side of this tier of four sections was

*Contributed by Dr. J. C. McIlvaine.

added what was known as the "three-mile strip." On the south was added a strip one mile wide from Marion County. From all this aggregation of pieces of townships, a strip of land three miles wide and seven miles long was taken from the south side, and named Polk Township. It is at present bounded on the north by Jackson and Jefferson, on the east by Richland County, on the south by Morrow County, and on the west by Whetstone Township. Polk was unfortunately situated as regards an outlet to market. After the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad was built, a majority of the farmers of Polk were trading in a county seat not their own. There was much dissatisfaction among the people on the eastern side of Polk; they had been pulled about in a ruthless manner, against their will; Crawford County was poor; many of her public buildings were yet unpaid for, and they thought their taxes would be increased to an enormous extent; especially was this the case with those who had formerly been within the limits of Richland County. This county was comparatively rich. The public buildings were mostly erected and paid for; the people felt as though they had been taxed to enrich the old county, and now that prosperity was dawning upon them, they were compelled to pay taxes in a poor county and assist in bringing them out of debt. Much excitement followed the act, loud protestations were made, violence and bloodshed were threatened. Nothing serious, however, occurred, and the people did the most reasonable thing under the circumstances that could be done. They sent Mr. Asa Hosford to the State capital as a lobby representative, and enjoined him to take care of their interests. He worked with fidelity, but failed in part of his mission. That portion of the new township which had been in Richland County, through their Representa-

tive, induced the Legislature to pass an enactment whereby they were released from the payment of taxes upon the county buildings of Crawford. The Representative was Mr. Hettrick. He presented the facts of the case, and earnestly demanded the enactment. This was apparently so easily done and with so little opposition, that Mr. Hosford asked that the same favor be shown to the strip coming from the south, in Marion County; Mr. Hettrick offered the resolution, but Mr. Cary, representing the citizens of this southern strip, objected on the ground that his constituents did not ask for it. This ended the matter.

Previous to the formation of Polk Township, the elections were held south of Crestline nearly two miles, on Section 16, at the house of Mr. Fate. It was here that Maj. Robinson cast his maiden vote for Daniel Riblet, who was a candidate for Justice of the Peace. The Major was not quite twenty-one years of age; but this election, like all others, was of vast importance, and politics ran high. Galion was the center of interest in the new township, and for many miles around. The narrowness of the township placed Galion so near the line that, in many cases, those who did much for her prosperity and were interested in her growth, resided outside of Polk Township.*

In an old book in the County Clerk's Office at Bucyrus, there was one allusion to Polk Township, which is given as a resolution by the County Commissioners:

MARCH 6, 1845.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, full Board. Resolution.—This day it was resolved, by the Commissioners of Crawford County, that the following fractional townships, taken from the counties of Richland and Marion, and those lying on the west side of said county of Crawford, according to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed February third (3d), 1845, to

* In writing this history, we are compelled to depend much upon old settlers' and newspaper accounts.

erect the new county of Wyandot, and alter the boundaries of Crawford, was organized into separate townships, to wit: All that part taken from the county of Richland, and being in Township twenty (20) north, Range twenty (20) west, and all that part taken from Township nineteen (19), with Range (20), and all that part taken from the county of Marion, and being in Township fifteen (15) with Range twenty-one (21) be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate township by the name of Polk, and that the County Auditor he and is hereby authorized to cause notice to be given to the said township of the foregoing organization and alteration, according to the statute of Ohio in such case made and provided.

JOHN CLEMENTS,
HAMILTON KERR,
SAMUEL LEE.

Attest: O. WILLIAMS, *County Auditor*.

In selecting a name for this township, the first choice was for Jackson; it was Daniel Hoover's desire to so name it; but it was discovered in time that one of the new townships on the north had preceded them in the selection of the name Jackson. Mr. Polk being President at this time, his name was proposed and accepted. According to the resolution and orders of the Supervisor, Mr. James Robinson was ordered to post, in three conspicuous places within the township, notices, setting forth a list of offices then vacant, and ordering the time and place of election. The officers for Sandusky Township had already been elected, and when the election in Polk took place, soon after, it was only to fill vacancies caused by the separation, those having been elected in Sandusky and residing in Polk were to hold over till the next annual election. A. Underwood was one of them, having been elected Justice of the Peace. The record of the first election is in the possession of F. A. Keen, and is as follows:

At an election held in the Township of Polk, in the county of Crawford, State of Ohio, on the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1845, Isaac Criley, Joshua Canon and Pharas Jackson, Judges, and Solomon P. Nave and Samuel R. Canon, Clerks. The following officers were duly elected and qualified:

Trustees—Asa Hosford, Samuel P. Lee, Bartholomew Reed, Jr.; Clerk—Peter Cress; Treasurer—John S. Davis; Assessor—Samuel R. Canon; Constables—John A. Loneus, Joseph Kimmel; Supervisors—Eri Hosford, Joseph Diddy, Edward Cooper, David Thrush, William White, A. C. Jackson, Frederic Taylor, Jacob Stinebaugh, John Ashcroft, William L. Dille, Bart Reed, Sr., Andrew Reed, A. S. Caton, Phillip Ichorn, Phillip Zimmermaker, Isaac Nayer.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Polk Township, held on the 26th day of April, 1845, among other business transacted was the sale of James Sutton, a town pauper. He was sold to the lowest bidder for his keeping for one year from above date. He was taken by Jacob Steinbaugh, at \$100, clothing and doctor bills excepted. They proceeded also to levy a tax, for poor purposes, of 2 mills on the dollar, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mill for Township purposes. At a meeting held on the 6th day of September, 1845, present, Asa Hosford and Bartholomew Reed, they appointed the place of holding elections to be at the schoolhouse, in the borough of Galion, in said township.

PETER CRESS, *Township Clerk*.

To those who do not understand what is meant by the sale of paupers, we give in full a copy of a handbill found among the records. It must be remembered no county house existed at the time, and it was necessary to provide in some way for the poor; hence they were sold:

Sale of Paupers.—There will be sold, on Wednesday, May 16, 1866, Mary Houk and Della Hengst, paupers of Polk Township, Crawford County, Ohio, to the lowest responsible bidders, for one year. Terms of pay for keeping said paupers, half in six months from day of sale, and the remainder at the expiration of the year. Proposals will be received from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL SHUNE,
DANIEL HOOVER,
JOHN LEMON,

Trustees.

May 1, 1866.

There are twenty-one sections in Polk Township, of as fine land as exists in Northern Ohio. The timber was very heavy, and consisted mostly of beech, maple, oak, hickory, elm, black walnut and ash. The land, before clearing, has the appearance of being swampy and wet. This is caused by the high and generally level condition, there be-

ing no general slope to the land by which the water can run off at once. All over the township, there is evidence of immense deposits of drift; gravel-beds, mixed with iron and clay, with strata above or below it of fine and coarse sand, are abundant. The geological formation is such that, in the primeval days, the land in this vicinity formed shoals, and one can easily conceive that the great mountain glaciers coming from the icy North, freighted with their load of stone, gravel and clay, were wrecked in the shallow sea over this township, grinding and pulverizing the primitive rock that formed this rich soil.

The Olentangy River meanders throughout the whole length of the township. It enters in the northeast portion, winds round in broad sweeps toward the south and passes out on the west side, on the farm of J. K. Sherer. All along its valley there are outcroppings of sandstone, of the Waverly group. There are at present, as far as we know, but two quarries in operation—those of John Flowers, and Dr. Coyle and James Green. The Olentangy waters the bottom lands of the whole township, and springs abound in profusion; this might seem contrary to the general expectation, or to any one not a practical geologist, when it is remembered that Polk Township occupies a part of the dividing ridge or crest that separates the slope to the lakes on the north, and the valley of the Ohio that slopes to the south; but so it is. Within the township are two springs but a few rods apart; the one on the north contributes its mite to Lake Erie, thunders with its waters over the ponderous Niagara, and wends its romantic way around and among the "Thousand Isles," and thence to the sea. The spring on the south side lingers slowly, clinging gently to its birthplace, as if in doubt as to which course it shall take. It finally takes its course toward sunny lands, and on through populous

countries, rich meadows, gradually down to the "Father of waters," and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Thus it can be seen that we are high upon a billow of land, and upon the very summit of the crest.

When the first settlers came to Polk or Sandusky Township, the Olentangy was a beautiful stream; luxuriant groves existed on each side of it, and its banks were lined with a profusion of flowers and grasses; countless herds of deer drank of its sweet waters, and the red man loved and venerated the stream. Before the land was cleared up, the banks were tolerably full, and the stream never shrunk to its present proportions; year by year, numerous mills were erected upon its banks, and the falling waters turned the wheel of industry to the owners' profit and the great convenience of the settlers.

Probably the first men who cleared any land within the present limits of Polk were Benjamin Leveredge and his two sons, James and Nathaniel. Most of the early settlers were from New York and Pennsylvania. No biography of this first family can be obtained, and very little is known of them previous to their arrival in this vicinity. They came in the year 1817, cutting their way to their land. The father built his cabin near the springs on Atwood street, Galion, on the quarter-section he had entered. James Leveredge erected his cabin on the ground now occupied by David Mackey's residence, and Nathaniel built his primitive dwelling near the center of the public square in Galion. The two former had water in abundance from the numerous springs in their vicinity, but Nathaniel dug a well near his cabin door. This was the well that was filled up about ten years ago, and traces of which were found within the present year (1880) by workmen while engaged in grading the square. In the year 1818, George Wood and David Gill arrived; they

settled north of the Olentangy, near the old military road, cut out by soldiers in 1812. These two families were from Pennsylvania, Wood and Gill being brothers-in-law; Wood was a carpenter, and Gill followed school-teaching, mostly; he was well educated for the time, and the general business man in the community. James Gill was a son of David, and his widow still lives on the site of the farm owned by the former. Mrs. Fanny Bryfogle, Mrs. Catharine Monnett, Mrs. Nelson Casey and the wife of Samuel Mosher were daughters of David Gill. George Wood had one son, George, Jr.; the two families removed to Missouri, where the older members died, and some of the younger returned to Galion. It was also in the year 1818 that Benjamin Sharrock came to Polk Township; he erected a temporary shelter near the Reisinger Corners for his family, while he made progress with his ax and saw on the farm south.

On Saturday, September 19, 1819, Mr. Asa Hosford trudged afoot into Polk Township; he stopped over Sunday with Benjamin Leveredge. From the date of his arrival, Mr. Hosford became a leading citizen and was interested from that time on with the concerns of the township requiring tact and ability. In 1820 came Nathaniel Story and Father Kitteridge, the latter living with the former, who was by occupation a hunter and trapper. Mr. Story erected his cabin near the crossing of Main street and the Olentangy, west of town. In the year 1822 came the Rev. James Dunlap, who went to farming, but afterward entered the ministry and taught school. In 1824 came Nathan Merriman, who, in the year following his arrival, erected a whisky distillery at the springs, near where the Leveredges lived. This was the first distillery in the township, and was known far and wide, and familiarly designated as "the still."

Thus far we have given the date of arrival

and the order of their coming of all that are known. There were others taking up land and settling throughout the township, but those above named formed the nucleus around which clustered the new settlement.

The first grist-mill in Polk Township was erected by Mr. Hibner, on the banks of the Olentangy, near the railroad bridge, on the farm now owned by Mr. Burgener. A saw-mill was built north of Galion; Hosford's and Park's grist-mills and Sharrock's grist and saw mill were all within a few miles of each other, and run by the waters of the Olentangy, which is not now a romantic-looking stream. The lands which it drained have been cleared, and many of the springs which fed it have become dry. Immense ditches, with the modern system of draining, with its miles of tiling, have all tended toward the destruction of the stream, and its banks are full only after the heavy rains or melting of accumulated snow; but a small rivulet carries the water from pool to pool; the waters are dark, filthy and putrid. The wash from the city of Galion, with the washes of gas-making and dyeing, together with slaughter-houses, have contributed to the general nastiness.

In some portions of the township, there is an approach to the formation of plains, but not extensively so; the soil is generally a gravelly loam; at a slight depth there is found a clean-washed gravel, and under the gravel a dense hard-pan. This gravel is saturated with healthy water, and is the cause of the numerous springs where this gravel crops out to the surface.

Among the topographical features of the township, there is one thing that deserves especial notice. About sixty years ago, a terribly severe wind-storm swept over the north-west portion; the storm entered the western portion of the township on what is now known as the Belts farm, passing in a northeast di-

rection, and out of the township near the farm of Hon. James Robinson. Its track was about one mile in width; every tree, almost without exception, was uprooted or twisted off, and prostrated in the most unimaginable confusion. The trees went down like grass before the sickle. Peter Snyder, now of Crestline, was at the time a boy, plowing in the field. Hearing the roar of the approaching storm, he made haste to find security; he entered an old-fashioned Pennsylvania log barn, set on a cobble-stone foundation; he repaired to the mow for safety, but hardly had he arrived there when the whole structure was raised three or four feet from the foundation. While suspended in the air, the roof gave way and flew across the field, and the barn settled back to its foundation. Debris of all kinds was scattered over the ground, and among them were found numerous boughs and twigs of pine, which must have been brought from great distances. Deer and wild turkeys were killed and crushed and fearfully mangled, as were also many cattle belonging to the settlers. Disberry Johnson had five head of cattle in the woods that were penned in by the fallen timber, but, strange to say, uninjured. It required five days of chopping and clearing to release them from their strange captivity. The year following this storm, fire broke out among the dried leaves and twigs in this windfall, and swept the whole length of it. The crops and buildings within close proximity were destroyed; for days the smoke was so dense that one could not see ten feet before him. Many times people would be obliged to prostrate themselves upon the ground to prevent suffocation. The settlers despaired of retrieving anything from the general wreck; many of them became despondent, and had they possessed the means, or any facilities, would have moved away from the blackened and charred ruins. The track of this

windfall can at this day be traced in its course; where the trees were allowed to grow again, they are generally smaller; the trees going down and burning in the manner they did saved much logging and clearing; but on some farms it took every acre of timber from them.

The soil of Polk Township is eminently adapted to the raising of corn, although excellent wheat crops are harvested. The farther west in the township the more it is adapted to grazing and crops of grasses; stock can be kept better nowhere than on the plains and prairies which commence in Polk Township and extend for miles westward.

In the year 1822, William Murray, Maj. Jeffrey and James Dunlap rigged up a one-horse wagon with a pole in it for two horses. This was in what was called Ohio County, and is now in Western Virginia. They had rifles, ammunition, cross-cut saw, axes and several old quilts. They covered the wagon with a linen cover and started for the West. They crossed the Ohio at the mouth of Short Creek, above Wheeling, passed through New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County, through Wooster, on to Mansfield, a town then having three stores, two taverns and a blacksmithshop. On, west, they continued to a place they heard of as "Spangtown," "Moccasin," or "Goshen." There were five families between Galion and Mansfield, as follows: Judge Patterson, Alfred Atwood's mother, a widow lady, old John Edgington, John Marshall and John Hibner. Just as they came to where the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad crosses Main street, Mr. Dunlap told his companions that he thought they were coming to a settlement, as he discovered sheep tracks. They laughed at him and said they were deer tracks, which they proved to be. They came on through the woods up to the square where there were two log cabins, in one of which



Asa Hosford

lived Mr. Leveredge. At the foot of the hill, where Mrs. J. Gill now lives, was a cabin, where J. Dickerson then lived. Farther west, where J. R. Clymer's brick house now is, there was a double log cabin, owned by William Hosford, Asa Hosford's father; Horace Hosford had a blacksmith-shop on the Reisinger Corners, where he lived; Grandfather Kitteridge lived on the other corner. They went southwest to Benjamin Sharrock's house. They were twelve days making the trip of 150 miles; sometimes the mud was up to the wagon-bed. The next day, Mrs. Sharrock baked them some bread, and they went to their land to erect a cabin. On the land were twelve or fourteen Indians, who had been on a big drunk the day before; one of them had been stabbed through the left side with a scalping-knife. The Indian bragged over it and said, "Me berry stout Injun—stick big knife through—no kill—wooh!" The emigrants were much annoyed through the night by the howling of wolves. In a few days, they finished their cabin and returned for their families. This Mr. Dunlap afterward entered the ministry, and, within ten years, has written a number of papers entitled, "Recollections of Crawford County."

The settlers would espy a covered wagon coming, and cry out, "There comes another settler;" and start to meet him, and give him a hearty welcome, take axes and help to cut out a trail to his land and help him to select a good site for his cabin; all being agreed upon, they would chop and roll two logs together, kindle a fire between for the good woman to cook and provide something to eat, while they went to work clearing off a spot on which to erect a cabin. In two or three days, sufficient logs would be cut, and the cabin erected, and a hole cut in one side for a door. Then the household furniture would be unloaded, consisting, generally, of two beds and bedding, a

table, bureau, some chairs and kitchen furniture, piling them with the family, in the cabin, on the ground floor. A young married couple generally started in the same way, being assisted by their parents. A necessary piece of furniture in the pioneer's cabin was a hominy-block, which was made by taking a log twenty inches thick and three feet long, chopping it in from each end and shaping it like a goblet; then setting it on end, kindle a fire under it and burn it out like a druggist's mortar; then they take a small pole, with an iron ring on one end, put an iron wedge into it to pound the corn, put the corn in, pour on hot water to loosen the hulls, and pound with the wedge until cracked into hominy. While the husband is pounding his hominy at night, the wife is spinning flax-tow or wool for clothing for the family. The following pioneer reminiscence is pertinent to the subject:

"I have seen a whole family, consisting of father, mother, children, pet pigs, young ducks and chickens, all occupying the same room at the same time, truly equal to Barnum's happy family. Although some endured hardships almost beyond endurance—having large families to support and no money—meat could be obtained from the woods. The writer of these lines has seen the times when he has brought home a sack of meal and did not know where the next was to come from; yet, trusting in God, and working day and night, has at length obtained a competency for himself and family, as many others have done. When I look back fifty years and see this country a howling wilderness, thronged with wild beasts of various kinds, hardly a white inhabitant from here to the Rocky Mountains, I am struck with wonder and surprise at the progress of our nation. In 1825, we had a manufacturing establishment in Galion, Polk Township, erected, I think, by old Nathan or Bishop Merriman, of Bucyrus, to make whisky of our

spare corn and rye. About the same time, there was a horse-mill put up by old Mr. Snyder (I think his given name was Christopher), at Middletown, north of Galion two or three miles, where we could get grinding done. The farmers for miles around would put a bag of corn or wheat on a horse with harness on, take another, if he had it, and go to mill. If his turn came before night, all right; if not, he would hitch up in the night and keep himself awake by traveling around after his horse. If it was wheat, he could turn a crank attached to a bolting cloth, and get his flour bolted by hand, and when his flour was ground would come home whistling and singing as happy as a lark. Perhaps his wife would tell him they were out of meat; taking his gun and dog, he would go out and shoot down a fat deer, as a farmer now goes out to his field to kill a fat sheep."

Soon after the war of 1812 James Nail, Esq., was in Richland County; his father's was the seventh family in the county. Mr. Nail was born in Somerset County, Penn., November 9, 1797; he left his father in 1819 and came to Sandusky Township, and bought 160 acres of land (called Congress land), two miles north of Galion. In 1821, he married and settled on his land. When he first came, he knew of no neighbors but the Leveredges and his brother-in-law, Lewis Leibberger, with whom he lived till married. The next year, Leibberger moved away. Bee-trees were plenty at this time, and Mr. Nail and his brother-in-law started one morning on a bee hunt, taking a southwest course. They camped the first night on Sandusky Plains, half-way between Galion and Bucyrus, at a small stream; the next day they hunted till evening, and camped on Sandusky River, two miles west of Bucyrus; they saw many deer and turkeys, many bee-trees, but not a human being or a settlement. By the year 1821, John Brown, Benja-

min Sharrock, Nathaniel Story and Mr. Hosford had moved into the neighborhood. For a long time, the Indians had been in the habit of taking large quantities of cranberries to Richland County; they would sometimes be seen with eight or ten horses loaded down with bark boxes filled with cranberries; these boxes were slung over the backs of the horses, and each one led by an Indian, single file. They traded the cranberries for meal, etc.; the Indians kept secret the place of their growth, but Mr. Nail, his father-in-law, Samuel Brown, Michael Brown and Jacob Miller, determined to find the place where they were procured. They went southwest till they struck the Pennsylvania army road, and followed it for several miles, which was easily distinguished; after going some distance, they thought they had better go farther north; this they did till they struck the Sandusky River, east of Bucyrus. As they came to the stream, they heard a man chopping a little above; Mr. Nail told his companions that Indians were around, or else some white man had got in; they rode up and found Mr. Daniel McMichael, a man they had never seen before; he seemed much alarmed, but was re-assured when Mr. Nail rode up close to him. This man gave them directions, and went with them a distance, showing them the Indian trail that led to the cranberry marsh. They camped out that night, and saw the camp-fires of several parties of Indians, but were not molested. The next morning, they gathered as many cranberries as their horses could carry. They reached home that evening; in passing over the military road, the weeds were as high as their horses' heads. They saw but one man during the trip. Mr. Nail states that their food, when he was young, consisted of bear's meat, venison, turkey, corn-meal, potatoes and hominy. Their clothing was generally buckskin and linsey-woolsey; the children mostly went bareheaded and barefooted

nearly all the year. They made some kind of linen from the nettles. Some time after Mr Nail and his brother-in-law had hunted and marked their bee-trees, they went after the honey. After it was all collected, they lacked a little of two barrels; Mr. Christian Snyder had moved to the neighborhood a little while before, and was about going back for his goods; he offered to take the honey to Jefferson County for nothing, saying it would there sell for \$1 a gallon.

In 1822, Mr. Nail sold his land and bought eighty acres on a branch of the Whetstone, or Olentangy, southwest of Galion. Michael Brown, 'John Dunmeier and James Leveredge assisted him in putting up his cabin; about this time, he had occasion to go to Mansfield on foot, which was twenty-two miles the way he was obliged to go; he got back at 10 at night; but as he reached the house his dog barked violently. The wife drew the blanket that covered the door to one side, when the dog ran in the cabin followed by a wolf, who, seeing a large fire, ran back. Mr. Nail found his wife prepared for emergencies, sitting near the fire, the dog at her feet and the ax in her hand. About this time, Mr. Alexander McGrew came to Mr. Nail's, from Tuscarawas County, and solicited the contract for erecting a mill which Mr. Nail contemplated erecting. A dam was made, and in six weeks' time, the frame and running gear were in order. The farm and mill were sold that fall to Mr. John Hauck, who was looking for a site for a carding-machine and fulling-mill. The settlers were too sparse, and the project was given up. Mr. Nail reserved the right to live in the cabin and use the mill for one year, which he did, furnishing lumber to the settlers. In 1822, he moved one-half mile below his saw-mill and in 1824 erected a grist-mill. The mill-stones were made of "nigger-heads" by Mr. Buckland, of Bucyrus. The

market prices at this time were as follows: Coffee, 50 cents a pound; salt, 6 cents a pound; powder \$2 a pound; lead, 50 cents a pound; chewing tobacco, 50 cents a pound; whisky 50 cents a gallon; and the two latter articles, Mr. Nail says, no family could get along without.

Mr. Nathaniel Story was a native of Oxford County, Me., and came with his father's family to Ohio in 1818. They stopped a short time at the Williamson settlement, east of Galion; they intended to buy some of the Virginia military school lands, but failed in their object, and passed the winter of 1818-19 in a cabin of John Leveredge, situated southeast of the public square of Galion. Mr. Leveredge had been killed but a short time previous to this, by a log falling upon him at the raising of John Williamson's new hewed-log cabin. When they came into the settlement, that hewed-log cabin stood up near the square without a roof, and exactly as it was left when Leveredge was killed. In the spring of 1819, they moved into the house of Mr. Sturges, situated northwest of Galion, on the brow of the hill across from John G. Kraft's brewery, and where the residence of Jesse Purkey now stands. They lived there for four years. Mr. Story writes of the Indians as follows: "I was acquainted with most of the Wyandots and Delawares, among them the Walkers, Williams, Armstrongs, Dowdys, Johnny Cake, etc. Johnny Cake was a full-blooded Indian of much note. He was a well-developed man, of fine physical proportions, supple, athletic, and he possessed in an unusual degree the respect and confidence of all the white settlers of that day. His wife was three-fourths white, and an excellent woman for the opportunities that she had. There is a bit of romance connected with her history, which may be interesting to readers, as it has never been published except in the *Bucyrus Forum*. The mother of Johnny Cake's wife had been captured from her white

parents, somewhere in the eastern part of Ohio, by the Indians, probably during the war with Great Britain in 1812-15, and adopted into one of the Indian families on the Sandusky. Here she was courted and married in Indian fashion, by Abraham Williams, a half-breed Indian. The fruit of the union between this half-breed and white girl, was a beautiful daughter, who was courted and married by Johnny Cake. Johnny went with an exploring expedition in 1823, or thereabout, to the Great West beyond the Mississippi. He was a marked man in council or courage, and so regarded by all who came in contact with him. When his tribe removed from the Wyandot reservation in 1846, he and his wife went with them, and, when last heard from, in 1874, were living in wealth and good position among the Walkers, to whom he is related." The last time that Mr. Story saw Johnny Cake was in 1845 or 1846. His father, Nehemiah Story, and himself, were working on the frame of a house where the widow of James W. Gill, Esq., now lives, on Main street, west side of Galion. He stopped and talked with them a long time as he was passing through; he said that the Indians' hunting-grounds had been sadly interfered with by the white settlers, who killed or drove away the game, and for that reason he seldom came that way of late years. He seemed overjoyed to see and talk with them and revived many reminiscences of the past that had for years slumbered in their memories. At this time he weighed nearly two hundred pounds, and was a splendid specimen of a wild Indian of the woods, who was keenly alive to the great facts of "manifest destiny." Clearly foreseeing the future, he spoke in rapturous terms of the white man, who brought with him the all-conquering forces of a superior and higher civilization, but grievously mourned, in broken accents, the decay of his own Indian race, whose doom was "written in

the setting sun of the West." Says Mr. Story: "We shall never forget the appearance and expression of this man—this thoughtful but untutored child of the forest—as he affectionately and tearfully bade us good-bye. He wheeled the head of his pony toward the Sandusky Plains, and was soon lost to our gaze forever." Mr. Story remembers the exciting attempt of Tom Dowdy, a keen, small but sharp Indian, to murder a Canadian Indian. They were both in liquor, obtained at a tavern near where Galion now stands. A quarrel ensued over the whiskey bottle (as it does now sometimes among white people), and Tom took out his scalping-knife and stabbed his Indian companion, with a terrible stroke, in the side. The two Indians were afterward seen at an encampment on Shaw's Creek, south of Iberia. The whiskey was gone, and the two Indians sat on opposite sides of the fire, smoking in peace. Dowdy once brought information to the Storys, that there was a certain white-oak tree that had in it five raccoons and a porcupine. This was business for Story, and exactly in his line. They went with Dowdy and his squaw, who was an excellent chopper, and soon had the tree down and the game secured. Dowdy and his wife took three of the coons, and the Storys took two. The skins were purchased by James Nail. This Indian, Dowdy, died at Pipetown some time afterward, in the severity of winter, and, in accordance with the custom of the Indians, his body, with his clothing and hunting implements, was laid upon a scaffold, at a safe height from the ground. Here it remained until the warm sun in the spring had softened the soil, when his remains were deposited in the earth.

The Indians had a burying-ground just north of where the Gill farm is, on the banks of the Olentangy. Here the dead from the Indian village were buried. The graves were generally quite shallow; they made some dis-

tion in the graves, according to the social status of the person; some of the graves had forks erected at each end, with a pole across; on this were laid strips of bark and twigs, but it soon gave way and was not renewed. How long this spot had been consecrated by the Indians, is not known, but they continued to use it up to their departure from this vicinity. In an early day, young men opened the graves, with the vain hope of obtaining treasures. Some of the early doctors secured furniture from this ground for their offices. The graveyard had little reverence shown it, and it was only when the field was cultivated, and the graves plowed level, that it became safe from molestation.

In the year 1825, Mr. Nail added a distillery to his grist-mill and continued grinding and distilling till the year 1835. Before mills were built in Polk Township the settlers went long distances to get grinding done. In 1822, they were going to Spring Mill, southeast of Ontario; and, even after mills were built along the Olentangy, some were obliged to go below Belleville, by reason of the scarcity of water in Polk Township. Corn-meal was more plentiful than flour. It was generally cooked in four different ways: A very common way of using it was to make mush and eat it with milk; when it was baked in a Dutch oven, it was called pone; when baked on a board, it was called johnny-cake; and when made into round balls and baked in the oven, it was called corn-dodgers. Mr. Nail relates that a family lived three miles southeast of Galion, by the name of Jackson; a little fellow of this family would often come to mill with a bag of corn to be ground; after the corn was ground, he would lift the little fellow on top of the bag, of meal on the horse and start him for home. He generally had meal in one end of the bag, and a jug of whisky in the other end. Mr. Nail had no thought at that time that

little Abner M. Jackson would be the portly man he afterward became, much less that he would become the Presiding Judge of our court. In 1835, Mr. Nail sold his grist-mill and distillery to Mr. Parks, who came from Beaver County, Penn.

Mr. Dunlap stated that after he returned from Virginia, where he had been for his family, the settlers had increased in numbers from twelve to twenty-five. About the time of his return, there was a double log cabin one mile southwest of Galion, in which lived two families, one by the name of Erysman, and one by the name of Dun, or Doornise, who had a little daughter about four years of age. The mother was boiling sugar-water in the woods near by, and had the little girl by her. Thinking it time the little one was in the house, she went with her to the fence, lifted her over the inclosure and told her to amuse herself until the mother arrived. Nothing was ever seen of the little girl after that day. A number of strange Indians (called Canadians, because they belonged near the lakes where the settlers were French), had been roving around the settlements, and but a few hours before the child was missed. A party of four or five had been to Mr. Hosford's to purchase some whisky. But a few days before a party of Indians, supposed to be the same, had been to the house of Benjamin Sharrock, and attempted to negotiate for a young girl which they wanted to raise in their tribe, and he adopted as one of them. When the poor mother came in from her work and found that the little daughter had not come in the house, she knew almost intuitively that the little one was lost. She was frenzied with horror, and a strange terror crept over her; in a frantic manner, she roved up and down through the woods, one moment calling in endearing accents the name of her little child, and the next the woods would ring with her piercing shrieks, her cries and

appeals to heaven. Word had been sent to Mr. Asa Hosford, and he came with men as promptly as possible; for three days and nights the woods were searched; parties of men were sent with information in every direction, but all of no use. The frantic mother suffered so much, that all the good-hearted old pioneers tried to think of some new expedient; finally, they ceased their search in the woods and began to drag the creek. Men, women and children, with poles, rakes, grapnels, and every implement that could possibly be of use, were brought out for the purpose. But hopes of the lost one died within them, and the search was gradually given up, and the bright little one was lost forever. The strange Indians were never seen in the vicinity thereafter. It was the theory of those most thoroughly versed in Indian affairs that some chief was desirous of bringing up in his tribe a white squaw that should in time be the wife of one of his favorite sons, or his legitimate successor. The only mitigation of this horrible destiny was the fact that nearly all remembrance of her parents and her innocent childhood joys would be obliterated from her memory. Near the same place, a family by the name of Bashford had taken a little girl to raise. She went out to find the cows, which, by the ringing of a bell, she soon discovered; but she was confused about the route to be taken for the house; she kept cool, and determined to stay with the cows, knowing that when they were found she would be all right. She followed them around until they lay down; she crawled up and laid as near the back of an old cow as she could, for the sake of the warmth. In the morning, she was found rambling around with the cattle and her feet somewhat frost-bitten. She was much alarmed by the howling of the wolves through the night. There were hardly any roads, except Indian trails, and women and children were often lost in passing from

place to place, and in some instances men were lost. A man by the name of Samuel Dany went into the woods to shoot a deer; he soon became lost, and wandered round and round until he was perfectly confused. At last he came in sight of a cabin, and a woman standing in the door; he walked up to the fence, and inquired of her where Samuel Dany lived. She laughingly told him he might come in and see. He was overjoyed to discover that it was his own wife and his own home. Mr. Dunlap, Owen Tuttle and James Anten went to the southeast corner of Polk one time, and in less than two hours killed five deer on two acres of ground. In an early day, a gentleman traveling on his way west, passed through Galion on a fine gray Canadian stallion. Some days after, the horse was found tied to a sapling on the Beltz farm; he had the appearance of having been there for several days, but no owner was ever found for horse, saddle or bridle; the traveler could never be traced beyond that place. A few years ago, while the roads were being worked, some human bones were turned up by a scraper on the hill at the end of the bridge over Whetstone Creek, just below Mr. Hosford's mill. This spot was not far from the trail traveled between Bucyrus and Galion at the time of the supposed murder.

In connection with this supposed murder, we will give an account of one that did occur, and one that chilled the hearts of early settlers with horror. With all the hardihood of the white men in Polk Township, murder never entered their thoughts, and this occurrence cast a gloom over the settlement that was evident for years after. Mr. John Hammer and his brother-in-law, Bender, walked from Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., across the Alleghany Mountains, and journeyed on foot to Wooster, Ohio, which, at that day (1836), was considered near the border. Ham-

mer had with him \$200 to buy land, besides spending-money. Bender had from \$30 to \$40 also, but no money for land, as he went along only for company and to see the West. They went to the bank in Wooster and had the cashier examine their money, to see if it was all good; here they were discovered by two robbers, who followed them at a distance and unobserved. At Galion, they entered a grocery store, where Hammer and Bender were, and made their acquaintance; they casually asked them where they were bound for, when the men, suspecting nothing, replied that they were out looking over the Western country for some land to buy for a farm. The strangers stated that they were going that way, too, and could bear them company. They went on west together, till near the western boundary of Polk; one of the robbers secured a stout stick, and soon after they all sat on a log and talked awhile; when they arose, Bender and Hammer took separate paths, running parallel, and the robbers each followed one of the men. One then placed his pistol to the back of Bender's head and shot him; Hammer heard the crack of the pistol, but, before he could turn, he was struck over the head by a heavy green stick. He was terribly bruised and beaten, and but for the splintered condition of the club, would certainly have been killed. While Hammer was being pounded so unmercifully, his comrade was having his pockets rifled; his handkerchief was torn from his neck and his watch taken, but his money was securely hid in his vest. Col. Sweeny was at that time very near, getting out logs for a saw-mill. Just after the crack of the pistol, one of the men employed yelled in a loud manner to the oxen. This frightened the robbers and they fled through the woods. Nothing reliable was ever heard from them after.

A stranger coming from Galion the next day, on horseback, discovered the dead man

lying on his back in the mud, and yelled at the top of his voice for help. Mr. Sweeny and his men heard him, and immediately came up to the scene of the murder. Hammer was terrified, and ran in a southwesterly direction, until he came upon a man plowing in a field, whose name was Goodale; Hammer could speak no English, but the farmer saw plainly that the man had been badly injured. He begged to have his brother-in-law brought to him before burial, which was done. An inquest was held in the woods where the murder was committed. Abraham Hahn was the Coroner. The next day the body was buried in the Campbell graveyard. Mr. Hammer recovered, and in a couple of months, bought a farm near Bucyrus, and paid down his \$200. He returned to Pennsylvania, sold out his interests there, and, in two years' time, moved on to his farm. Many years after, the papers had an account of the execution of a murderer, who at the last moment confessed that he had killed Bender near the Olentangy, in Crawford County, Ohio, and also a man in the Sherer neighborhood.

While searching the records in the different offices in Bucyrus, we came across a book, in which were recorded a great many descriptions of "marks." Mr. Asa Hosford informed us that these books were kept in each township by the Clerk, and that each owner of stock was obliged to lay claim to some mark for his cattle, and have it recorded in this book. The cattle were marked in accordance with the record, and was prima facie evidence of his property. There were left crops, right crops, long crops and short crops, whole crops and half crops, and dumb-bells in profusion and confusion. Besides the natural game in the woods, many hogs had a proclivity for going deep into the woods for mast, on which they fattened readily. Eventually they would breed in the forest, and the woods became full

of wild hogs without a mark upon them. In many places, the hunters would shoot these down with impunity, and without fear of being called to account. The great number of hogs in the forest was always a temptation to bears. These animals have a special liking for honey and pork. As bee-trees and wild hogs were generally to be found in the vicinity of settlers, so the bear was seen, perhaps, more often about settlements than deeper in the forest. Bruin would sometimes make bold to attack a pig in his own domicile; the peculiar cry made by the hog was generally recognized by the settlers, and they rushed out at once to "save their bacon." Sometimes men would steal to the woods and mark young cattle before the owner had an opportunity, and these were the pests of settlers. It was in these times that those who had no need of wholesome laws and legal restrictions, were necessarily often annoyed by lawless and disorderly persons. There was no absolute security for persons and property; personal courage and independent action were the greatest safeguards, and the moral law was predominant in its sway over the masses. The plea of self-defense was more often heard than would be consistent in these times with a law-abiding people.

As the settlers cleared up the lands, they began to sow some wheat. They had no near market, and there was not much inducement to raise more than was needed for home consumption. Up to 1825, there was much of the produce hauled to Mansfield; for wheat at this time, they generally received 25 cents per bushel, in goods. Common sheeting or calico, was worth by the yard a bushel of wheat. The women would often go to market with a crock of butter in each end of a bag, thrown across a horse, and a basket of eggs on her lap. There they received 6 cents a pound for the butter, and 3 cents a dozen for the eggs.

Hearing that a better market existed at the lake, some of the settlers made the venture of hauling some grain there. The neighbors, hearing of the return of the adventurers, flocked in to inquire about the facilities of trading at Sandusky, market prices, roads, etc. At the new market they received 55 cents per bushel for their wheat, purchased salt for \$5 a barrel, and other articles in proportion. The news soon spread, and the market was turned to the north. Asa Hosford was influential in getting the Columbus and Portland road to pass through Galion, which became the highway for all traffic to the lake for many years after. He came into Polk Township on the 19th day of September, 1819, on foot, in company with his brother Horace. This was on Saturday, and Mr. Hosford determined to pass the Sabbath in quiet, and rest himself from his weary journey. He stopped with Benjamin Leveredge, for there was no hotel in all that country, and the settlers were glad to receive any one who could bring them news and talk to them of the outside world. On Sunday forenoon, Mr. Hosford observed the arrival at the cabin of ten or twelve men and a few women; they took seats in the cabin, and he conversed with them concerning the land and such topics as bore upon the times and place; finally a tall, rawboned man appeared, dressed in linsey-woolsey shirt, wamus and pantaloons, moccasins on his feet, over his shoulder powder-horn and bullet-pouch, and around his waist a belt with a large knife suspended by his side. On his arm he carried a long rifle. Mr. Hosford was passing his first Sabbath in a frontier town; he had no conception of what would happen; he asked no questions and quietly awaited developments. The tall man deposited his accouterments in a corner and took a seat; all was hushed for a few moments, when Benjamin Sharrock, for he it was, arose, and sung an old hymn; then

he knelt and prayed, after which he stood up and exhorted after the Methodist fashion. Mr. Hosford was agreeably surprised, and this meeting made a lasting impression upon his mind. Mr. Sharrock had bought out the Mr. Hauck who had come from Cincinnati to start a mill, in 1822. He erected a saw and grist mill on the Olentangy. Many of his old accouterments are in the possession of his descendants, who value them highly, and prize them as worthy of preservation among the archives of the family. Mr. Sharrock remained on his farm for many years, until his death, within the present year (1880). This remarkable man was as old, if not older, than our republic, for he believed himself to be one hundred and five years old at the time of his death. He has numerous descendants throughout the county, and his name will ever be prominent among the pioneers of Polk Township and vicinity.

When the first settlers came to Polk, they found a village of Wyandot Indians on the south side of the Olentangy, on ground that now forms the northern part of Galion. They were peaceful and well disposed toward the white settlers, and rendered them valuable assistance in the erection of their cabins, and at log-rollings. At one time, Mr. Hosford had employed a number of them to assist in a log-rolling; in the evening, when the day's work was done, they all assembled in Mr. Hosford's kitchen; being slightly intoxicated, they were in humor for some demonstration of their pent-up spirits. Mr. Hosford, thinking to amuse all present, and desiring to witness some of their ceremonies, proposed that the Indians should give an exhibition of their war-dance. They readily acceded to his request, and immediately placed one of their number, by name "Buckwheat," in the center of the room, and commenced a horrible dance around him. Hideous as they were of them-

selves, they added to their repulsiveness contortions of body and countenance. They whooped and yelled and grew fiercer in their actions, till finally they dragged Buckwheat roughly from his seat and threw him violently upon the floor. One of the braves placed his foot upon Buckwheat's neck and went through the pantomime of scalping him; while others represented themselves as plunging their knives into the quivering victim. Buckwheat played his part well; he was personifying a white man in captivity; so realistic was this tableau, that a white man present became enraged at the apparent fear and trembling of Buckwheat, and it almost required the personal restraint of Mr. Hosford to prevent Buckwheat being killed. Mr. Hosford had reason to congratulate himself that before the exhibition commenced all arms and weapons had been concealed. This mimic dance and death of a white man at this period, made a lasting impression on those who saw it, and it brought vividly to their memories the horrible atrocities perpetrated in this near neighborhood but a comparatively few years before.

As we have before stated, from Mr. Hosford's first appearance in the township, new life and energy were infused into the settlement. He at once became the leading spirit of progress and advancement; he was intrusted with many positions of responsibility, and engaged in many projects that were of permanent benefit to both Polk Township and Galion; he circulated petitions for, and was influential in, obtaining the two roads that cross at the Reisinger Corners. The importance of these roads, in the development of the township at that time, can hardly be estimated; comparatively it could only be equaled by the crossing of railroads in modern times. The first road opened was from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky; Main street in Galion was formed of that portion which passes through the cor-

poration. The road has been changed somewhat from its former course; originally, it angled northeast at the intersection of Main and Columbus streets, and followed the meanderings of the Whetstone. This change was made over fifty years ago, which gives to Main street a due east-and-west bearing. This road was a stage route, and hotels soon lined the wayside. After this came the road from Columbus to Sandusky; this road was surveyed by Col. Kilborne, of Bucyrus, and was originally known as the Columbus and Portland road, and many old deeds of land whose boundaries touched this road will be found to bear the above name.

The tendency of a market on the lake was to make this road one of importance. The trip could be made in from five to seven days. Unless loaded coming back, the return trip was shortened. The farmers from the south, one hundred miles from the lake, all about Delaware and surrounding country, used this road as a highway for their produce. Hotels sprang up every three or four miles along the route, and some of them have kept a hundred and fifty teams and men over night. A tavern, on the farm of Hon. James Robinson, frequently kept forty, and yet a majority of the farmers carried along their bread and food for themselves and horses, sleeping in their wagons. When they had passed over half the journey, they would hang up in a tree a portion of the horse-feed to be consumed on their return. Wheat was seldom more than 50 cents a bushel, and they were obliged to economize, or their produce would be absorbed by their expenses. We know of two men in Polk Township who marketed their grain in Sandusky and returned home at an expense of 6 cents each. These 6 cents purchased whisky, which was 3 cents a drink. Besides the traffic on these roads, the county began to be full of strangers; many men were hunting up lands,

some for the purpose of settling and some for the purpose of speculation. So numerous were these travelers that hotel-keeping became one of the most honorable and lucrative occupations that one could engage in. So great was this spirit of speculation, so wild and reckless were the people, that it was almost universally indulged in by those who were capable. Poverty was all that debarred any one from the privileges. Polk Township being comparatively poor, but few were caught in the ruins of the crash; many plunged deeply in debt for land, supposing that the great number of broad acres they carried could, in the near future, be unloaded with immense profit. With 1837 came the inevitable ruin that follows speculation and high prices; business of all kinds was stagnated, manufacturing ceased, and markets were almost closed. The Ohio Legislature went promptly at work, enacted measures of relief and stay-laws; the United States had a surplus of money idle in the Treasury; this was divided among the States and subdivided in the counties according to population; it was then loaned out to farmers and others in sums of \$100, taking as security a mortgage on real estate for five or ten years, with 8 per cent interest. This humane act was the means of averting hardship and suffering from many homes, and was of the utmost good to those who were really poor.

Mr. Hosford, seeing the travel that was likely to exist on the two roads that crossed west of Galion—one road of which was a stage route, and the other a highway to the nearest market—opened a double log tavern at the Corners. The settlement had never been regularly christened, but was known as "Moccasin," "Hardscrabble," "Spangtown," "Goshen," etc. In 1824, in answer to a petition by the citizens, for a post office by the name of Goshen, the Postmaster General replied that there already existed more than one town

by that name, and suggested the name of Galion. This was accepted, and Horace Hosford became the Postmaster of the Corners.

James Nail says that he never heard any preaching in his life till long after his arrival in Polk Township. The first sermon he heard was preached south of his mill, in a house belonging to a Mr. Straw, by Elder Jackson, the grandfather of Judge Jackson. There was a great turn-out of the settlers for miles in every direction.

In 1826, the Methodists formed a circuit through the neighborhood, and Russel Bigelow appeared to preach the word of life, without money or without price. He was a good speaker, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures. He was large and muscular, had a voice like a lion, sharp, piercing eyes that when they became excited, seemed almost to burn like fire. All things combined to make him a very successful preacher; he was also a very exemplary Christian in his deportment, and had great influence with the people generally. An old minister preached in the neighborhood of Polk Township many years ago. His name was John Rhinehart, and was born in the glades of Pennsylvania; he moved to Ohio when it was a Territory; his home was in what is now Jefferson County; it is not known at exactly what period he was here, but it is stated that John Rhinehart, of Blooming Grove, and his twin sister, the widow Winn, of Cleveland, were born while he was preaching in this vicinity in the log cabins of the settlers. He entered, at the land office in Wooster, the land now owned by Thomas Rhinehart and Peter Zimmermann. This early pioneer is the father of Mrs. Dr. Coyle, of Galion. Many of his descendants are living in this vicinity.

Mr. Hibner, as we have stated, erected the first grist-mill in the township; the mill was located east of town, where the old timbers

may yet be seen jutting out from the bank at the railroad bridge on John Burgener's farm. Mr. Hibner had entered considerable land in the neighborhood. The buhr-stone of to-day was not procurable, and "nigger-heads" were substituted. It may easily be conceived that these primitive mills had no great capacity, and yet the settlers were very thankful to have their grain ground for domestic use. There is a story, handed down by the Hibners, of an occurrence that took place while this family was living on the farm upon which the mill was located. Their log cabin was like all others at the time, and had the usual wall of stones back of the fire-place, with the huge chimney occupying one end of the cabin. Mr. Hibner was away from the cabin, attending his work, and Mrs. Hibner was quietly attending to her household duties; but a short time before, she had placed the baby on a blanket on the floor, near the fire-place. Some time before, one of the stones forming the back wall of the fire-place, had been loosened, and jostled from its place. Hearing some unusual noise, she looked up hastily and saw with horror that a great black bear had thrust his paw through the crevice, and was making desperate efforts to reach the baby. Happily, the bear could not reach the child, and the mother quickly removed the little one from the vicinity of the fire-place, when the bear hastily betook himself to the woods.

Among those who should not be forgotten was Mrs. Brown, the wife of Samuel Brown, who had owned the northeast quarter of land that Mr. Ruhl had bought, and which now forms the northeast portion of Galion. The land was entered by Mr. Cracraft and sold to Samuel Brown. Mrs. Brown was known and beloved by all the families in the settlement. She spun and wove, and helped many families with their supplies of cloths, linen and yarn; many families never wove any, nor even pos-

sessed the machinery. Mrs. Brown generally took in such work for many miles around, and had an enviable reputation for good, clean work. She is reputed to have done the first weaving in Polk Township, and for many years the only weaving. Buckskin was a common article of wear; wool was very scarce, and cotton high. It was very difficult to keep sheep, on account of the wolves, and in many old accounts the article of wolves' scalps appears, for which the State paid a generous bounty. This bounty figures in accounts up to near the year 1840.

Many other old settlers than we have named cleared land in Polk, and labored to conquer the wilderness, but we have given something of each one, as far as we could learn, and shall finish with Disberry Johnson. He was from Virginia, and was born about the year 1764. He was twelve years old at the breaking-out of the war of the Revolution, and remembered many incidents connected therewith that he was fond of relating during his latter days. He started with his family to Kentucky, about the year 1812, but was obliged to take refuge near Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. During the year, he went down the Ohio River, and took refuge in the block-house at Booneville till the war was over and peace declared. As soon as he was safe in doing so, he removed to Harrison County, Ohio; here his first wife died, and he married a widow lady by the name by Cooper. Mr. Johnson had six children by his first wife, the widow had six by her first husband, and the couple were blessed by six more. As near as can be ascertained, Mr. Johnson removed to Polk Township in the year 1817. He took up the northwest quarter of Section 26, where he lived for many years. He was a Justice of the Peace in early days, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His second wife was the grandmother of James P. Throckmorton, of Galion, and a numerous

progeny have descended from their eighteen children. The old windfall, already spoken of, destroyed all the timber on their farm, and it was upon Johnson's land that five head of cattle were imprisoned among the fallen timbers. Mr. Johnson had two brothers captured by the Indians while lads, but by their own bravery they made their escape by quietly arising at night and tomahawking their two captors. Mr. Johnson died in the year 1868, and was buried in the cemetery at Galion. Many families throughout the country are descended from this old Virginia stock.

A large bear was caught in a trap by Samuel Johnson; he found the trap down, and pieces of hair and fur attached to splinters of the trap, as also such evidence of scratching and clawing as only a bear could do. It was a mystery as to what had become of the bear, until one day soon after, while Asa Hosford, Mr. Johnson, Nat Story, James Nail and some others were working at a building, the subject was brought up. Mr. Hosford at once told the men present that, for several days, some Indians had been carrying bears' meat along a trail near his house. He had noticed that they had a bear's head, but no pelt. It was proposed that the whole party should start from the Corners that night, follow the trail till they came to where the Indians were encamped, and secure the bear's pelt. James Nail was elected Captain of the squad, and they agreed to stand by his orders. The first adventure that they met with was just east of the Corners, where the water from the springs crossed Main street. In the center of the road the water was three feet deep, and Nail exclaimed that, as he had been elected captain, they must follow and obey him. He plunged through the water, while the rest followed after. It was quite dark, and they were wet on the first start, but this did not dampen their ardor, as they had already taken an antidote

against the dew. They suspected that the Indians were encamped a few miles east of Galion. They fired off their guns, and as they approached the Indian camp, they heard a general scrambling and also heard the dogs barking from the bushes in the woods, whither the Indians had fled in their fear and consternation. The party entered the cabin and discovered by the crackling of the coals that the Indians had taken the precaution to pour water over their fire before they took flight, hoping thereby that the intruders might think the cabin unoccupied and pass it by unmolested. Some of the men thought that the Indians might have taken the pelt with them; Mr. Hosford, however, took down a pole which hung across the cabin, covered with numerous deer hides, coon-skins, mink, etc., and, rapidly throwing them aside, he soon came to a fresh bear-skin, which he knew by the long shaggy hair; they took the bear-skin and returned home in triumph. They shot several volleys, whooped and yelled much after the Indian fashion, thereby creating considerable alarm along the route. They disposed of the pelt for about \$5 worth of whisky; this beverage cost, generally, 25 cents per gallon.

Just north of Galion, where David Gill and George Wood settled, there can be seen the remains of their orchard; the young trees for this orchard were taken from one of Johnny Applesseed's nurseries. The west orchard, on the Clymer land, was raised from seedlings planted by the same man, as was also the orchard on the Sharrock homestead. Many more such instances could be made known of settlers availing themselves of these fruit-trees, but enough have been mentioned to show the usefulness of this strange man. He brought with him numerous varieties of seeds (to be sown through the settlements), mostly of a medicinal character; altogether, he was a strange, simple, good man, and worthy of all

the praise that has been given in his memory.

Asa Hosford came from Richfield, Mass. At the age of twenty-one, he left New York (where his father had emigrated) with his brother Horace; they arrived at Cleveland in the first boat that ever sailed on Lake Erie. They started afoot for the interior, and arrived at Galion September 19, 1819, on Saturday evening; they rested over Sabbath at the house of Benjamin Leveredge; they passed the winter in Huron County, and in the spring were met by their father's family; who were on their way to Galion; near the Corners, before any road was opened, and before any general travel was expected, the father erected a double log cabin. As settlers came in and travelers became numerous, Mr. Hosford, like all other settlers, was importuned for meals and lodging. All this while Asa Hosford was single, and working wherever he could find employment; he worked for some time with his brother Horace, who had a blacksmith-shop near his father's dwelling. He worked along several years before he had saved \$100, with which to procure a piece of land; the father never kept a hotel, but merely entertained those who could not find accommodation elsewhere, or had not facilities for camping out. Finally, Mr. Hosford sold the property to his son-in-law, but he never occupied it or used it for any purpose. In 1824, Asa Hosford opened a tavern in the double log house which he had bought from his brother-in-law; he was not yet married and he contracted with his sister to act as landlady; these duties she performed with success. Mr. Hosford was a year finding a landlady that would promise to remain with him for all time; he married Miss Alta Kent, of Bucyrus. He prospered in this tavern for eight years, at which time they sold out to John Ruhl; they have three children living—Rebecca, Eri and Stephen. In the year 1824, the Corners was known as Galion; it had a

commodious hotel. Here two roads crossed, one of which was a stage route, and the other was a highway to market for a hundred miles south of the lake. The settlement of Galion had a post office, a store with assorted goods, a blacksmith-shop, a schoolhouse, and a grist-mill in the vicinity. George Wood was a carpenter and ready to put up such work as was wanted. Soon followed the distillery at the springs on Atwood street, which consumed some of the grain, and enabled the people to enjoy their whisky at 18 to 25 cents a gallon.

Nathaniel Story was hunting and working "time-about;" hunters abounded all over the country, and some trapping was done. Three or four old beaver dams exist in the vicinity of Galion, but have never been inhabited since white men settled in the vicinity. It is quite probable that some of the old British fur companies had their trappers at work here years before; they certainly got large quantities of fur; these furs were, doubtless, traded to China for the very tea for which the Americans were taxed before the Revolution.

Many persons at an early date engaged in bee-hunting. A Mr. Schauber sold enough honey to secure the purchase money on what is known as the Schauber farm. The beautiful forests abounded in bee-trees; it is surprising to see the countless swarms that spread over the West. The Indians considered them the harbinger of the white man, as the whites do buffalo and deer of the Indian, and note that as the larger game retires the bee advances. The Indians with surprise found the moldering trees of their forests suddenly teeming with ambrosial sweets, and nothing can exceed the greedy relish with which they banquet for the first time upon this unbought luxury of the wilderness. The honey-bee swarms in myriads in the noble groves and forests that skirt and intersect the prairies, and along the alluvial bottoms of the creeks and rivers. The hunters

generally place a piece of comb on a tree, and await the arrival of workers. As soon as the bees have loaded themselves with honey, they take their flight straight for their own tree with their load. The hunters run after them with head erect and eyes aloft, frequently stumbling over obstacles at their feet; in this manner they track the bees to their individual colonies, mark the trees, and seek for more. They dare not cut down the trees until fully prepared to take away the honey, for the bears, skunks, raccoons and possums have sweet teeth and would soon devour any honey within their reach. The bear will gnaw for days together until they make a hole in the trunk, big enough to insert their paws, and then draw out honey, bees and all. Mr. Story states that in an early day, Doudy, an Indian, with his squaw, cut down a bee-tree. The grandfather of Story was along; the honey was very fine, and the Indian, who was very fond of Mr. Story, sent him a large piece of comb on a piece of shellbark. Story was quite overcome by the generosity of the Indian, who, he says, was gentle in peace, while desperate and brave in war.

Altogether, this was a prosperous community. Farms were being cleared in every direction, and there were no more doubts about the prosperity of the country.

We have spoken somewhat of the attention the settlers paid to religion, and will now devote some space to education. Mr. Phous Jackson is credited by Mr. Dunlap as the first teacher in the township of Polk. This may be true, outside of Galion, but David Gill was certainly the first teacher in Galion. However, we give Mr. Dunlap's statement, and when we write of Galion we will give the school history from beginning to end. He says that Phous Jackson, a cousin of Judge Jackson, had taught two months in the winter of 1825, in a private house, the first and only school that had ever

been taught in the township. In the fall of the next year, Mr. Dunlap concluded to teach; he held school for three months, at \$1.25 per pupil. The people soon put up a log cabin, 12x14, seven logs high to the eaves, for a schoolhouse; they split some slabs or puncheons for a floor, spread some clapboards overhead for a loft, had foolscap paper greased for windows, had slabs for seats, and a board for writing desk. Among the first scholars who attended that school now living, are Dr. Story, of Iowa, a Free-Will Baptist minister; James Reeves, a preacher, and Gen. George Row, of Marion, a lawyer. We cannot find the date of organization of school districts in the county, nor of subdistricts in Sandusky Township; at the first division, Galion formed Subdistrict No. 9, and it remained so some time. Galion was advanced to a borough in 1840, and elected her first Mayor, Joel Todd, but the school remained in the same order. The law under which school districts are formed is such that opportunities are ever present for making new districts or changing their form, adding to or taking from. Not even an attempt can be made to give the boundaries of old or new districts and their changes; their outline might present a geometrical figure, whose area a Newton would be puzzled to compute. The township was not settled in its different portions with the same rapidity, and while a "district" would be imperative in one part, perhaps the same area would have but a few families in some other portion of the township. However, they got along with their primitive schools and primitive teachers, and at this time have seven school districts and seven good brick school-houses. Nothing could be more prosperous than this condition of things. The reports of these schools show prosperity, and a full and realizing sense of the importance of education. The names of the schoolhouses in the several districts are as follows: Dice's, Rhinehart's, Hillgrove,

Klopfenstein, Jackson's, Williams', Bergner's. These schoolhouses have each good furniture, and in every respect are models of neatness and comfort, and each district is strenuous in its efforts to secure good and efficient teachers. Certainly the youth of Polk Township have no reason to complain of a lack of educational facilities, as they will compare favorably with those of any other State. The earliest record of the schools of the township are dated 1843. There were at that time nine districts, Galion forming Subdistrict No. 9. The whole number of school children for the year was 397.

The following is the annual report of the enumeration of youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years in Polk Township, Crawford County, taken and returned to the undersigned township Clerk of said township, by the Local Directors, between the first and third Mondays in September, 1863:

Number of Sub-district.	NO. OF YOUTH.		Tp. 14, R. 20.	Tp. 16, R. 21.	Tp. 20, R. 20.	Tp. 15, R. 21.	No. of Section.	Total Number.
	Males.	Females.						
1	19	19	38	.....	.....	.....	3 and 4	38
2	17	18	45	.....	.....	.....	5 and 6	45
3	23	39	.....	.....	62	.....	2 and 3	62
4	29	35	.....	64	.....	.....	26, 27, 34, 35.	64
5	41	33	.....	74	.....	.....	36, 1, 25, 26	74
6	9	18	.....	.....	27	.....	29 and 30	27
7	44	43	.....	.....	87	.....	27, 24, 29, 33, 34.	87
Total	192	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The trade of Polk continued for many years along the Columbus and Sandusky City road. Small lots of goods were brought back by the farmers, such as salt, groceries, etc.; but many of the stores throughout the county brought their stock from Philadelphia and Baltimore, over the mountains. This was expensive and tedious, but paid better than to buy goods at the lake that had passed through so many hands. In the year 1840, a strap railroad was built from Sandusky to Monroeville; the cars were drawn by horses. After this, the

farmers of Polk and vicinity took their produce to Monroeville, thereby saving three or four days of time, this trip consuming on an average not more than three days. Eventually the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark road was built; as soon as it was finished to Mansfield and Shelby, the latter place became the market for Polk Township, as Mansfield had been in the beginning. There it continued until the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road was brought to Galion. Then the era of taverns and long roads to market was ended forever in Polk Township. The reason that the Columbus & Sandusky road was not a stage route, was the fact that a north-and-south road, east and west of it, passed through the county seats, and those routes were selected for stage travel.

The building of the railroad was an era in the growth and development of Polk Township as well as that of Galion; she took rapid strides in growth; for many years, the population of Polk and Galion was far behind Bucyrus and its township, but ere many years Galion and Polk led their rivals by a large majority.

The census of 1880 gives to Polk Township, outside of Galion, a population of 883. This is a gain of only 37 during the last decade. We can hardly expect the population of Polk Township to ever rise to a very high figure. From the present geographical location of Polk, it is evident that no other town will ever exist within its limits other than Galion. The whole township is given to agriculture, with almost no waste of untillable land, and no great interest can exist here. At the time the lands were mostly taken up, there was peace throughout the territory, and everybody felt secure in making large purchases and investing all their means. The natural result of this method of buying has been to create large farms. Thus, from year to year, the forests have been cut away, swampy and wet land has

been drained, and nearly all of what was once considered poor land has been reclaimed. Year by year the acreage has increased; each farmer has widened out his domain of tillable land, while labor-saving machinery has lessened the demand for working hands. The gain of thirty-seven inhabitants in the last decade, bears no relation whatever to the increase of productiveness and large gains of marketable produce.

Two miles east of Galion are the tile works of Messrs. Weaver & Reed. This factory was started in May, 1879; they have a dry-kiln, 148 feet in length, with a commodious engine-house; there is a capacity for burning 2,500 tile at one time. They have five men constantly employed, who average 7,000 tile per day. There is a large and increasing demand for tile throughout this and adjoining townships; the draining of lands, by means of a system of tiling, has passed from the domain of experiment to that of an assured and valued success. There are on the Infirmary grounds, or county farm of Crawford County, about two and one-half miles of tiling. Nearly every farmer in the township is acquainted with the system, and is well informed as to its value, where needed. There is no doubt but that a permanent demand will be made for these tile, that will insure their constant manufacture. The convenience of the factory to the farmers of Polk is a matter of congratulation, as it always is when the requirements of the farm can be produced in the near vicinity of their consumption.

There is but one church in Polk Township, outside of Galion. This is what is known as the old Baptist Church, just east of Galion.

A short trip through Polk Township in the spring of the year will reveal the fact that most of the wheat has been drilled in, and not sown broadcast. Good fences inclose all the farms, and the buildings are models of beauty



J W Hulme

and utility. When the grass is cut, you do not hear the continual whet, whet, of the back-breaking scythe; but you do hear the rattle of machinery, and see the farmer comfortably seated on his mowing machine, driving his sleek and well-conditioned horses across the meadows; and, when the hay is cured and being collected for housing away, you see the horse-rake gathering in the scattered hay in a rapid and cleanly manner. Then, at the barn or stack comes in the horse-fork, which performs the work that has always been laborious and tedious to the farmer. This same fork, in combination with an improved hay-knife, enables the farmer to load his ricks with ease, and haul to market with a great saving of time and labor. Then comes the grain. It was thought to be the acme of perfection, a few years ago, when wheat and grain were cut down rapidly enough to keep two rakers and binders busy behind a machine. Now, with the driver comfortably seated on the machine the grain is rapidly swept down, gathered up in bundles and tied, and when a sufficient number are accumulated can be dropped in one spot for putting up in shocks; and, suppose, under unavoidable circumstances, the grain be too dry to cut in this manner. They have only to take another machine, called the header, that will cut off the heads only from the straw, and the grain can be taken to the barn in tight wagon boxes. During the early days, wheat was threshed with a flail, or by tramping of horses and cattle; men went from farm to farm and contracted to do their threshing for them, generally at the price of one-tenth of the yield. The horse-power threshing machine involved considerable work and many hands and teams, yet it was a great advance over hand-flailing and tramping. Now, after harvest, can be seen all over the country, wreaths of smoke curling upward, which mark the spot where some little engine, run by steam, threshes the grain much

more perfectly than was ever done by hand. All hands are not obliged to stop and give the horses a rest; the motive power in a steam-thresher never gets tired. What a comparison! The farmers of Polk ride in carriages every week, that, sixty years ago, would have stamped them at once as aristocratic in the extreme.

Polk Township as it now exists (1880) is a model of what may be accomplished by patience and well-directed industry. The early pioneers who have labored over sixty years to make of this a vineyard, to transmute the howling wilderness into a blooming garden, are worthy of praise, honor and emulation. They have received the reward of their daring enterprise, as far as material interests are concerned. The heavy timber and thick undergrowth have been cleared away; their orchards are abundant, and they blossom and bear fruit; broad acres of ripening grain redeem the promises of a full yield; an abundance of fine horses, cattle and sheep, with all kinds of stock, show well the luxuriousness of their rich meadows; the large and well-filled barns, the beautiful country homes, with a thousand comforts and luxuries, above all attest that a bountiful harvest has succeeded from the first sowings of civilization sixty years ago.

The experiences and necessities of successive generations have brought their legitimate results. From the first rude log cabin and barn, we can now see many beautiful mansions of frame and of brick, with spacious barns and outbuildings of the finest work. From the first rude schoolhouse, that was a wonder when it was built, we can now see seven well-appointed brick schoolhouses. Not only these opportunities are ever present, but it is rapidly becoming a custom for the farmers to send their sons and daughters to a higher grade of schools when they have done with their own, and the barrier between the country and city bred, is

fast disappearing. Now it is a common custom for the wealthy and retired merchant to have his country seat, and the farmer, after

years of toil and accumulation, bethinks himself of a city residence with its advantages of school and cultivation for his children.

CHAPTER XII.*

CITY OF GALION—FIRST PLAT AND ADDITIONS—SOME OF ITS BUSINESS MEN—GROWTH AND BUSINESS—HOTELS, BANKS, MILLS, ETC—INCORPORATION—FIRE DEPARTMENT—CEMETERIES.

GALION was laid out September 10, 1831, by Michael and Jacob Ruhl. At this time, it was in Sandusky Township, Richland County. The original plat consisted of thirty-five lots, and extended from Lot No. 1, on which the Ristine Block stands, to the second alley on West Main street. The first addition was made by the same parties December 14, 1833, and consisted of thirty-three lots. Over sixty separate and distinct additions have since been made. The nearest towns to Galion, when it first made its appearance as a geographical location, were Mansfield, Upper Sandusky, New Haven and Mount Gilead, and by calling them towns at that time they received a dignity that would hardly be accorded them now. Galion was the natural inheritor of what little business and enterprise existed at the Corners. About the public square was higher ground and a more desirable location in every respect for a village; the Corners were built upon low, swampy ground; they were in close proximity to the sluggish head-waters of the Olentangy, and the land rose higher on every side of the settlement; nothing but the crossing of the roads ever gave that spot any prestige over any other locality. The business was not long in being transferred to the vicinity of the square, and the plat of the old settlement was taken up. It was, as we have intimated, known by numerous names; but when a post office was

established in 1824, it began to curtail some of the titles, and select one upon which there could be some unanimity. The petition signed by the residents, named Goshen as the most euphonious, but the Postmaster General informed the good people of the burg that there was already more than one Goshen, and with their permission he named the new post office Galion. The name can be found nowhere else in the world. What suggested it, or whether it was arbitrary upon his part, is unknown. John Ruhl, the father of Michael and Jacob Ruhl, had entered several quarter-sections in the vicinity of Galion. He came from York County, Penn., direct to Galion and moved into a log cabin at the Corners. The cabin was without a floor, except the earth; the family consisted of father, mother, Michael, Jacob, Levi, Henry, Peter and Rebecca; the daughter, Rebecca, was married to Mr. J. Criley, who lived on a farm, which now forms the southeast portion of the city; the west line of this farm is now South street, on the corner of which stands the residence of Samuel Myers. Mr. Criley had a carding machine and fulling mill; the motive power of this machinery was a steam engine, the first that ever did service in Galion. Mr. Ruhl, Sr., was possessed of considerable means in lands and money; he purchased and sold to Jacob, his son, the northeast quarter of Section 31, and to Michael the southeast quarter of the same section. Henry Ruhl owned

*Contributed by Dr. J. C. McIlvaine.

the Gill farm, and Levi owned the land that was known as the Brewery land, on the State road, and Peter Ruhl owned a farm east of Asa Hosford's mill. Jacob Ruhl was an active member and a zealous worker in the Lutheran Church, and gave much of his time and influence toward the erection of the first public edifice that was dedicated to God in Galion. He erected the first saw-mill in Polk Township or near vicinity of Galion. James Nail had erected a saw-mill at a much earlier date, but, as near as can be determined, it was just without the present south line of Polk Township. Mr. Ruhl's saw-mill was on North Market street, at the creek; traces of the old race and dam are yet remaining east of the street. Michael Ruhl kept a store on the square in a frame house; Jacob Ruhl kept a tavern where the Sponhauer Block is. This was the first frame house erected in Galion or Polk Township. It had been built by Asa Hosford, who, some time before, had erected a frame barn near the old Corners, which was also the first frame barn in the township. This barn was entitled to special recognition, as its walls and rafters had been witness to the word of God and hymns and prayer long before any building had been specially consecrated to Him.

Michael Ruhl kept a varied stock in his store south of the square; goods of all descriptions that could be wanted in a frontier town were there. It has been said of him, however, that he inclined to drugs, and that he carried quite a stock of medicines, patent and otherwise; also that he possessed as much medical skill as was possible without a special preparation for the practice, and was always proud to be able to assist in alleviating suffering and pain. John Ruhl, the father, died in Galion. Jacob and Michael are both dead, and Peter yet resides in Galion. Jacob has three daughters living in Galion—Mrs. O. T. Hart, Mrs. Seth Cummings and Miss Mary

Ruhl. The latter lady has her home with her sister, Mrs. Seth Cummings. Mrs. O. T. Hart, while a young girl, went to school at the old log schoolhouse on Main street. One day, while they were conning over their lessons and deep in the mysteries of Webster's old speller, a man on horseback came riding from the west, at a breakneck speed; his hair was disheveled, his clothing hung in the wind, and his countenance had an appearance of abject terror. He shouted and gesticulated in a loud and excited manner, saying that the Indians were coming in force, and bidding each one seek safety in flight. School was promptly dismissed, and the little ones fled with unabated speed to their homes for safety. No Indians came, and the excitement died away. No one has ever accounted for the origin of the alarm. Soon after the arrival of the Ruhls, they began to plan the work, which they afterward accomplished. They already possessed a manifest advantage in the great quantity of valuable land they possessed, and it was soon known that they were in possession of money with which they could purchase more; and they determined to possess more; they bought of others such pieces as they would need to carry out their enterprise, or that would sell at a good advance after their improvements were made. They were considered good men, of an enterprising nature, and valuable additions to the little community. There were others in the settlement who had hoped to do much, and contemplated the very work that the Ruhls were evidently engaged in. But they knew they could not compete with the new-comers and their wealth. The result was that they combined their labor with the Ruhls and honestly aided them in the furtherance of their plans. It is not known that any of the Ruhl family ever took advantage of any man's poverty or financial embarrassments when they

bid for their lands. When Col. Kilbourne was surveying his road from Columbus to Portland, he tried hard to get the road through James Leveredge's land, so the two roads would cross considerably east of where the crossing now is. Leveredge positively refused to allow it. It had been whispered around that Col. Kilbourne intended to lay out a village about half way between Columbus and the lake, and Leveredge was bound that his farm should not be cut up into lots. In this he showed the childish fear of a surveyor that pertains to the Indians, for the latter have a superstitious dread of surveyors. The Colonel wanted to avoid the swamp, and talked up the matter of a village to Mr. Hosford. This gentleman had not the means to do anything, but became the warm friend of Col. Kilbourne. The latter had stopped a few nights with Leveredge, who charged him a high price for his entertainment. Col. Kilbourne was a little soured, and, perhaps, justly incensed against the indifference of Galion, and when his compass came to the last sight before reaching Galion, it pointed farther west, and the road took its present location. Col. Kilbourne was bound to have his town. Soon after, he ran the road from Columbus through where Bucyrus now is, and there he planted his town. It has done well, and perhaps but for the railroad interest here, would have been much ahead of Galion, as, in fact, she was for many years. By his influence, the road became a stage route to the lake.

Thus it was that the Ruhls took up the work that Col. Kilbourne had planned, and that Asa Hosford had afterward contemplated. In nearly every instance they (the Ruhls) paid the price asked, and closed the bargain with ready cash or its equivalent. We are unable to find any of the deeds, or any records of their transfers, with the exception of one, which is in the possession of Hon. O. T. Hart,

of Galion, a son-in-law of Jacob Ruhl. It is a curious article of agreement between Samuel Brown and John Ruhl. At the time of the transfer, the land in question was in Sandusky Township, Richland County, the western line of the township of Sandusky being located on the west line of J. R. Clymer's orchard, and the west line of the farm in question, was the north and south quarter line, on the east line of Gill's farm. The land had been entered by Cracraft and sold to Samuel Brown. The document reads as follows:

Article of agreement, made and entered into this first day of August, A. D. 1831, between Samuel Brown, of Sandusky Township, Richland Co., Ohio, yeoman, of the one part, and John Ruhl, of Sandusky Township, and Crawford County and State aforesaid, yeoman, of the other part;

WITNESSETH, That the said Samuel Brown, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said John Ruhl, a certain tract of land, with all thereunto belonging (excepting one acre in the southeast corner of it, which being sold for a church yard), situated in Sandusky Township, Richland County, aforesaid, being the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 20, Range 20, and containing — acres, and adjoining the public road leading from Mansfield to Bucyrus, Frederick Dickson and others, for which the said John Ruhl is to pay unto the said Samuel Brown, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in the manner following, viz.: Eight hundred dollars in hand on the first day of September next, and seven hundred dollars on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. The said John Ruhl is to have six geese, six hens and one rooster, to be delivered up to the said Ruhl when said Brown gives full possession, and the said Ruhl is to have liberty to cut timber, dig, etc., on said land from the date hereof, and the said Brown is to give the said Ruhl a good right and title for said tract of land when he pays the hand money. But the said Brown is to have the crops now on the ground, and have privilege to live on the said land until the first day of April next; then he is to deliver up all unto the said John Ruhl, excepting the house now on the State road (now occupied as a schoolhouse), which, in case said Brown would not move on the first day of April next, he is to have the privilege of living in two

months after, and Sarah Brown is to have stuff for a new frock when she signs the writing. The said Brown is to have the privilege of sugar camp next to the house, and all the pasture on the farm, excepting the six-acre meadow. But Ruhl is to have privilege to plow the fields. For the true performance of the above agreements, both parties bind themselves, their heirs, executors or administrators, one to each other, in the sum of thirty hundred dollars. In witness whereof, both have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and the year first above written.

Witnesses:	SAMUEL BROWN. [SEAL.]
ASA HOSFORD,	JOHN RUHL. [SEAL.]
BENJ. GROVE.	

The burying-ground referred to is the old one east of the German Reformed Church; the schoolhouse named above was the second one built and referred to before. It was a custom in former days, that holds good now in some communities, to present the wife stuff for a new frock whenever called upon to sign a deed. From this piece of land, and a corresponding piece on the south, was laid out the public square, and the first thirty-five lots of Galion. It will not be unfair to say that the Ruhls had no idea nor full conception of the extent to which their new town would prosper. They could have had no knowledge of the coming of railroads, for it was not till the year 1844 or 1845 that Mr. Hosford was intrusted with the developing of an interest in railroads in favor of Galion. They could not have known that the Columbus and Portland wagon road would cease to be the highway to market, for the railroad from Sandusky to Mansfield had not been built. After all, they must have had undaunted courage, and strong faith in the future. At this very time, one could look around and see but few houses about the square, and fewer people, while, looking down West Main street toward the Corners, there could be seen on the north-and-south road and about the hotel and little cluster of buildings there, an almost unceasing stream of wagons, fairly blocking the roads at times. The bustle

and activity of the roads crossing here had, of course, made it an excellent tavern stand and location for post office and blacksmith-shop. Otherwise, it was a poor site for a growing town or city. Any one having a proper idea of the development of our country and the growth of the State, would never have laid out a town at the Corners; but this could be known to no one. The first railroad would stop the travel to market on the wagon road, and travelers would at once have better egress and ingress at a less cost than by staging over rough roads and deep mud. Mansfield was growing; surrounding towns gave evidence of advancement; foreigners were arriving in great numbers, and the land was being rapidly taken up; travelers were numerous everywhere, and the stages and hotels were crowded with men, whose purpose and business it was to put their shoulder to the wheel, and, with mighty efforts, crowd the line of the frontier on to the west—through forest and prairie and over river and mountain. This spot where Galion now stands has grown beyond all former expectations, and the whole State now occupies a position among her sister States that is enviable in the extreme. Nor is the end yet. The city of Galion has an inherent property pertaining to its potential powers and possibilities that few realize. There are large opportunities here for manufacture and wholesale and shipping facilities that should be utilized to a far greater extent than they are at the present time. We believe that a few more years of time will give to moneyed men a realizing sense of their golden opportunities.

However, returning to the Ruhls, they found their lots were having a fair sale, and quite a little business began to exist, which made some stir around the square. The business was gradually transferred from the Corners to the new plat, although it is a mistake to think that any of the buildings were removed. In

the winter of 1833, the Ruhls put on another addition of thirty-three lots, and they were much pleased with the prosperity of their young city. In the year 1836, Jacob Ruhl erected a saw-mill at the creek on North Market street. The timber was heavy, and the ground wet and swampy; the handling of the timber was an herculean task, yet paid well for the investment. It was the only saw-mill in the near vicinity, and furnished most of the sawed timber for the early buildings on the first and second plats. The panic of 1837 had little bad effect in Galion. The Ruhls had paid, and paid well, for all they got; they had bought out Asa Hosford's hotel and nine acres; they had bought the southwest corner of the square and the frame building that was the first erected in Galion. East of the square, Sammel Brown owned on the north side, and Asa Hosford had purchased south and east of the square. Mr. Hosford had his own idea of about what he intended to do, but had no idea that any other person contemplated doing just the same thing. He had had a talk with Sammel Brown, and the two had agreed that they together would lay out a plat and become the proprietors of a village. Hosford was full of this plan and was feeling quite positive of success. Imagine his chagrin when he found that Mr. Brown had sold to the Ruhls, and the latter were at his door in a quiet, gentle and most apologetic manner in the world, begging to know how much Mr. Hosford desired for this last piece of ground. Mr. Hosford would like to have founded a town; but he was yet comparatively young and other opportunities might present themselves more favorably than the present. He accordingly asked a good high price for the land. Mr. Ruhl paid the price, and the platting went on. Thus, when the panic of 1837 came, the Ruhls were out of debt. The farmers were mostly out of debt, and the city passed through

the panic with colors flying, as she did during the panic of 1873.

As far as manufacturing is concerned, there was almost none in 1837. Produce brought a very low price, but it could be consumed or stored at home, and there was no crash by banks, for we had none in Galion; and what cash was in the county was in the hands of the people. As a matter of course, some lost by reason of bills that became bad while in their possession, but that was a minor evil compared with the distress in some communities. We know of one man in the West who has one room papered with bills of banks that were broken while in his possession. Directly after the war of 1812, settlers coming to Ohio paid \$2 a bushel for wheat, \$1 for corn. Everybody sowed as much as they could, and put no restrictions upon the amount they would raise. In two years wheat was 25 cents a bushel, and could not be marketed when raised any distance from navigable streams, not even could the produce be traded for store goods. The result of this was that farmers raised no more than was sufficient for home consumption. Many of these men emigrated to Ohio, and some to this vicinity. They knew well from experience or tradition the results of the panic in 1815 or 1816, and treasured up wisdom for what they had anticipated.

One of the duties intrusted to Asa Hosford during the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1844-45—during his visit to the State capital—was that of securing an opening through the township and city by means of a railroad. Mr. Hosford worked earnestly for this road. As first proposed, it was to end on the south at Columbus and strike the old Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad at some convenient point near Shelby. Now, to fully realize the condition of affairs, it must be remembered that Polk Township and all the farming country that was nearer to Mansfield

than Sandusky, were having their trade and selling their produce at Mansfield and Shelby, Richland County, which was the most powerful county in Northern Ohio. She had brilliant men in her courts and legislative halls, among whom might be mentioned Gov. Bartley, Thomas Ford, Judge Brinkerhoof, Judge Stuart, Barnabas Burns, and hosts of others. At this time, Thomas Bartley was President of the Senate, and Hettrick was Representative. Hettrick had secured an enactment whereby that portion of Richland County that had passed into Crawford was released from taxation for public buildings for all time. But in regard to the railroad, Mansfield was the market town, and her people knew that a railroad through Galion would destroy their trade with us; and on the west at Bucyrus, they were making a desperate struggle for the county seat against Galion. Mr. Hosford succeeded in putting by the permanent location for two years, and it has been said that Galion came within one vote of securing the location here. With this opposition, Mr. Hosford had a large and formidable array of opponents and a perfect galaxy of talent against him. The Representatives from the two north and south extremes of the State were indifferent about the road, for neither extremes of the road affected them. Eventually, the Representatives of Cleveland and Cincinnati conceived the idea of projecting the proposed road from the lake at Cleveland to Cincinnati, on the Ohio River. They at once interested themselves in the project, and went to work with Mr. Hosford. They found an old charter bearing date of 1836. This charter was revived on the 15th day of March, 1845, and the road was completed in 1851, and known as the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. It is a fact little known that Mr. Hosford never put forth any urgent claims to this honor, and has never made any clamorous

demands for recognition in this respect. It is fitting in this place, to give him the credit he deserves, and recognize in him the chief worker in the interests of Galion for this railroad. The success following this enterprise was great; it took Galion from the woods and gave her a highway to the markets of the world. A great boon was this railroad to Galion; her greatest era must date from its completion; the natural growth and prosperity of Galion were immediately advanced; there were no valuable water privileges; there were no rich veins of mineral wealth hidden beneath the soil. Galion had heretofore existed as a mere convenient center for agricultural interests; there was now a road that brought foreign produce and articles of home consumption to their doors, and which took in return the wheat and corn and pork of their own production. For years, Polk and Galion had gone abroad with their products in search of a market. Now there was a reversal of conditions—Galion was now a market, and others came to her to trade. Sandusky, Milan, Monroeville and Mansfield were only casually mentioned, and but few interests remained to call the citizens of Galion to these places. New settlers could reach the township and village with greater ease; goods and household furniture could be brought cheaper than by the long roads with cumbersome wagons across the mountains, through swamps and long reaches of wilderness.

Gradually the property left the possession of the Ruhls, but they yet retained an influence and had considerable power in shaping the destiny of Galion. The lands changed hands rapidly; new buildings were erected, of a more modern style; new interests arose, the occupations of a large number of the citizens were changed, and from a country town Galion rapidly assumed the habits and manners of a railroad center. In the year 1840, Galion

was advanced to the dignity of a borough, the definite date of which is not known. At this time, the population of Sandusky Township was 679, and as near as can be determined, the population of Galion within its present limits, was, in 1849, but 379. Surely there must have been a sparse settlement in 1840; however, as small as it was, she elected Joel Todd for her first Mayor. The first brick block in the village was erected in 1839, by Davis & Bloomer, on the northeast corner of the square, where for many years they carried on the dry-goods business. It was generally known as the "village store." This building is yet standing, and is occupied. The brick which forms it were made by Dr. Beard on the ground where now stands the Capitol Hotel. The Doctor found ample time between epidemics to manufacture brick. The first brick building for a residence was built by John Ruhl, on the property at the Corners, and is the little brick on what is known as the J. R. Clynyr property. This was followed by the brick, in the east part of the city, now known as the Harding property. Thus it will be seen that there were but three brick buildings within the present limits of the city of Galion in 1839, and each of them put on quite an aristocratic appearance. This can be readily understood when we know that the first frame building in the township was erected by Asa Hosford on the public square in the year 1832.

The charter for the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad was issued February 25, 1848; it was completed in 1859, and consolidated with the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, forming what is now called the Indianapolis Division of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad; strips of land, 180 feet wide, extending from Main street to Atlantic & Great Western crossing, and from South Market street to the old junction of the Indian-

apolis branch with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road, were donated to the company by Alpheus Atwood. The old Bellefontaine & Indianapolis shops were finished in 1854. Thomas Quigley was the first master mechanic; he took the first engine, "Washington," over the road. The roundhouse was destroyed by fire in 1866, but was immediately rebuilt. When the road was completed from Galion to Marion in 1852, the shops were located at the latter place. A. M. Stewart, of Galion, was one of the first workmen employed. He afterward, in 1863, with Mr. Duck, built the cattle yards and sheds in Galion. H. S. Camp, also a resident of Galion, was employed by the company for many years at this point as agent; he sold the first ticket at Marion, using a box car for an office; the money and tickets were carried home with him every night in a tin box. Previous to the completion of this road to Galion and the location of its shops here, there were no residences south of J. U. Bloomer's residence on South Market street. Many persons, at that time, desiring to take a walk into the country, would go no farther than the residence of J. U. Bloomer's, and the present site of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad depot was well into the suburbs. The Atlantic & Great Western was finished through Galion in 1863, and the shops built shortly after the completion of the road. In 1871-72, the large brick shops were erected, and a new impetus was given to the building interests of Galion. These railroads, with their immense shops, constitute the life and vitality of Galion. It has been estimated that not less than 65 per cent of our present population is composed of railroad men and their families, and the average monthly sum paid out to the employes residing in Galion was, five years ago, over \$45,000. Since then the amount has increased to a much greater extent. The men from the shops of the Cleve-

land, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, were removed to the new shops at Brightwood some few years ago; they retained some hands here, and the blacksmith department is of greater extent than at the time of removal; there are upward of a hundred men in the old shops. There are at present twenty-two day-men in engine house, and twenty-three night-men; there are thirty-five helpers and forgers; twenty-three in machine shop, and twenty-two in car department. There are ninety-eight engineers and firemen, and the whole number of men in the employ of this company and residing in Galion is very near four hundred. Among the old and well-tried engineers, running now on these divisions, are A. B. Quigley, who commenced in 1852; John Brunton, 1855; William Smith, 1853; Jerry Myers, Samuel Rule, Samuel Alleman, 1860.

The Ohio & Pennsylvania shops are now in a prosperous condition; the men are working over hours. The immense undertaking of narrowing the gauge of the road from 6 feet to the standard of 4 feet 8½ inches, has caused the narrowing of all the engines, and shortening the trucks on all the cars. Before the large shops were built, a portion of the roundhouse was utilized as a shop. There are accommodations for twenty-two engines in the roundhouse. All the water used about the works comes from the creek, where the company have a pump. This is about a quarter of a mile north on Edward street. The first superintendent of the third and fourth divisions was H. D. Chapin, who remained for about one and a half years. Mr. T. A. Phillips succeeded Mr. Chapin, and has retained the position ever since. On the 6th day of January, 1880, the Atlantic & Great Western was sold by the foreclosure of mortgages, and passed into the hands of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Company. No sooner had they taken

possession than they began to plan for the narrowing of the gauge, and the general improvement of the road. All being ready, on the 22d day of June, 1880, the signal was given, and from end to end of the road, men labored with might and main. This work had been so skillfully planned, every difficulty anticipated, and all preparations so accurately made, that the road was narrowed in less than half a day. Very few trains were delayed, and hardly a break occurred in the great business of this road. The work of narrowing engines is yet going on, the average cost being \$1,600. If a new boiler and fire-box are required, the expense runs upward of \$3,000. The machine shop proper contains the locomotive works, the smith-shop and carpenter-shop. Just west of the roundhouse, there is a building occupied as rail-shop. The cost of all the buildings connected with local work has been estimated at nearly \$100,000. The first master mechanic of these shops was James Ball; the date at which Ball took possession was 1864; H. M. Sprague succeeded Mr. Ball in 1866; Mr. Sprague remained till 1869, when Allen Cook succeeded him; in 1873, C. W. Butts succeeded Cook; it was during the stay of Mr. Butts that a large portion of the machinery was put in place; on the 1st of July, William Hill became the master mechanic, and has retained his position ever since. Mr. Hill made large additions to the tools, and successively introduced new machinery. In the same office with Mr. Hill are Mr. P. H. Martin, locomotive clerk for third and fourth divisions, and Samuel Parsons, assistant locomotive clerk for third and fourth divisions. Both these gentlemen have been long connected with the shops here, and are well acquainted with all the minutiae and details of their history. A. M. Brown is foreman of the machine shop; William Price, foreman of blacksmith-shop; Robert Laird,

foreman of boiler-shop; James Spittle, foreman of coppersmith-shop; A. M. Ball is engine dispatcher and foreman of roundhouse, and is the oldest man on the road; Ed Schrock is store-keeper; A. N. Monroe is foreman of carpenter-shop; C. H. Newell, foreman paint-shop; Hugh Ross has charge of the rail-shop, and Col. J. W. Holmes is superintendent of car repairs. Among some of the oldest engineers connected with the road are L. N. Harriman, J. T. Pinckney, J. T. Wright, J. C. Bull, J. M. Dando and E. A. Gurley. For several months the average number of men employed in the shops has been 362, including engineers and firemen of third and fourth divisions. The average pay to each man by the day is \$1.93, excluding those employed by the month, whose pay monthly amounts to \$710. The average monthly pay to the shop department is \$21,500. All this does not include the superintendent's office. There the pay-rolls are made up of the conductors, brakemen, and the monthly men in their department.

For some considerable time, the subject of making Galion a city of the second class had been in contemplation. A number of times a vote was taken and the people declined to favor it. Finally, in 1878, a charter was secured, and an election ordered. The city is divided into four wards, each of which was entitled to two Councilmen. Abraham Underwood was elected Mayor the last election before the charter was received. James R. Homer was elected Mayor; John D. De Golley, Solicitor; H. C. Sponhauer, Treasurer. Members of Council—First Ward, M. Wisler and C. R. Miller; Second Ward, H. Helfrich and D. Hoover; Third Ward, Samuel Myers and A. Long; Fourth Ward, David Mackey and P. Daily. D. T. Price, Marshal. The names and the date of the election of each Mayor, from the advance of Galion to a borough, up

to the time of the charter election, are given below with as much accuracy as is possible.

Joel Todd, 1840, Daniel Hoover, 1846 (Mr. Hoover resigned one year after election, to take the post office under President Polk); Alpheus Atwood, unknown; George Downer, unknown; Andrew Poe, 1858; W. C. Parsons, 1860 and 1862; Charles Quigley, 1864; Peter Cress, 1866; M. V. Payne, 1868; O. T. Hart, 1870; M. Burns, 1872 (resigned, and Samuel Myers elected to finish the term); Jacob Meuser, 1874 (resigned, and Wilson Armstrong elected to serve out the term); W. I. Goshorn, 1876; Abraham Underwood, 1878; charter election was in 1879, and J. R. Homer elected first Mayor of the city. Part of the time while Galion was a borough, the term of office for mayor was two years, the balance of the time being but for one year.

The assessed valuation of Galion was, in 1860, \$374,757; in 1870, \$759,578; in 1879, it was \$1,500,330, and in 1880, about \$2,120,000.

There was no separate census of Galion prior to 1860, at which time the population was 1,965. In 1870, the population had increased to 3,523. At the present census (1880) there is a population of 5,634. Since 1874, the population has increased over 2,000, and the valuation has increased about \$1,250,000. In 1874, the city and school debt of Galion was \$74,792. In October, 1880, the debt is about \$17,000, and provisions are made for liquidating the last cent of indebtedness in 1873. By that time, Galion will be ready for new enterprises and projects for advancement toward her destiny.

Of the various industries of the city of Galion, we may mention "The Galion Machine Works" as entitled to notice, as they deserve a much greater consideration than is generally accorded them. The immense railroad-shops in the near vicinity overshadow them in impor-

tance, but, when we examine into the business of these works, it will be discovered that good work has been done. They were established in 1854, and at the time of starting, the works consisted of one frame building, which was devoted to the casting of small articles used mostly by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1856, the foundry was destroyed by fire, but by the energy of the proprietors, Messrs Squier & Homer, it was soon rebuilt, and in one month from the fire was at work in the new quarters. In 1858, the machine shop was added by a Mr. Holms, who was the owner of the same for eight years, at the expiration of which time he was succeeded by J. B. McClinton, who shortly afterward associated his brother with him as a partner, under the firm name of McClinton & Brother. This was the style for three years, when the firm was known as McClinton & Co., and remained as such until July, 1875, when the present owners (the latter going into the firm in 1867) took sole charge of the machine shop. The machine shop and main building is a two story brick, 30x50 feet; the engine-room, 20x25 feet; the foundry-room, 40x60 feet; core-room, 12x20 feet. There are, in addition to these different departments, a paint and blacksmith shop and a pattern and storage room. All of these buildings occupy on the ground a surface of 132x150 feet. Constant employment is given to fifteen men, all of whom are experts in the different departments wherein they work. The engine has a power of twenty-five horse, and the machinery is of the best and most approved patterns and fully adequate to the purposes intended. Both members of the firm are practical molders and have worked for wages. They are the kind of men that lead in their trades, and whose word and integrity are unquestioned. The senior member of the firm had charge of Woodruff & Beach's machine shop, at Hartford, Conn., for a number of

years. J. R. Homer has held the office of United States Gauger for the Eighteenth District; he has also been member of the Board of Education. Mr. Homer landed in Galion with 50 cents in his pocket. This, with his honorable character and integrity, has made him one of the most respected citizens in the city. He was elected Mayor (although a Republican in principle) in a largely Democratic city, at the first charter elected in Galion. His 50 cents, with the other requisites, have brought him a fine residence, with other real estate, and a good paying business. His partner, Mr. A. C. Squier, is also a man of indomitable will and perseverance. He is a master mechanic, and was connected with the machine works of Welch, Gray & Co., Bristol, Conn. This firm is manufacturing largely portable and stationary steam engines, Star feed cutters, saw-mills, wood-saws, etc. They also do all kinds of foundry work, and are prepared to repair engines, threshers, mowers and farming implements. The shops are located on Washington street, east of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Freight Office.

One of the most important considerations in the advantages of a city is its banking facilities. Much of the prosperity of a city may depend upon the integrity of these institutions. Like all other powers, with capabilities of working good, they may, when misused, be the instrument of great harm. When badly managed or dishonestly conducted, they may plunge a city into distress, paralyze manufactures, and bring disaster and ruin to almost every industry. During the last financial panic, when neighboring cities were so suddenly plunged into debt and bankruptcy, and the whole county suffered so severely, the banks of Galion stood firm and true to the interests of all trusts reposed in them. There are now in operation two national banks.

Their career, from the first beginning to the present, has been one of prosperity. They both enjoy the confidence of the community, and their credit is enviable. So it has ever been in the whole history of the banking business of Galion. Not one cent has ever been lost to a depositor, nor has any one ever suffered from bad credit. The first bank established in Galion was a private institution, owned and conducted by John S. Davis and John U. Bloomer. They commenced operations in the year 1852. It was not a bank of issue, nor has there ever been such a one in Galion. This bank was located in the room now occupied by C. Fox as a clothing store, on East Main street. For seven or eight years, these gentlemen conducted their business with profit to themselves and convenience to the people.

On the 22d day of February, 1864, the First National Bank was organized. It absorbed within itself the private bank of Davis & Bloomer, these gentlemen entering prominently into the new organization. The First National Bank of Galion has a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The first President of the concern was C. S. Crimm; J. U. Bloomer was Cashier, and Miles Hosford, Teller. Crimm remains President; O. L. Hays is Cashier, and W. P. Stentz, Assistant Cashier. The banking-rooms are conveniently and pleasantly located in the First National Bank Building, on the north-west corner of the public square.

The Citizens' Bank was organized July 25, 1866. There was invested a capital stock of \$20,000. The first officers were John Beatty, President, and J. H. Green, Cashier. The bank was conducted under the above title for about six years. The rooms were in the building on South Market street, now owned by Dr. C. S. Coyle. On the 2d day of June 1872, it was incorporated as a national bank,

at the same time the capital stock being increased to \$60,000. About the year 1872, the association bought ground on the southeast corner of the square, and erected a brick block, and removed the bank to this place. The President is I. H. Pennock; Vice President, A. Long; Cashier, J. H. Green, and Assistant Cashier, Austin Lowe.

The Citizens' Building Association, of Galion, was organized the 3d of August, 1872. The authority upon which this association is founded is as follows:

We, the undersigned residents and citizens of the incorporated village of Galion, Ohio, to wit, James H. Green, J. G. Meuser, S. G. Cummings, Henry Nau and C. Ernst Klopp, desiring to organize a company for the purpose of raising moneys to be loaned among the members of such company for use in buying lots, or houses, or building or repairing houses, agree to become a body corporate, under the act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed May 5, 1868, and the amendments thereto, and upon the terms and conditions following, to wit: The name and style of the company shall be "The Citizens' Building Association of Galion, Ohio," and its place of doing business at Galion, in Crawford County. The capital stock of the company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of two hundred dollars each. In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals this 3d day of August, A. D. 1872.

J. H. GREEN,
J. G. MEUSER,
S. G. CUMMINGS,
H. NAU,
C. ERNST KLOPP.

The officers, at the time of organization, were David Mackey, President; J. G. Meuser, Secretary; Citizens National Bank, Treasurer. Directors—David Mackey, S. G. Cummings, C. Ernst Klopp, A. M. Brown, F. A. Keen, James Marshman, J. Jacob Schaefer. The shares have been reduced to about 1,000, the limit being between 500 and 1,500. This association is a solid concern, and is of real benefit in assisting worthy persons to build,

buy or repair homes for themselves. The terms upon which its members receive assistance are easy and just. The association is doing a good, safe and prosperous business.

The mercantile business of Galion is similar to that of cities generally of the same size. There is some considerable jobbing of hardware, oils, etc. There are the usual number and quality of stores, and in no wise does Galion differ from other towns in dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, clothing, etc. Proper advantage has not been taken of all the facilities for trade as should have been done. Every enterprise in Galion, and every business that has been well and properly conducted, has succeeded, and this argues well that the railroad facilities might well be utilized in building up more than one good trade. A good woolen mill was once in operation in the city, but did not survive its trial. There is no doubt but this, as well as many other enterprises, will, within a few years, be in successful operation.

The character of a city is known by its hotels, and in this respect Galion presents a good showing. The Capitol Hotel was first opened by John Tracey in 1853. He did not run it long before he was succeeded by Terry Harding. Mr. Harding was succeeded by Oliver Ruck, who, in 1870, was succeeded by C. E. Pratt, now of the Miltenberger House of Bellefontaine. Mr. Pratt enlarged, improved and refurbished the building. J. F. Mohen bought out Mr. Pratt, and ran the hotel the month of October, 1880, when it was bought by H. H. Elliot, of the Simms House, Bucyrus, and Will J. Ryan, of Galion. Fred Ticknor, of Bucyrus, and formerly of Weddel Struburger's House, of Cleveland, will represent Mr. Elliot. There are fifty rooms furnished in a superior and comfortable style. The hotel is located at Nos. 107, 109 and 111 East Main street, and has a frontage of 99 feet, while it

extends back 198 feet. It is a handsome three-story brick structure, with some show of Gothic in its architecture, while a Mansard roof surmounts the building. Its capacity is for seventy-five persons, and the dining-room will seat fifty people. It is well conducted and is excellent in all its appointments.

The Central House was built by Joel and David Riblet in 1851. They occupied it as a dry goods store and dwelling. At this time, the little hotel opposite, where Jacob Ruhl had kept tavern, was occupied by Michael Matthias. David and Joel Riblet had kept the same hotel in 1848. In 1852, Brown & McMillan opened a hotel in the brick building, and called it the Western. It was extended back by the Riblets, but the third story was added after it left their possession. It has changed hands, and now several parties have an interest in the building. One of the present proprietors took possession of the hotel (now called Central) in 1874, by virtue of having purchased the interest of Mr. W. W. Reed; October 9, 1878, George H. Stringham became a full partner. The house is centrally located, as regards the business and residences of the city. It has a frontage of 99 feet on Main street, and extends back 198 feet. There are sixty-six sleeping rooms, three large sample rooms and a dining-room with a capacity of sixty seats. There are thirteen servants employed.

The Galion House is situated on South Market street, just over the Ohio & Pennsylvania depot. This hotel has, within a year, been repaired and refurbished by J. Garver. It is convenient to the depot and shops. It is a frame building without any pretentious look, but it is popular among the railroad men and enjoys its full share of patronage.

A large number of the houses in Galion have boarders. Every building, every room, is utilized. The number of mechanics makes

it necessary to have these boarding-houses or more taverns.

Five times the votes of any district generally amounts to the same as the population. But five times the number of voters in Galion would give us a population of nearly 7,000. Thus it can be seen that there is quite an excess of unmarried men, for the population is actually only 5,300 in round numbers.

Nothing so accurately measures the social condition of a community as the amount and kind of literary matter that is read. The newspaper business commenced early in the history of Galion. The changes in politics and names of proprietors of newspapers, and the names of the papers themselves, would constitute a lengthy sketch of itself. A full history of the press of Galion can be found in another chapter of this work, devoted to the press of the county, and hence will not be repeated here.

The National Mills, one of the solid concerns of Galion, were established by David & Parson over twenty years ago. They have passed through various hands, were successively improved, until purchased by C. & F. Nachtrieb, twelve or fourteen years ago, from Snyder & Brothers. When the Nachtriebs took hold of these mills their capacity was not very great. They put in a new boiler and machinery and enlarged the building. About one year after the new boiler had been put in, it exploded, and caused a damage of \$3,000 to \$4,000. In 1877, the mills were overhauled again, and machinery put in of a later pattern. Later, other improvements were made. These mills have a capacity for 100 barrels of flour per day. They do both custom and merchant work. Their trade is mostly in Pennsylvania and New York. The company are manufacturing their own barrels, and employ eight to ten men night and day; a switch running to the mills connects with

the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Charles and Frederick Nachtrieb, the proprietors, are both natives of Germany.

In 1865, F. W. Johnson and William Patrick entered into the lumber and coal business. This forms a very important interest in this part of Ohio. Much capital has been invested by the present firm, Johnson, Linsley & Co., and the business requires considerable skill in keeping up with the trade and studying the new demands constantly made. The firm has two branch lumberyards in other towns, which will show at once their ability in building up such a trade. They carry a stock of 1,250,000 feet of lumber, and do an annual business of over \$150,000. On the pay-rolls there are forty names. There are two foremen, and T. H. Linsley acts as book-keeper.

In 1854, John Kraft erected a brewery, west of Galion. He is a German, and early learned the practical part of the business of brewing. He was succeeded in the business by his son, John Kraft, Jr., in 1866, who enlarged and improved the business. The main building is brick, 40x60 feet, and three stories high. The capacity of this brewery is 8,000 barrels per annum. Galion consumes of this product about 2,400 barrels. The brewery is now conducted by Daniel Roth.

The Tyler Organ Company was established in April, 1879, with its place of business on the northeast corner of the square, in the old brick. In June of the same year, the company was re-organized and the name changed to that of the "Empire Organ Company." The quarters were removed to the old planing-mill on South Market street, near Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad depot. This building was remodeled to meet the requirements of the company, and a dry-kiln erected on the grounds, by means of which they are assured

of the perfect seasoning of the lumber used. Two gentlemen of this company, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Whitney, have been employed as master mechanics in many of the largest establishments in the United States. They have agents throughout Ohio and adjoining States. The company employs constantly about fifteen men, and sales have progressed steadily from one organ per week up to seven. They are at this time putting in nearly \$1,000 worth of new machinery, and intend enlarging the capacity of the building. The amount of sales, when compared with the length of time the works have been established, is sufficient evidence of the quality of their wares. Mr. Tyler has added to these organs certain improvements of his own invention. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Tyler are both fine musicians, and their personal supervision over the whole establishment, and their inspection of each piece in detail, as well as of the instruments complete, makes a double guarantee of their perfection.

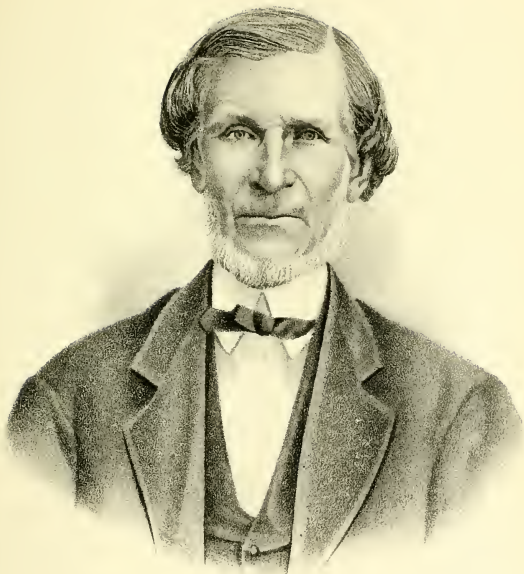
It was in the year 1824 that Galion received a post office. As stated in the preceding chapter, it was at the old Corners, and Horace Hosford, a brother of Asa Hosford, was the first Postmaster. It can easily be imagined that the duties pertaining to postal matters were not arduous. Mr. Hosford relates that an average of one letter per day, as long as he was the public functionary, was considered evidence of a flourishing condition of that department. Letters could be sent without prepayment of postage. If a young man in Galion corresponded with his ladylove, and she resided over 500 miles from him, it cost him 50 cents a month to pay for her letters and his own, providing each wrote once a month. This was a fearful drain on the pocket of a lover, and the flame would necessarily be warm and ardent when it consumed such precious fuel. The amount of postage

at that time was regulated by the distance the mail matter was carried. The mail came by stage from Bucyrus and Mansfield, and was carried by the Ohio stage line, running originally from Pittsburgh to Mansfield. The line was extended afterward to Bucyrus, and mail was taken every Wednesday to the latter place. As the county settled up, the stages were increased and the number of post offices multiplied. The stages were the old style rockaway, on strap springs, painted a wine and bright red color. They were generally drawn by four horses in winter, and when the roads were good in summer they got along with two horses. There were two boots on the stage, one behind and one in front under the driver's feet. These stages were intended to carry fifteen persons, twelve inside and three outside, including the driver. There was a seat at each end, and a double one in the middle, each seat capable of holding three persons. Straps were placed across the stage in front of each seat, on which the passenger leaned or held on with his hands. But for these protecting straps, the lurching and swaying of the stage in chuck-holes would throw the passengers about indiscriminately. The horses, and generally the driver, were changed at Riblet's hotel. There was a stage arrival every day, one from Mansfield, and the next day its return from Bucyrus. Among the drivers of this old set of Jehus were Eri Hosford, Samuel Casey, Joel Riblet, John Snyder, Benjamin Hoover, John Hoover, Joe Hoover, and, occasionally, Dunk Mitchell. At a later day, Thomas Holton and Peter Ackerman. Once William Hoover, in driving from Galion to Riblet's Corners, became a little anxious about not seeing some feature of the general muster which was then going on in the fields near the hotel. On the way, a linch-pin was lost from a hind axle, and in going down a hill the wheel ran off and upset the coach. No

one was hurt, and all the passengers took the back track to search for the linch-pin, which was found after an hour's delay, half a mile back. Mr. Riblet gave up the tavern business to his son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Shunk, and then built for himself a fine brick residence on East Main street, and removed to Galion in the year 1854. Under Pierce's administration, Mr. Riblet was made Postmaster of Galion, and served up to the administration of President Lincoln. Mr. Riblet occupied a prominent position, and was identified with many of the interests of Galion after his removal. He had been a Justice of the Peace for eighteen years. He was elected to serve as State Representative for two terms—from 1840 to 1844. He was also, in 1852, elected a member of the State Senate. He died in 1865, and was buried in the cemetery that he donated and named. The Postmasters of Galion, as far as is known, were Horace Hosford, who, in 1824, kept the office in connection with his store at the old Corners; Jonathan Ayers was Postmaster, but for how long a time or where he kept the office we have been unable to ascertain; Solomon Nave kept the office in a small frame building near the square, where Anthony Long now lives; Ran Hoover, as Postmaster, occupied a hewed-log building on the lot opposite the Capitol House, where he carried on the business of wheelwright and chair-making; Mr. Hoover was Postmaster for four years; Jacob Bryfogle kept the office on the Anthony Long property, where Solomon Nave had occupied; John S. Davis, in Davis & Bloomer's brick block, where the latter carried on the business of dry goods; Dan Riblet first kept the office in the dry goods store of Joel and Jacob Riblet, where George Snyder's grocery now is; afterward, Mr. Riblet erected a small frame building for the purpose, where Burgest & Deitrich's tin and stove store now is, and back of the

Central Hotel. Mr. Carhert was appointed Postmaster at the beginning of President Lincoln's administration. His brother, E. Y. Smith, was deputized to conduct the business of the office. As soon as Mr. Smith had possession, he removed the office to a frame building where Kesselmier's Block now stands. During the service of E. Y. Smith, which was sixteen years and nine months, the office was located in quite a number of different places. Once it was where Mackey's Block now stands; for a time in Howard's Block; once on North Market street, and the last time in Keene's Block; Robert Cowden became Postmaster January 29, 1878, and is still in the office. Mr. Cowden removed the office to the north part of the First National Bank building, where it has remained ever since. Galion Post Office became a money-order office while Mr. Smith was acting as Postmaster, on the 21st day of July, 1871.

As the city and township business increased, the authorities began to agitate the question of building a public edifice for the use of officers, court-room, etc. In 1873, the authorities of Polk Township and the corporation of Galion entered into an agreement to erect jointly a building for the above purpose. It was agreed that the township should pay one-third and own an undivided interest of one-third the building, and the corporation to pay two-thirds and own a two-thirds interest. There was much discussion in regard to the location of the building. Long remonstrances were signed and presented to the Council, and, before the site was selected, this question became an issue in the elections. Eventually, a part of Lot 48, original plat of Galion, was selected. The size of the building was to be 66x75 feet, three stories high, to be built of brick and stone. Plans and specifications were agreed upon, and the contract awarded to George Wimmie in 1875, and it was fin-



John Trimble

ished the following year. At the time the plan was completed, Sam Myers was Mayor; M. Doty, clerk of corporation, and J. G. Meuser, clerk of township. The lower story of the building has one storeroom, two election rooms (one for city and one for township), one room for Star steamer and hose cart, and one jail-room. The second story has six rooms, Mayor's and Justice's court-room, Council room, firemen's room, one room to be used temporarily as infirmary, and one that is open for rent. In the third story is the opera hall, a good room with stage complete, and twenty-six changes of scenery. It is so arranged that the township receives two-thirds of all rents from opera house, and one-third from the rents below. The ground upon which the building stands was purchased at a cost of \$3,500. The building cost \$26,336.22, and is a good one and well worth the money expended upon it; yet many of the citizens remain dissatisfied with the location. Especially is this the case as regards the opera hall.

During the last year, Dr. H. R. Kelly, David Stout and John Riblet, who own the building, have fitted up the hall in the upper story of the Sponhauer Block. The stage has been enlarged, new scenery painted, and the hall generally remodeled. For convenience of location, this is an excellent improvement, and the manner in which the hall is patronized gives evidence of its appreciation.

Galion has been one of the muddiest cities in the State. No one can conceive of any worse condition of roads than those in this vicinity. About the first sidewalk put down in the town was a walk around the square. A double row of logs extended around and were slightly raised from the ground. The upper surfaces of the logs were hewn flat, and answered the purpose very well. The Supervisors annually worked the streets and extended the poll-tax, but Market and Main

streets refused to be dry. During the winter of 1879-80, there was so much open weather that the streets were in a semi-liquid condition most of the time. So terribly bad was the condition of the city at this time, that the people became in earnest in demanding that something be done. It is not difficult to grade the streets of Galion, but they are little better when graded than before. In the spring a petition, signed by a majority of the resident property-holders, was sent to the City Council, demanding that Market and Main streets be graded and paved in some manner. There were many suggestions, and considerable investigation into the best method and the best material. F. L. Krouse, civil engineer, was called to Galion, elected City Engineer, and proceeded to advise and assist. Piking was decided upon, and was to extend from about one and one-half blocks west of the square on Main street over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad on the east, and from the square on south to the depot on Market street. Plans and specifications were made, and an invitation to bid for the work published. The contract was awarded to Gray & Co., of Cleveland. The whole design of the work, including all the details, is excellent. It will not fail to enhance the value of property in the city, and those two streets will serve as a model that we think many other streets will copy more or less from. The amount of money spent on these two streets will amount to upward of \$30,000.

It was during the year of 1859 that Galion came from darkness into light. Before this time, her citizens waded mud, fell into chuck-holes, and stranded themselves generally over dry goods boxes, hogsheds, and such things as usually give evidence of prosperity and home consumption. The location of the gas manufactory was near the railroad on Main

street. The construction of the works was intrusted to William Stephenson. About two miles of wooden pipe was put down, which served their purpose for twelve years. The stockholders in this company lost all they put in it. The stock was all absorbed; there never was a dividend, and every one had assessments. Principal among the stockholders were Dr. John Reisinger, Martin Sponhauer, William Hays, Joel Riblet, David Riblet, Jacob Riblet and others. The old gas factory was removed to its present location about eight years ago. The old factory was sold at Sheriff's sale, and bid in by W. Hays. Mr. Hays sold to Miller & Kuhn, of Pennsylvania. They kept the factory at the old place for a short time, and removed the wooden pipes and replaced them with iron. They also laid down considerable more pipe, and increased the works to a greater extent. In 1872, they built the works where they are now located, on East Church street. Their contract price with the city is \$1.75 per thousand foot for gas. It was made a stock company a few years ago, but Miller & Kuhn retain a controlling interest.

We are informed that in the early times of Galion, each available citizen was a self-constituted member of the fire department. As soon as the alarm was given, each one seized a pail and rushed to the scene of action. It was seldom that much order existed, and each one worked with a will, but independent of all others. Later in the history of the town, a brigade was formed, which was capable of doing much good. Two rows of men were formed, extending from the water supply to the conflagration. The pails full of water were passed hastily along one line and returned empty along the other. Afterward, when the small rectangular boxes, with pumps in them, came into use, the brigade emptied the water into the box. These boxes held

from one to three barrels of water, and were set on low trucks. A pump was placed in the box, but there was no suction, however, and the lids of the box had to be kept shut while pumping. From four to six men could work at the levers. A tongue was attached to the forward trucks, by which the whole apparatus was drawn. About the first fire that occurred after this box had been purchased, the citizens made a great discovery. It was found that it was just as well to pour the water from the pails on the fire as to pump it after it had been carried to the vicinity of the conflagration. Immediately upon this discovery, the crowd began to jeer and make merry over the fire department, and so ashamed and disgusted were some present that the innocent little piece of mechanism very narrowly escaped being thrown into the burning building. It was called the "Protection," and was purchased by the Council in 1852, at the instigation of Dr. John Reisinger and Jacob Riblet, who were both members of the Council. Jacob Riblet lent the village \$100 with which to purchase it. It was soon sold as a garden sprinkler.

In 1853, the Council deemed it best to provide some more efficient method of combating fire. Much discussion and many disagreements eventuated in the purchase of the "Phoenix" hand fire engine. This was a great advance in the utility and importance of the fire department, yet the growing burg must needs learn by experience that which she could learn in no other way. The Phoenix was an excellently made engine, tremendously heavy and low built. She had been intended for Cleveland, for use upon paved streets, but about that time steam fire engines were coming into use, and Cleveland did not want her. Andrew Poe was the first foreman. It had considerable effect upon the fun-loving portion of the community to see this valiant fore-

man at the end of the rope—his pants tucked into his stockings, with himself and the engine stuck in the mud. The engine could throw a considerable volume of water to a good height. Soon after her purchase, Jacob Riblet, who had opposed the purchase on the ground of her heaviness, made a bet of a keg of beer to the company that they could not throw water to the top of Wimmie's Block. The bet was accepted, and Jacob ascended the roof with an umbrella. The company won the beer and thus demonstrated the capabilities of the Phoenix on dry land. But when Galion assumed her lacustrine condition, the Phoenix would sink to the bottom. She was housed, with her hose-cart, in a little tumble-down brick on the northwest corner of Atwood and South Market streets. The village there owned seventy-one feet front, running back to the alley; a small building in front was used for jail and engine house. The building was condemned as unsafe and was torn down, and a new and substantial brick building was erected farther back on the lot, which is now used for engine house, jail and firemen's room. The building faces Atwood street. The reason of setting it back was, that a market-house had been contemplated on the portion facing Market street; but the east front was sold, and the project of a market-house failed.

In the year 1856, the Phoenix engine was traded to Button & Blake, of Cincinnati, for the "Niagara," now in use and housed in the engine-house on Atwood street. The authorities paid to the Cincinnati firm \$800 as the difference between the two engines. The first officers of the Niagara were Dick Watkins, Foreman, and A. M. Brown, Assistant Foreman. After purchasing the Niagara, it was found one hose-cart was unable to carry all the hose required, and in order to overcome this difficulty, a second hose-cart was purchased. The

present Foreman of Niagara Fire Company is E. Fissel.

The fire apparatus, etc., are in the comfortable rooms in the brick building on Atwood street. The firemen are well uniformed and properly disciplined, and know well what is expected of them, and, undoubtedly, are well aware of the many responsibilities resting upon them. They are well worthy of the esteem bestowed upon them by the people, and no fear need be entertained but that they will be as brave and daring in danger as the occasion may require.

October 10, 1872, the corporation purchased the Star Steam Fire Engine of Ahrens & Co., Cincinnati. The cost was \$4,500. The hose-cart was purchased at Akron, Ohio. The steamer and hose are housed in the City Hall building. Jacob Lamb is Foreman of Star Company, and H. McFarquer, engineer. Their room is on the second floor of the city hall building. The whole fire department of Galion belongs to the "Firemen's Volunteer Association of Northern Ohio." Two of their annual tournaments have been held in Galion, the last one September, 1880.

Wherever men live or dwell, whether on sea or on land, and no matter what cares or other sorrows burden them down, there is always one awful and solemn duty that must be prepared for and performed. Every nation, every tribe, are bound to certain and various customary rites and ceremonies and methods of disposing of the departed dead. We have before alluded to the Indian burying-ground on the Gill farm, with some few of their methods of sepulture. It is the oldest city of the dead in the township. We give what James Nail, an old settler, says of our oldest burying-ground, used by early settlers. It was embodied in a communication written by him to the *Crawford County Farmer*: "In early pioneer days, before any graveyard was

started in the eastern part of the county, it was the custom of the people to bury their dead in favorable localities on their newly cleared farms. As the neighborhood improved, the settlers conceived the necessity of purchasing a site for a burying-ground, when John Williamson, James Nail and others selected an acre of ground out of the corner of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 20, Range 20, in what was then Sandusky Township, Richland County, but is now Polk Township, Crawford County, in the present limits of Galion, situated on Main street, immediately east of the German Reformed Church. This land belonged to Samuel Brown, and, being in the woods, covered with timber, such as beech, maple and underbrush, was bought for \$5. They paid for it, and the deed was written in the name of John Williamson and others, to be used for burial purposes forever. This deed was left in Squire Williamson's hands, and unfortunately was never recorded. These men then employed a man by the name Sedorus, for \$14, who chopped off and cleared away the timber and made the ground fit for use. This was before Galion was laid out. In every transfer of the farm from that day to this, we are informed that this acre, consecrated to the dead, has been reserved for that purpose. The first or second grave was for a child of James Nail, who has eight members of his family sleeping there—two wives and six children. One of the original purchasers—Mr. William Neal—has been one of the men to keep this graveyard under fence and repair, from the time of its purchase to the present time, at an expense to him of more than \$100. The last payment, \$25, was made some fourteen years ago, to H. C. Carhart and James W. Gill, for the present fence. Many suppose that the graves lying in the street belong to the graveyard. This is a mistake. These graves were

made on the corner of the farm owned by Benjamin Leveredge, Esq., which joined Mr. Brown's farm."

The last person buried in this graveyard was Mr. John Williamson. It was done by his request, as he desired to lie by the side of his family, who had previously been buried there. Good old Benjamin Leveredge lies beneath Main street, opposite this old graveyard. When Main street was laid out, it followed the quarter line and lapped over the edge of Mr. Leveredge's farm, and covered the spot consecrated by him as a private burying-ground. Another old burying-ground lies in the northeast quarter of what is now known as Union Green Cemetery. The ground was donated for the purpose by Jacob Ruhl. Additions were made to this gift sometime afterward by the Lutherans. The last addition was made by Daniel Riblet, who, in 1861, gave a strip of land on the south side of the original grounds, inclosed the whole of it and laid it out. To the whole piece he gave the name of Union Green Cemetery, under which name it has been used ever since. North of Union Green Cemetery, and adjoining it is the Catholic Cemetery. This was opened for burial purposes at a later date, and has been in use only since the establishment of Catholic societies in Galion. No dead are interred here but those having membership in the church of the Catholic faith. It does not bear the crowded appearance of the other cemeteries, and is kept in very good repair. All of these cemeteries are located almost in the midst of the city, and are strangely out of place. The city has improved so rapidly in population and growth, that some of her institutions, adapted to the village only, have fallen behind in comparative worth. Nothing connected with a city, growing as Galion is, can be more worthy of attention than the cemeteries. It would be

folly to expend much on these old cemeteries, and it is with great pleasure that the citizens notice a recent act of the Common Council and Trustees of the Township, whereby a tax of one-fourth of a mill is to be levied on all taxable property in township and city for the purpose of obtaining a new cemetery. A fine gravel knoll is to be selected, if possible, within a mile of the city, and improved with drives and walks, with beautiful designs in landscape gardening. Such a place as this, in some slightly location, away from the hum of industry and the busy scenes of the city, would give that peace and quiet that should pertain to the city of the dead. Such a place

is to be selected with no thoughts of temporary use, but with the full idea of permanence. Then we can ornament and beautify with no fears of removal or dread of overcrowding, but with hopes of a perpetual rest for the remains of our friends and kin. There is no question but that this work will soon be done, and thus save much labor in the future, of removing bodies to the new site which are now almost daily being deposited in the old grounds. When the new cemetery is ready and the bodies removed from the old one, the city of Galion will have ample room in the latter place for the park which has been in contemplation so long.

CHAPTER XIII.*

CITY OF GALION—CHRISTIANITY—ORGANIZATION OF CHURCHES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORDERS—EDUCATIONAL—SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

AT an early day in the history of Galion, the people, in their humble way, gave to God a portion of their time and money and influence. During the times of hardship, and almost unendurable poverty, when they lacked most of the comforts that are now enjoyed by the poorest, when dangers threatened from want, sickness and privation, the early settlers found time to sow the seeds of religion and education. How unselfish were the motives of pioneer missionaries, and Christians of every denomination, when they wandered from settlement to settlement, preaching and praying with those who only needed to know of religion to embrace its tenets. They had no hope of reward on earth, foregoing the comforts of home and the pleasure of the family, facing the bitter storm or drenching rain. Alone and companionless, but for the omnipresence of the Master they served, what a

work was theirs, erecting in the wilderness, from station to station, in the wondering presence of the red man, altars at which the pioneers might gather, and perpetuate to all time, tidings of salvation. Across streams, on foot or horseback, through swamps, over corduroy road, north, south, east, west, in every direction, these men pushed their way, and preached their doctrine. To these men and their earnestness, do we owe the plenitude of churches that grace our city, and the religious influence that stamps the characteristics that belong to it upon our people.

Rightly considered, we should never look upon our spacious edifices in which we worship at this day, without fervently giving thanks and asking a blessing upon all the pioneers of religion. We should consider the magnificent piles dedicated to God and His service as in some sense great monuments which mark and perpetuate the works of these men.

* Contributed by Dr. J. C. McIlvaine.

We have before spoken of Russell Bigelow, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Rhinehart. There were many others whose names cannot be recalled; and nothing is known of them except the fact that they preached and worked in the cause. One by the name of Erret was a great laborer, as well as the father of Rev. Francis Clymer. Rev. John Smith, now living west of Galion, was one among the pioneer ministers. Rev. Mr. Matthews was the first pioneer minister who received any pay. His first year's pay was a subscription list of \$15, and the people took great pride in their Presbyterian minister. In 1826 or 1828, Galion was made a station on a Methodist Circuit, and Russell Bigelow appeared as the minister for this circuit. Father Stough was the first Lutheran minister who preached in the brick Lutheran Church. He was a man much beloved by all who knew him. Previous to the building of churches, the schoolhouses and private buildings were much used for the purpose of church service. Where barns were large and commodious, they furnished a convenient place for assemblage. Mr. Hosford's frame barn, being the first in the township, was many times utilized for church service. Father Fellows was a stanch member of the Methodist Church, and donated the land for the first Methodist Church in Galion. Father Stough used to relate some sad experiences of the early days. He said that once, in another county, he started out to collect some money that was imperative to his needs. He went with his horse, but nowhere did he receive any money; everywhere they gave him bacon. Finally the poor horse became loaded down with side meat, and they could not proceed. He received no money and could not dispose of the bacon. He silently prayed to Heaven that his children might never be obliged to endure the hardships and scant pay that he suffered from in his pioneer work.

Not only were schoolhouses, private buildings, and barns witnesses of the piety of early days, but the beautiful maple groves of Polk many times resounded with the earnest prayers and hymns of pioneer camp-meetings. Not unfrequently the wondering red men caught the spirit, and there was awakened in their breasts the keen promptings of a higher and holier life. There was at one time a camp-meeting east of Galion, held under the auspices of the United Brethren. During service, an Indian rode into the grounds, hitched his horse to a limb and took a seat. After service a class-meeting was held. This Indian desired to give his experience. Arising, in his untutored way, he acknowledged to have been a very hard-drinking man. He took from his pocket a pint whisky flask and declared that he had known the devil to reside in it. Every time he drank from the flask, the devil got into him. He finally bought a pint of whisky and had the cork tightly fastened in. This is what saved him. The devil had entered the flask and had hoped to enter his body when he drank the whisky. The Indian said he never drank any more, and the devil ceased troubling him. As far as was ever known of this Indian, he led a Christian life.

The last camp-meeting held within the present limits of Galion was in a beautiful maple grove where Johnson and Linsley's lumber-yard now is. Some of the older citizens will remember a young lad by the name of Harris (whose mother lived in what is now Troy Township, Morrow County), who was converted at this time. This Mr. Harris afterward became a professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and is now a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first Sabbath school in Galion was organized before a church building was erected. The date of this organization cannot be deter-

mined. The Sunday school services were held in the old schoolhouse, the last of the kind, on the present site of Joel Riblet's residence. The credit of this organization belongs to the Lutherans. At this time, church service was held in the same building by the above-named congregation. Mrs. Sarah Ruhl and Mrs. Dr. Johnson were most active in the enterprise, and should be credited with its success. It being the only Sabbath school in Galion, it received patronage from persons of all denominations, and they all urged their children with willingness to attend. In the year 1840, work was commenced on the first church building in Galion, which was finished within the year. The building was of brick, and located on the corner of North Union and West Church streets. The building was beautifully located, and was surrounded by numerous shade-trees. It was at this time greatly admired by all, and to-day many of the old citizens speak of it as though very pleasant and happy associations were connected with it. It was built by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. The venerable pioneer missionary, Rev. F. J. Ruth, officiated at the laying of the corner-stone; Rev. John Stough was the first Pastor. At this time the English and German Lutherans had no distinctive organizations. During the same year that the Lutheran Church was built, work was commenced upon the old Methodist meeting-house, yet standing on West Main street. Although not commenced until after the one previously mentioned, it was first to be completed and ready for services. The land upon which it stands was donated by Father Fellows, who was a zealous worker in the cause, and a pillar of strength in the Methodist Church for many years. Father Fellows had purchased the farm on which this building stood, from Benjamin Leveredge. It was already well improved when it came into his

possession. A portion of it afterward went to make what is called Fellows' Addition to Galion. Before the building of this church edifice, the barn of this gentleman had been the place for holding many an interesting meeting, where pioneer preachers were earnest in presenting the precious truth as laid down in God's Holy Book. This church was a frame building, and is now used as a dwelling-house.

A short biographical sketch of Rev. F. J. Ruth, the oldest pioneer worker in this vicinity, is not out of place in this connection. His life has been one of toil and hardships in the cause he represents; but for fifty years he has gone on with unabated zeal and fidelity. This reverend gentleman was born in Frederick City, Md., on the 9th day of January, 1805. He had fair advantages for education, studying four years with Rev. Dr. Schaefer, under whose tutorship he was taught Latin, Greek, and the classics generally, and who also prepared him for the ministry. He was licensed by the Lutheran Synod of Maryland, in October, 1830, and was by them soon after sent as a missionary to Ohio. He preached in the vicinity of Galion about two months during the year 1831. This same year he located at Ashland, having charge of several stations, among which was Mansfield, where he established a church. In April, 1835, he received an invitation to go to Bucyrus, where in 1832 he organized a church. During his stay there he had charge of Sulphur Springs, Spring Mill, London and Mount Zion congregations, besides preaching occasionally in Galion. Mr. Ruth relates that the first time he visited Galion was in 1831. Starting from Mansfield he inquired, when near Shelby, the road to Galion. No one in the vicinity knew of such a place; they had heard of a place called "Moccasin," and perhaps that was the place. Between Shelby

and West Liberty, he met a man of whom he asked the road to Moccasin. The man replied that he had never heard of Moccasin, but that there was a small place near Leesville called "Horseshoe" which was probably the point he wished to reach. When he arrived at Galion he stopped at a log hotel on West Main street, which is now a portion of Mrs. Gill's residence. He inquired of the clerk for the names of some Lutheran families. There were five drunken men in the room, and one of them asked Mr. Ruth if he could preach in German. He answered him by saying, "I am not eloquent in German, but I can exhort in that language." They then asked if he could preach in English; he replied that he could, after which they told him that he was not wanted, as they would prefer to hear a hog grunt rather than to listen to an English sermon. Mr. Ruth immediately returned to Mansfield with feelings of disgust. A few weeks after this, the wives of Michael and Levi Ruhl came to Mansfield to hear Mr. Ruth preach. They were well satisfied with him, and gave him a strong invitation to come to Galion. He accepted the invitation, and preached his opening sermon to a large audience in the frame barn belonging to John Ruhl. He was so kindly received and welcomed that his poor opinion of the Galion people was considerably modified. He preached occasionally in Galion until the spring of 1852, when he was called as the regular pastor of the church, at the same time accepting the charge of the congregations at Leesville, Newcastle and Lost Creek. He had officiated in the laying of the corner-stone of the Lutheran Church, which was built in 1840. He resided at that time in Bucyrus. He removed to Galion in 1854, yet continuing to preach to the former congregations till the spring of 1862. He then took charge of four congregations in Richland County, for

three years, viz., Mount Zion, Lucas, Saint John's and Petersburg. He was then recalled to Galion, Lost Creek, Leesville and Sherer congregations, remaining until 1870, at which time the Galion Lutheran Church separated from the rest of the charge while he continued with the remaining three for about five years, when, owing to impaired health, he was obliged to rest for two years, since which time he has been serving a congregation at Spring Mills, Richland County. To him it must be with joy and thankfulness that he sees all over this country the bountiful yield of his early sowing.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Galion* was organized A. D. 1831, by Rev. John Stough; a man of eminent piety, and much beloved by all who knew him. His zeal in the work of the Master was invincible, and he was instrumental in laying a good foundation for much of the good work done in after years. He continued his labors with this church for about ten years. During his pastorate (in the year 1840), the first Lutheran Church building was erected, on the corner of North Union and West Church streets. The corner-stone was laid the year previous, at which time he was assisted by the now venerable Rev. F. J. Ruth. He was succeeded by Revs. H. W. Lawer, J. B. Hoffman, A. Kuhn, S. Ritz, J. Crouse and I. Culler, who successively served the church with great acceptance until the year 1852. Prominent among the original members of this church, and who took an active part in its organization, were Michael Ruhl, Jacob Ruhl, John Ruhl, Thomas Rinehart, John Rinehart, John Shawber, and Samuel Gerbrecht. About the year 1843, the German portion of the congregation withdrew from this church, to effect an organization of its own. This so weakened the English portion which remained, that oftentimes it seemed a struggle between life and death, and at times

*Contributed by Rev. E. W. Souders.

it was a question whether they could perpetuate their organization or not.

On or about April 1, 1852, Rev. F. J. Ruth received and accepted a call to become its pastor, and continued such until April 1, 1861. Of his labors I need not here speak, as a brief biography of this venerable father in Israel occurs elsewhere in this work. Suffice it to say, that his labors have been abundantly blessed in this and many other churches he organized in this and adjoining counties. Upon Father Ruth's resignation, in April, 1861, Rev. M. J. Stover took charge of the congregation, together with an organization at Leesville. He continued in charge one year and six months. Quite a number of members were added; but, owing to another year and six months' vacancy, many losses were sustained. April 1, 1864, Rev. F. J. Ruth was recalled to again become Pastor of the congregation, which relation he sustained until September 18, 1870. During this time, in 1867, the present church edifice, on South Columbus street, was erected. Shortly after taking charge, in 1864, two other congregations were added to the charge, that of Lost Creek and Sherer's, which, together with the one at Leesville, added during Rev. Stover's administration, constituted a charge of four congregations. In the summer of 1870, the congregation, deeming more frequent preaching necessary for its welfare than could be given it in connection with three other congregations, petitioned the Wittenburg Synod, then in session at Mansfield, Ohio, of which the charge was a member, to separate it from the other three congregations, and constitute it a charge by itself. This being done, Rev. F. J. Ruth resigned the Galion congregation, as above stated, September 18, 1870, to continue as Pastor of the remaining three congregations. January 1, 1871, Rev. H. B. Miller was called to become the Pastor of this

congregation. In the spring of the same year, the members deemed it wise to dissolve the existing organization, and organize anew. They at once proceeded to draw up an article of organization and incorporation. This was passed upon and met with approval, and an organization with thirty-five members was effected, a record of which can be found in the office of the Probate Court of the county. The new organization, being weak numerically and financially, found it impossible to afford its pastor an adequate support. It now became a mission, under the supervision of the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. Thus it became prepared for the work of the Master, and to husband the blessings of God, soon to be given it. In the winter of 1872-73, the general revival that visited the country at large, came in refreshing waves to the Galion congregation. During a six weeks' meeting held in the Lutheran Church, about seventy souls were converted to God, sixty of whom united with this church. As a result of this ingathering, the congregation relieved the Board of Home Missions from any further aid, and became self-sustaining. It now became a fixture, taking its place alongside of the other churches of Galion.

In November, 1875, Rev. H. B. Miller resigned the charge of the congregation, and it was again without a regular pastor eight months. During the winter of 1875-76, Rev. G. M. Heindel preached for it as a supply. But, being without a regular pastor, the "love of many waxed cold," and the church suffered many losses. On the 25th day of June, 1876, the present Pastor, Rev. E. W. Sonders, received and accepted a call from this congregation, and entered regularly upon the duties of the pastorate, July 2, 1876. The roll showed an active membership of ninety.

During the spring of 1878 and 1879, quite a number of accessions were made, the church enjoying two seasons of precious refreshing from the Lord. Notwithstanding the numerous losses, mostly by removal and death, the church has been making steady progress under the present administration, having grown from 90 to 160 in membership. Its experience, as a congregation, is a varied one. The changes through which it has passed, tended in no small degree to retard its progress for years. But now it has an interesting and efficient Sunday school, under the superintendency of S. G. Cummings, and a membership that will compare favorably with her sister churches, in benevolence and spirituality, and the graces that characterize the true church of God upon earth.

There were quite a number of Lutheran families among the early settlers in Polk Township. There is much that is known by tradition of these old families in connection with their religious proclivities, but recorded facts are not to be found bearing a very old date. We are now writing of "The German Evangelical Lutheran Frudens Gemeinde of Galion." This Lutheran Church is not governed by the same synod, nor does it bear any similarity in doctrine to the English Lutheran. Of course there were German and English Lutherans united in the early days to secure services and build the old brick church on the corner of North Union and West Church streets. Their first meeting was in an old log cabin, a little north of the public square, which was at that time used for a schoolhouse. Among the early members were Christian Buhler and Henry Buhler, Ludwig Bohl, Henry Bohl, Daniel Riblet. They had service at intervals, but no regular organization existed. Rev. Father Stough officiated as traveling missionary. As soon as the German

element became strong enough they determined to make an effort to organize separately from the English Lutheran. Many German settlers were arriving, who could not converse in English, much less comprehend an abstruse discourse on theology. Altogether, it was deemed best, and the Germans sold to the English people their interest in the old brick church. They then organized under the above name, and in the same year built jointly with the German Reformed congregation, a brick church on South Market Street. There was no union of the two congregations in any other sense than that of a business association for the purpose of economy. Each congregation used the church and had certain privileges and uses, but, as far as the church organization was concerned, they were separate and distinct. Eventually the German Lutherans bought out the interest of the German Reformed congregation. In the year 1874, the front part of the old church building was taken down, and in the front of the remaining part was erected a new church. This building is a model of architectural beauty and a standing witness of well-expended means. This church edifice is the finest in the city of Galion; and, for the amount it cost (\$18,000), can hardly be excelled in beauty and proportion. A Sunday school was organized about the year 1852, which has continued in successful operation up to the present. It has always been well attended and has wrought a good work. Many of the members of the church now becoming gray, gained their first light of God's promise in the Sabbath school.

In the fall of 1878, a parochial school was organized, and school opened in the rear of the church. English and German branches are taught. The school has been conducted since its organization by Mr. A. Krueger. Mr. Krueger is also the organist for the congregation. The school has now an enrollment

of seventy-two pupils. The first regular minister who preached for this congregation was Rev. J. Krauss. The congregation has been served in regular succession by J. Schladermunt, M. F. Dethlefs, G. T. H. Meiser, H. Kleinegus, C. Wernle, C. Lilye, and J. A. Schultze, who is the present Pastor, and has been since April, 1875. The congregation numbers 400 communing members, or 605, including children. This congregation is eminently prosperous, as is all its interest.

The history of the Reformed German Church is about the same as that of the German Lutheran. They were associated together and worshiped in common until the year 1847. At this date a regular organization was made. Prominent among the members of this first organization, were Jonas Shumaker, Adam and Daniel Eichhorn, Dr. John Reisinger, Henry Althaus, John Burgner, Rudolphus Bessinger. Altogether, there were about twenty families in the new organization. They were supplied by visiting pastors of the Reformed Church, until 1850, at which time Rev. Abraham Keller took charge of the interests of the church, and preached every other Sabbath. He was a man of great zeal and piety, and his memory is yet cherished by all who knew him. He died in Bucyrus during the year 1852, while yet in the prime of life. In the spring of 1853, Rev. Dr. M. Stearn took charge of the field and served the church with great success and ability, up to the year 1860. Rev. John Rettig succeeded Dr. Stearn, serving the church for two years. The next Pastor was Rev. John Bippus, who remained until 1868, when Rev. Martin Miller took charge, who, by reason of failing health, was obliged to retire from ministerial labor altogether, which he did in 1871. The congregation then called their former Pastor, Dr. Stearn; he only served one year, when he was stricken with paraly-

sis, and retired. In 1872, Rev. J. H. F. Dickman was called, and served till 1878. At this time, Rev. Dr. J. H. Kline, of Louisville, Ky., was called and is yet serving the church. The Reformed German congregation and the German Lutheran congregation owned jointly a brick church building on South Market street. In 1858, the German Lutherans bought out the interest of the Reformed Church. They immediately purchased an acre of ground, of James Gill, on West Main street, at the foot of Boston, and at once began to erect the church edifice that now stands on the ground. This church was dedicated in May, 1859, by Rev. J. Joerris and J. G. Ruhl. The cost of the building was \$4,143. They have a basement for Sabbath school and an audience-room. The church is out of debt, and expends for all purposes, annually, \$1,500. In 1868, the congregation purchased a lot on Boston street, near Main street, and erected a building for a parsonage. The superintendent of the Sabbath school is Jacob Schaffner. The school numbers about 300 members. The church roll shows a membership of 425 communicants.

The following regarding the Methodist Episcopal Church of Galion, is contributed:

At the annual session of the North Ohio Conference, held at Medina, Ohio, August 7, 1850, the Galion Methodist Episcopal Church was combined with the Methodist Churches of Leesville, West Point, Iberia, Ebenezer and West Liberty, and the combination was known as Galion Circuit. At this time, there were fifty-eight members in the church at Galion, and the following names we find on the official roll: Randall Smith, Jonathan Fellows, John Rinehart, John Gilliland, Thomas B. Casner and S. P. Nave. A few of these officers remain, the rest have fallen asleep in Christ. The Rev. William Thatcher was Pastor during the year. The following year Rev.

John Orr was Pastor, and Rev. Alonzo Rodgers assistant. In the fall of 1852, Rev. E. H. Bush was appointed Pastor, and Alonzo Rodgers assistant. In 1853, Rev. William Hudson was appointed Pastor, and Rev. James W. Fribley assistant. During this year, the name of Dr. N. E. Hackedorn appeared on the official roll. Rev. Z. C. Norton was appointed Pastor, and Rev. E. J. McClelland assistant, in the fall of 1854. These ministers sustained their pastoral relation to the Galion Circuit for two years, the longest pastorate that as yet any of the ministers had sustained to this circuit.

At the General Conference of 1856, the North Ohio Conference was divided and a new conference organized, called the Central Ohio; and at the first session of this new conference Delaware District was formed, and Galion Circuit became a part of this district.

Through the earnest labors of the pastors and the people, the church in Galion had steadily increased in numbers and strength, and it was now thought that with the aid of Union Chapel, situated two and one-half miles west of Galion, a pastor could be sustained without the aid of the other congregation, so Galion and Union Chapel were set off as a pastoral charge, and Rev. A. J. Lyon appointed Pastor. In 1857, Rev. S. H. Alderman was Pastor. During this year the Lord greatly blessed the labors of His people, and many souls were converted and added to the church; of these quite a number became useful workers in the vineyard of the Master. In 1858, Rev. William S. Paul was appointed Pastor. During this year the church, under the leadership of this faithful servant of God, resolved to build a new house of worship. A meeting of the members and friends of the church was called for consultation, at which time a conditional subscription was started—subscription to be binding when \$3,500 was subscribed. The church now decided to pur-

chase the old parsonage property, corner of Walnut and Columbus streets, which had been sold to Mr. James Braden, and there locate the new edifice. The purchase was made; and, on the 12th day of February, 1859, at a meeting of the congregation, it was reported that the desired amount of subscription was secured. This gave great encouragement to the friends of the enterprise, and they determined to push the work of building as rapidly as possible. The old church on West Main street was sold to the Disciples; a building committee, composed of Loyd Lowe, William Hays and Rev. W. S. Paul, was appointed, contracts were soon let, and the work commenced. Rev. W. S. Paul was returned to the charge in 1860, and in the good providence of God was enabled to carry through, by the help of the noble band of workers at his side, the work of church building to completion; and on the 16th day of September, 1860, the new church was dedicated to the worship of God. In the fall of 1860, Rev. Amos Wilson was appointed Pastor. This was a year of great spiritual prosperity. The people had given of their substance to build the Lord a house. Now the Lord came and filled it with His glory, and blessed the people. In this revival many, old and young, were converted; heads of families were saved and became grateful helpers in the church of Christ. This year, Union Chapel was transferred to Caledonia Circuit, and Galion became self-sustaining. Before the pastoral year closed, Rev. Mr. Wilson resigned the charge and accepted the chaplaincy of the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Rev. W. S. Paul filled the unexpired pastoral term. He was succeeded by Rev. L. B. Gurley, D. D., a man innocent as a child, pure as an angel, and as eloquent as Apollos. He filled the pulpit for two years with great ability, and to the delight and profit of his auditors.

During his pastorate an addition was built to the parsonage. Rev. F. Mamott succeeded Dr. Gurley as Pastor; he sustained this relation but one year, having been taken by the authorities of the church and placed on Lima District, as Presiding Elder. Rev. Mr. Mamott was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Winters, who remained with this church two years, the full length of the pastorate allowed by the law of the church. He was followed in the fall of 1866, by Rev. A. Nelson, D. D. He also remained full length of pastoral term, and his services were greatly enjoyed by the congregation, and blessed by the Lord in the spiritual culture of the worshippers.

The General Conference held at Chicago in May, 1868, so changed the boundaries of the North Ohio and Central Ohio Conferences that Galion became a point in the North Ohio Conference; and, at the following session of the conference, Rev. H. Dubois was appointed Pastor. He remained but one year with this church, and through his labors a number of important additions were made to the membership. He was followed by Rev. S. McBurney, who remained two years and was successful in the temporal and spiritual work of the church. He improved the church property to the amount of \$3,700. He was succeeded by Rev. John W. Buxton, who at the close of one year was appointed Presiding Elder of Mansfield District. In 1872, Rev. George W. Pepper was appointed Pastor, and sustained this relation three years, the longest pastorate in the history of this church. God blessed his labors with a gracious revival, and many who united with the church in the revival are faithful to the present. He was followed by Rev. Lorenzo Warner, who after seven months of service was transferred to the church triumphant which is before the throne. Rev. S. Mower, D. D., filled the unexpired term and at the close of the year was appointed

Presiding Elder of the district, and Rev. John Whitworth was appointed Pastor. He remained but one year, and was instrumental in the hand of God in saving many souls, some of whom are filling official positions in the church and Sabbath school. He was followed by Rev. E. Y. Warner, who occupied the pulpit two years, and, through the assistance of Mrs. L. O. Robison, of Greencastle, Ind., quite a number were added to the church during his second year. In the fall of 1879, Rev. S. A. Thomson, present incumbent, succeeded Mr. Warner. Thus we have seen this little vine, from a small beginning, grow to be a strong church. Its present membership numbers 325. "What hath God wrought!"

The German Methodist Episcopal Church differs in no wise from the English Methodist Episcopal Church, except in language. The church in Galion separated from the Zoar Station, which was an old and large association, having a church edifice west of Galion about three miles. There had been in this vicinity a missionary by the name of Christian Nast, sent by the Central Ohio Conference, in 1842. In the year 1844, another missionary was sent here, by the name of Rev. Nuhfer, who preached in the old log school-house then existing. This minister went to work in earnest, and in a short time had organized a German society. Among some of the first members at this organization were Ludwig Gerth, Antoine Young, Louis Quant, Louis Gugler, Jacob Seif, Michael Seif, Peter Brick. The first regular minister of this church was John Bier. The services were held in the log schoolhouse until that was sold by the village. They then, in common with other churches, held services in the old Brick Lutheran Church, near the cemetery. When the English Methodist Church was built, the German Church had preaching in the basement. In 1864, the frame building,

the first built by the Methodists, on West Main street, was purchased. Here they remained until 1873, at which time they sold their property to Richard Atkinson, and bought a lot corner of Atwood and South Market streets. Here they erected a fine brick edifice at a cost of \$12,000, and which they yet occupy. The present Presiding Elder is Rev. George Schwim, and the Pastor, Rev. P. J. Grassle. There are about seventy full members, besides probationers. The Sabbath school has an enrollment of about seventy members. The first Sabbath school of this church was organized in 1860, with Ludwig Gerth as Superintendent.

The first Presbyterian organization in Galion was effected in 1851. Before this time, a scattered few were zealous in their efforts to keep up the interest in their faith. They had not been selfish in their work, and with liberal minds they added fuel to the flame that burned upon God's altar, and were gratified at the success of Christianity through representatives of all faiths.

In 1851, the Marion Presbytery (O. S.) gave ear to the petition of Mr. John Young and his wife, Mr. Joseph Lee and his wife, Mr. John McClelland and his wife, Mrs. Ann Rankin and Mrs. Barton. In response to this petition, they sent to Galion a committee consisting of Rev. J. B. Blaney, Silas Johnston and J. P. Lloyd for the purpose of organizing a church. These were the nuclei—small, but firm as the Rock of Ages—which have year by year assimilated and grown to the fair proportions that church now assumes. From this little band of pioneers, there has developed a church that is a power for good, and a worthy representative of God's instrumentality. Of this number, but few remain on earth. The rest have gone to join that larger congregation above. Joseph Lee, John Young, and Ezra Day were the first Elders, followed by others in regular succession, viz., Abraham

De Haven, David Kerr, T. H. B. Beale, James Bryant, F. W. Johnson, William Dickey, J. M. Snodgrass, Elah D. Shaler, etc., many of whom are yet here, working with faith and love in the cause of the Lord. The infant church held frequent and earnest prayer meetings at the house of Mr. J. McClelland. Undoubtedly a large portion of success was attributable to these zealous gatherings. Galion, at this time, had but 400 inhabitants, and several other churches were in operation. No house of worship, no resident minister; there was much to discourage them, and but little to cheer. Services were held every second Sabbath in summer and every fourth Sabbath in winter, and this in the afternoons, yet the small congregation struggled against these obstacles nobly. A serious blow to the church was the removal of Rev. J. P. Lloyd to Mt. Gilead, and the vacancy thus created was difficult to fill. On the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad the town rapidly increased in population, and the other churches kept pace with it. The Presbyterian Church remained stationary, with occasional preaching in a borrowed or hired house. From this time there was a vacancy, which lasted for three years and six months. This was nearly fatal to the organization. Added to vacancy was debt, with its crushing weight and other attendant evils. All of these causes had a fair share of disaster to account for, yet the organization prevailed, and in 1858 Rev. Mr. Lloyd returned from Mt. Gilead and resumed charge of the struggling church, jointly with the church of Crestline. Each communion thereafter witnessed new accessions of members, and in two years more the subject of building a house for the Lord was broached. Differences were settled and unity prevailed sufficiently to commence the building. A site was selected on South Market street, and work

commenced. It had not progressed far when the civil war broke out, and the building ceased. It stood still for a few years, and was finished in 1863. Now a heavy debt was incurred, and the church had yet to struggle against these earthly fetters. The year 1862 was an era in the history of the church. Then the nursery of the church was organized, in the form of the Sabbath school. In 1866, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd removed to Crestline, and another short vacancy occurred, which was filled by Rev. A. E. Thompson. During his stay, immense efforts were made to do away with the debt. The enterprise of liquidating a large portion of the debt was particularly due to F. W. Johnson, aided by labor and prayer by T. H. B. Beale, James Bryant, David Kerr and Dr. J. M. Snodgrass. In 1868, Rev. Thompson's removal caused another vacancy of nearly a year. In 1869 Rev. Kingery served the church as stated supply for one year. Another short vacancy was filled by Hugh R. Price, who remained from 1871 to 1874. Rev. Mr. Price was possessed of winning manners, and gained friends from every side, especially among the non-church-going classes. Although far up in years, and suffering much pain from the infirmity which ended his life, he was truly "the old man eloquent."

After Rev. Mr. Price's removal, some time elapsed before he was succeeded by Rev. Milton McMillin. "Although not a great preacher, he was a man of great spiritual power, a devoted Pastor, and successful in his work. Some of the good seed sown by Rev. McMillin has come up and borne fruit, and much we trust, yet remains." "With his assistance the Sabbath school increased in numbers and interest. The church was stirred up to work and prayers." Mr. McMillin ceased his labors here, April, 1875. Four months after, came Rev. Edward P. Elcock, who is yet serving the church. The Presbyterians are out of

debt, and own a fine brick church, and are in a prosperous condition.

The Regular Associated Baptist Church of Galion, Ohio, was organized on the 14th day of January, 1859. There was no regular pastor for the church until the month of April, 1861. At this time, Rev. J. B. Sutton became the Pastor of the young church. Prior to this, and on the 29th day of December, 1859, the Regular Baptist Church of Galion met, and while so convened entered into the following agreements: "We, the undersigned, members of the Regular Baptist Church, in the Mohican Association, for our mutual good and the promotion of the cause of Christ, do covenant and agree with each other, in church capacity, and as a branch in Galion of the Bloomfield Church, in the Mohican Baptist Association, to maintain the apostolic order of the church in its primitive purity.

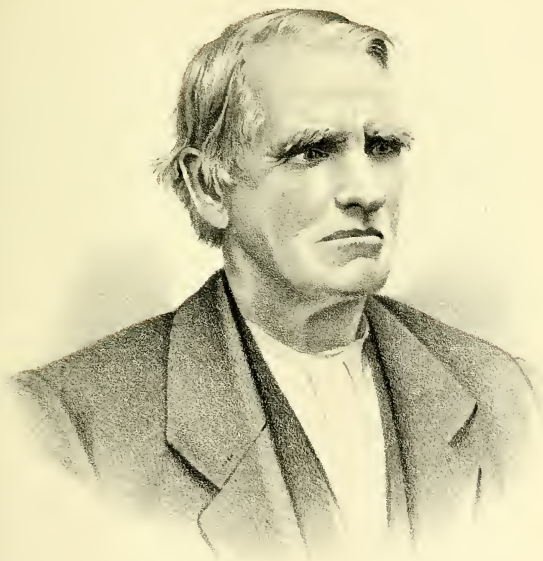
"First. We believe the Bible to be given by inspiration from God; we believe the New Testament to be a complete rule of faith and practice for the church. Signed, John Williams, J. A. Mann, Sarah Williams, Martha Mann, W. B. Cloak, Charlotte Ricker, Nancy Ruhl, Savezilia Peterson, Emma Stout, Orlando Steward, Emily Steward, B. G. Schrock." In the spring of 1862, the church began to build the brick house of worship they now occupy. As soon as the foundation was laid, Elder J. B. Sutton mounted the scaffold, with his trowel in hand, and worked assiduously at the brick-laying until the walls were completed. He did much other work on the building, and labored hard, by physical and mental means, till the building was completed, which was during the year. On the 3d of August, soon after completion, the building was dedicated by Rev. J. W. Osborn, then of Mansfield. Elder J. B. Sutton occupied the new pulpit until August, 1864. At this time Elder S. Whitney occupied the pulpit alternately till April,

1866. A. D. Abbott then preached for the congregation for one year, but from April, 1867, to April, 1872, this church had no pastor. Their church building was occupied a portion of this time by the English Lutheran Church, while they (Lutherans) were erecting their own building. In April, 1872, Elder B. M. Morrison was called, who faithfully and ably served the church until early in the winter of the same year he died. In January, 1873, O. H. Betts was called, and ordained as Pastor of the church. He occupied the pulpit until July, 1874, when Elder T. Yarnell was called, who remained till October, 1876. Next in order came Elder John Hawker, who remained three and one-half years. During Elder Hawker's stay, the church increased in membership more than 100 per cent. Elder Hawker resigned his pastorate and removed to Portsmouth. His place was immediately filled by Elder H. B. Fernald, who now occupies the pulpit with ability and faithfulness. The membership of this church is eighty-six communicants. There is a good Sabbath school, conducted by Mr. Willen, with a membership of eighty.

The church of the United Brethren in Christ of Galion was organized in 1852. Previous to this date, a number of meetings, as well as of camp-meetings, had been held in the vicinity. Among the earlier itinerant ministers of this church were Rev. W. R. Rhinehart and Rev. Peter Flack. The first efforts toward organization were made after the arrival of Rev. Francis Clymer, who preached his first sermon in the old Lutheran Church. He at this time instituted a protracted meeting, and, in company with the Lutheran Church, succeeded in arousing a spirit of revival. About fifty souls were converted, of which number about one-half united with the Brethren Church. At the time of the organization, three trustees were elected: Rev. F. Clymer,

Daniel Hoover, and Jesse Puskeypile, who were instructed to purchase ground and prepare for building a church. The west half of the lot on northeast corner of East Walnut and South Market streets was purchased, and building commenced. The church was finished during the year, at a cost of upward of \$4,000. This was the first church erected in Galion after the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Prominent among the members at the organization were Daniel Hoover and wife, Jonathan Besline and wife, Jesse Puskeypile and wife, Mrs. Mary Wertz, Mrs. Sarah Underwood, John Moreice and wife, Henry Dice and wife. At this time a class was formed, of several members, with Daniel Hoover as Class-leader. At the same time Daniel Hoover organized a Sabbath school, of which he was Superintendent. The congregation rented the Lutheran Church for one year, after which, they held their services in the old Methodist frame church till their own building was finished. The first regular minister who preached after the church was built was Rev. Arkinson Berry, who remained for two years. The minister now preaching for the congregation is Rev. Mr. Ramsey. The present Superintendent of Sabbath school is S. K. Traul. There are enrolled upon the books upward of 200 names, and a membership of the Sabbath school of nearly 250 scholars.

In January, 1854, there came to Galion a Catholic missionary by the name of Matthias Kreusch. The religious order to which he belonged was designated as the C. P. P. S. He came here with an earnest purpose, and lost no time in beginning the work that he had in contemplation. He brought together the little band of Catholics, and by his earnest preaching he succeeded in organizing them into a congregation. The first services that he held were in a private house, a frame dwell-



James Kerr

ing belonging to Mr. Rudiger, and situated near the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad depot. The next year, they built a small frame church building on East Main street, near the railroad. After some time the congregation bought the property on South Union street, and north of the union school building. Here they erected a neat and tidy brick church. It was small, but of sufficient size to accommodate the growing congregation. The parsonage was on the same ground. In 1865, the church was erected, and a parochial school was commenced at the same time. The priest at this time was Father John P. Pitts. He, in addition to church duties, took charge of the parochial school. In 1867, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's congregations separated, and each society conducted a parochial school. In 1873, St. Patrick's society erected the fine brick church in the eastern part of Galion. At this time, Father Girardin conducted the church and school. In 1877, St. Joseph's congregation purchased the property on the corner of Liberty and Church streets. This is the block of three lots, and the first brick schoolhouse in Polk Township. The congregation have remodeled the building, so that it now constitutes the parsonage, parochial school and church. Father Girardin left, by orders from Bishop Gilmore, and was replaced by Father Kämpker, who at present has charge. It is the intention of St. Joseph's Society to erect, in 1881, a fine brick church on one of their vacant lots south of the present building.

In October, 1869, the Rev. George S. Davis commenced missionary work in Galion, in the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He performed the service, and preached on alternate Sabbaths. His ministrations were continued for about six months. Early in December, preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a parish, and

the name of "Grace" was selected for the mission. No application was made at this time for admission to the convention. The first vestry were then elected, and were as follows: Mr. Ball, Senior Warden; Horace Harding, Junior Warden and Clerk of Vestry. T. A. Phillips, Charles Horn, Vestrymen. Communicants—Mr. Ball, C. Horn, H. Harding and wife, E. M. Sibley and wife, Mrs. A. W. Ball, Mrs. George Stowell, Mrs. T. H. Bancroft, Mrs. W. Smith. Services were then held in the Baptist Church building, on Walnut street. After Mr. Davis ceased his labors in Galion, the service was occasionally read by Messrs. Trimble, Doolittle and others. At length, however, all service ceased, and the church remained quiet and inactive for the space of three years. On Saturday, July 5, 1873, Mr. Hillyar came to take charge of the church. No preparation being made for services, he spent his first Sabbath in visiting members and families. He found them hopeful and in earnest spirits, with a fair amount of church attachment. On July 14, service was held in the chapel of the schoolhouse, after which the use of the hall of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was solicited and secured. In the afternoon after the first service in this hall, committees were appointed, and Bible and Sunday-school classes were formed. In the year 1874, a piece of ground was purchased on South Union street, of Mr. Fisher, for \$650. Ground was soon broken, and a church edifice erected after a plan submitted by the Bishop and designed by Lloyd & Pearce, of Detroit, Michigan. The first services in the new church were held on June 27, 1875, fifth Sunday after Trinity. On December 19, 1875, the Rev. Marcellus Karcher, from the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, took charge of the mission, and entered upon his duties. He remained till October 1, 1876. During his stay, the ladies of the

church reduced the debt of \$1,100 to \$300. On May 25, 1876, the Festival of the Ascension, the church was consecrated. Much was due to T. A. Phillips, who personally assumed the debt of \$300, that the church might have consecration.

This church building is a model of neatness and excellent arrangement. Its dimensions are ample, its proportions handsome, the appointments are elegant and complete. The entrance is on the northeast, facing east, the aisle running north and south. The entrance to the vestry is on the southeast corner, on the right of the chancel. To the left of the chancel is the organ, which is one of the finest in the city. The woodwork and furnishings are of late design and richest finish. This little gem is well worthy of the pride taken in it by the members of "Grace" Church. The present Rector of Grace Church is Rev. Samuel T. Street, who took charge in February, 1880. There are twenty-nine communicants in the church, and a well-conducted Sabbath school of about fifty members.

Galion has among her citizens a large number of young men, who work hard and faithfully in the shops, or on the road, or wherever their business calls them. A large portion of these men are single, or have but one room where they board. In consequence (as it is in all manufacturing towns) secret societies are in favor, and are generally well patronized. Some of these societies are merely speculative, but there is a constant danger of death and mangling in the particular work that engages a large proportion of the citizens, and a species of insurance is united with the advantages of a club-room. There are no less than five of the latter societies, consisting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, American Legion of Honor. Among speculative secret societies

are three of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, two Blue Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and one Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 16, meets every Monday evening in Engineers' Hall, East Main street, A. G. Bryan, C. E.; Robert Boyd, F. A. E.; J. R. Belton Corresponding Secretary and Insurance Agent. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Union Lodge No. 5, meets on Sunday afternoon of each week in B. of L. E. Hall, A. N. Jenkinson, M., Theo. Woolley, R. S. Knights of Honor, Mutual Lodge No. 32, meets on the second Monday and fourth Tuesday of each month, in Long's Block, southeast side of public square; E. J. Hann, D.; A. E. Reed, R. Royal Arcanum, Galion Council No. 20, meets in the hall of the K. of H., first Thursday and third Friday of each month; J. R. Homer, R. M.; J. T. Ryone, Secretary. Eureka Lodge, No. 138, American Legion of Honor, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on second Wednesday and fourth Saturday of each month; J. T. Ryone, C.; A. Lewis, Secretary. Beside these named, there are many societies formed for mutual relief, social advantages, and literary entertainment. All deaths in this community of members of insurance societies have been promptly paid, and all of the above associations are respected. But little difference exists in the principle upon which each is founded. The American Legion of Honor differs from the others chiefly in admitting ladies to full membership. The charter of Fidelity Lodge, F. & A. M., bears date of Oct. 17, 1860. (A. L. 5860.) The petitioners to the Grand Lodge were, Joseph Hildreth, H. C. Carhart, William S. Paul, S. Stieger, P. W. Webber, C. Hostetter, A. C. Allen, H. S. Camp. H. M. Duff, J. Sedick, O. Lam, John C. Snyder, James S. Potter, Z. E. Barrett, C. D. Fullington, A. S. Skilton, William Smith, A. S. Caton, M. M. Camp,

Israel Belton, A. Berry, D. L. Dye, E. A. Brown, T. P. Harding, A. Poe, Albert Walter, H. L. Fostney. These petitioners had been working successfully under a dispensation, and, having a room properly furnished, the charter was granted, and signed by Horace M. Stokes, M. W. G. M., and J. D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary.

Fidelity Lodge has well-furnished and ample rooms in the third story of Hackadorn's Block. The first officers were: Joseph Hildreth, W. M.; H. C. Carhart, S. W.; and Henry M. Duff, J. W. The officers for the present year (1880) are as follows: J. R. Homer, W. M.; A. W. Lewis, S. W.; J. R. Belton, J. W.; W. R. Davis, Treasurer; T. G. Barlow, Secretary; J. G. Mamott, S. D.; J. E. Miles, J. D.; and S. B. Nute, Tiler.

Masonry took a deep hold upon the affections of the people, and the number of its votaries increased. In the year 1868, it was decided to create a new Lodge. The following-named brethren had been working under a dispensation from Grand Master Matthius, and petitioned the Grand Lodge on the 21st of October, 1868, as follows:

"To the Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio, convened and assembled at the city of Dayton, Ohio, greeting. L. H. York, G. W. Barker, Y. C. Case, Jerry Wemple, H. L. Gordon, A. W. Ball, C. H. Home, John Swisher, J. C. Hartzler, Brock Quigley, having heretofore assembled under dispensation from Grand Master Matthius, now pray for a charter under title of Galion Lodge No. 414. Brother J. W. Holmes, Master; M. P. McGregor, Senior Warden; James A. Larnerd, Junior Warden. City of Dayton, Oct. 21, A. D. 1868, Era of Masonry 5868."

The charter was granted, and both lodges worked in their lodge rooms in Hockadorn's

Block, southwest corner of the square, until the winter of 1879. During the spring of 1878 a dispensation for a charter was secured, in accordance with a petition from J. W. Holmes, H. A. Cooper, H. R. Kelly, Samuel Wagner, G. W. Burt, O. L. Hays, J. Campbell, William Smith, A. B. Quigley, M. B. Mann, W. H. Raymond, John Swisher, Jeremiah Wemple, Brock Quigley, H. L. English, J. S. Graham, Albert Cook, C. J. Home, George W. James, John Blythe, J. R. Homer, A. S. Caton, T. H. Lindsley. This dispensation was granted, and the Chapter worked under it till Oct. 11, 1878, Year of Discovery 2408, at which time a charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of Ohio, convened at Columbus. J. W. Underhill, Grand High Priest; J. B. Hovey, Deputy Grand High Priest; Daniel A. Scott, Grand King; J. H. Chamberlain, Grand Scribe. Attest: James Nesbitt, Grand Secretary. First officers of Crawford Chapter No. 142, were George W. Burt, High Priest; Otho L. Hays, King; William H. Raymond, Scribe. These three lodges were prosperous, and were constantly gaining in wealth and numbers. Soon after the formation of the Chapter, many of the Masons conceived the idea of furnishing a new lodge-room. David Mackey was about building a fine three-story block on South Market street. The new lodge, No. 414, and the Chapter, secured the upper story of this block, and had it finished under their own supervision. Every convenience of modern lodge-rooms was provided, and the room was divided with such accuracy as regards convenience and utility that it is practically perfect. It is furnished in a beautiful manner, with all the taste that refinement could suggest and money procure. They removed to the new lodge room in the winter of 1879. The main room is of fine proportions; the floor covered by a fine Brussels carpet, and the windows secured by inside shutters. A

magnificent secretary's desk, in one corner is harmonized by a fine imitation pipe organ in the opposite corner. The chairs are all of black walnut, those in the lodge-room of a different pattern from those in the banquet-room. A library and banquet room are separated by sliding doors, and can be easily made into one. A kitchen, with a fine cooking range, with all the kitchen furniture, connects with the banquet-room. An ample pantry has its shelves full of table-ware. In short, this lodge-room and its accompaniments is well worthy of the pride taken in it, and a seat among the brethren is an honor of which one may feel proud.

The present officers of Galion Lodge No. 414, are as follows: John Blythe, W. M.; L. H. York, S. W.; D. S. Quigley, J. W.; M. L. Hackadorn, Treasurer; H. A. Cooper, Secretary; J. E. Williams, S. D.; T. M. Miller, J. D.; William Smith, Tiler. Officers of Crawford Chapter No. 142: G. W. Burt, H. P.; J. R. Homer, King; J. Blythe, Scribe; J. W. Holmes, Captain Host; H. A. Cooper, P. S.; D. S. Quigley, R. A. C.; ———— G. M. 3d V.; A. S. Caton, G. M. 2d V.; A. Cloak, G. M. 1st V.; W. H. Raymond, Treasurer; L. H. York, Secretary; William Smith, Guard.

The first subordinate lodge of the I. O. O. F. was instituted on the 9th day of March, 1853. The charter members of Galion Lodge No. 215, are as follows: The Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, by authority of a charter from the Grand Lodge of the United States, do hereby grant this warrant or dispensation to U. S. Baker, D. M. Barton, D. W. Roberts, P. D. Connell, A. S. Caton, David Hiltabital, M. B. Payne, F. Ashbaugh, John P. Wisterman, John Crawford, Edward Kenyon, Charles Roberts, J. C. McQuaid, J. E. McQuaid, J. P. Smith, C. I. Hutchinson, D. L. Dye, and Sigmond Baker. Done at Dayton, Ohio, the 20th day of January, 1853. Instituted March 9, 1853. This lodge met in several localities

before they secured a permanent location. They built the third story to the brick block erected by Mr. Hostetter, and now owned by H. C. Carhart.

The large German population in Galion induced them to organize the Ober Rhein Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 604. They were granted a charter or dispensation by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the 12th day of May, 1875. It was instituted June 16, 1875. The charter members are Charles Slapp, Heinrich Reusch, Wilhelm Biehl, John Lorsch, Wilhelm Hollander, Heinrich Straub, Jacob Gugler, Freidrich Koppe, John J. Sang, John Gaushorn, Jacob Schupp, Carl Storeck, Hermann Mannhardt. This lodge also met in different places before they were permanently located.

Aug. 4, 1869, the Lebanon Encampment of Patriarchs No. 123, was instituted. The date of their charter was May 5, 1869. The charter members are William Rogers, W. W. Schaffer, J. J. Rick, Hugh Ross, Henry Ogden, C. J. Slater, and A. M. Brown. The two subordinate lodges and the Encampment are now located in the third story of Kesselmier's Block. Their lodge-room is beautifully proportioned and handsomely finished. The walls are of artificial granite, and the emblems of the order are hung around in beautiful order, and have a striking effect. They have their lodge excellently furnished, and the furniture is good. The ceiling is lavishly decorated in stucco work, and the beautiful chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, give, at night, a beautiful effect. The officers of Galion Lodge are: Alex Bookwalter, N. G.; J. W. Coulter, V. G.; John Hart, Secretary. The officers of Ober Rhein Lodge are: Samuel Myers, N. G.; Jesse Emmenigger, V. G.; Jacob Ritzhaupt, Secretary. The officers of Lebanon Encampment are, W. G. Goshorn, C. T.; Samuel Dice, J. W.; W. W. Shaeffer, Treasurer; Simon Bookwalter, Scribe.

The older members of a family, emigrating from well-settled districts and wealthy communities, had advantages of education that pertain to such places; but, in bringing their children to a new country, not the least blessing left in the old home is the privilege of education. First, cabins must be built, land cleared, roads made, clothing provided, and each hand must assist in bringing about them the necessities of life. Generally, for a few years there are not families enough in the community to support a teacher. Some few endeavor to impart a little instruction, in a rudimentary manner, at home. Finally the time arrives when families enough, by combined efforts, can support a school.

The first schoolhouse erected in Galion was located in the near vicinity of C. Scrim's residence, on West Main street, in 1822. There was no district formed. No parliamentary point obstructed the progress. No red tape or circumlocution hampered the completion of the work. This was a community of primitive ways and simple habits. There was a sudden awakening to the necessity of education, and of having a schoolhouse, and an instinctive impression that it could be built and a school supported. Acting upon this spontaneous impulse, the citizens came together with their teams, axes, and all the tools and apparatus required. It was a round-log schoolhouse, with a clapboard roof. Poles were crossed on the ceiling and stuffed with moss; over this was plastered clay. Sections of logs were cut out for windows, of which there were three. Frames were made for these windows by Mr. George Wood, who was a carpenter; and, that the force of this remark may not be lost, we will merely state that the frames were an advance upon the ordinary form of window, which was generally a hole in the cabin, with greased paper covering it in the winter. A large fire-place, opening into

a chimney of sticks and clay, occupied one end of the building. The seats were of split logs, or slabs with the flat side up, holes bored slanting near the ends, and long pegs driven in to form benches. The most difficult of all feats to perform was to keep all four legs on the floor at one time. A few boards were secured, which were attached to the walls around the building, to be utilized as writing desks. The building, when finished, was rude and uncouth in appearance, somewhat dark in the interior, but warm; but it was the beginning of school. The germ of education was planted in the midst of the settlement; how well it took root, and grew from year to year; how it was carefully nurtured and cared for, and the grand result, the perfection of the school system, till now there seems little more to do—is evident to all. Mr. David Gill possessed an education, and a knowledge of business forms, in advance of his associates in Galion. It was conceded by all that he should first have the honor of teaching the youth of Galion. Accordingly, we find him duly installed, with full authority at once with the book and the birch. The pay for the teacher and support of the school did not come from assessments, but by subscription. No regular set of books were studied. The Bible was frequently the reader, and Webster's old spelling-book was in requisition.

The settlement increased in population, new families arrived each year, and younger children became old enough to go to school. The child six years of age studied by the side of the boy sixteen years old. The necessities of education made a new demand upon the people. Not only was a larger building needed, but pride stepped in and demanded that the new building should be better, neater and finer in every respect possible. The old graveyard on West Main street was selected as the site of the new schoolhouse. Here a "scutched"

log schoolhouse was erected. The logs were lightly hewed on the outside after the building was erected. This schoolhouse was used for religious worship, and was the first public building used for that purpose. In the year 1834, this building burned down. The next building erected for school purposes was a hewed-log building, on what is now Joel Riblet's property, on North Market street. The gable ends were sided up and painted red; the roof was of shaved oak shingles; the walls were chinked with clay, mud, and stone. Here, in the third schoolhouse built in Galion, we find the slab seats are yet predominant. An improvement existed, however, by the innovation of desks. These were made something in the shape of a box, with poplar boards. A feature of this school was a piece of furniture called the dunce block. It was separated from the other seats, and generally placed in the aisle or near the teacher's desk. More than one father and mother of Galion can now bring to recollection the shame and confusion they experienced when occupying this lowly seat. But nothing could be added to the shame, when, occupying the dunce block, the "fool's cap" was placed on the head. These modes of punishment were in full vogue during the long time Mr. John Stauffer taught, and were generally not considered inappropriate. We doubt very much that a teacher would be sustained for a single day in such a course at this time. This old building outlived its usefulness as a hall of learning, and now does duty on the lot north as a wagon shop, owned by Jacob Henenom. Most of the middle-aged citizens of Galion, who obtained their rudimentary education here, have attended school in this building. It was in this building that the first Sabbath school was organized, by Sarah Ruhl and Mrs. Dr. Johnson. It was while this building was in use that the township had been

divided into districts. The town of Galion was made a separate district or subdistrict, and was called No. 9. In 1845, the enumeration of school children for this district was 124.

As we have stated, the last log schoolhouse had yet slab seats; but, as soon as Polk Township was organized, the officers of School District No. 9 began to make improvements. Among the first innovations was a change in the pattern of the seats. We give below a contract between the directors and George Rensch, for this improvement:

"Article of agreement made and entered into this 20th day of October, 1846. The Directors of District No. 9 of the first part, and George Rensch, of the second part, of Galion, Polk Township, Crawford County, and State of Ohio. Whereas, the said George Rensch does agree to make fifteen seats and fifteen desks, four feet long; desks eighteen inches wide, seats ten inches broad; one double desk and two seats eight feet long, with a division board in the south, a seat to be made at the end of every desk, and a platform four feet square, raised six inches from the floor, with a desk on it four feet long, eighteen inches wide, to be placed down the back to the seat that is to be put in front, with a seat to be placed behind the desk; likewise one batten door and hung, glass put in the windows, and patch the plastering, and furnish all the material. The work to be finished on or before the fifteenth of November, next, and done in a workmanlike manner. All of the work to be nailed together. And the aforesaid directors doth agree to pay the said George Rensch the sum of \$20, when the work is done as described above. Signed and sealed in presence of witnesses. Witness, J. V. Bloomer, G. C. Wrenn. Directors, Isaac Wiley, Peter Cross, George Rensch." This third and last log school building was erected in 1834.

The old system of select school teaching continued for some time after the Akron school law was enacted. Select schools were taught side by side with the public system, until the comparison became odious. It was not strange that all could not see the grand possibilities of the new system; neither was the law, or its execution perfected, as it now is. Schools were opened and taught as an educational factory, exactly as one would open a door or shop, depending upon the patronage of the people. Education was doled out at so much per month, by teachers who were their own censors. If a scholar was sick, or from any cause likely to be detained from school, a brother or sister could attend, and fill up the lost time. Thus the deficiency was made good, and all were satisfied. There were always a number of teachers who would solicit pupils for each term; these teachers supplied a want in the earlier days that was very necessary to the settlers. In many cases, where the people could not afford a schoolhouse, these teachers would rent a room, and thus enable the school to go on. They generally went from house to house and solicited pupils. They would set forth the peculiar advantages of their system, and dilate upon their marvelous facilities for discipline. They charged a certain sum for each pupil, and agreed to teach a definite length of time. These teachers were their own censors. No board of examiners made them tremble and fear and grow sick with the dread of a failure. Their authority was complete. No laws of State or town interfered with them. Many of these old style teachers were faithful in their work, and taught good schools. Among some of them were David Gill, Phares Jackson, John Morrison, Joel Todd, James Dunlap. Later on, before the building of the first brick schoolhouse in Galion, a select school was taught in the old frame Methodist

Church, on West Main street, by Miss Rebecca Hosford, now Mrs. Maxfield. Soon after this school, Miss White, now the wife of Mr. H. C. Carhart, taught a select school in the old hotel building, near the northwest corner of the square, now occupied as a barber shop. In the earlier times, the teacher often boarded around from house to house, visiting the home of each pupil. In many respects, this was a good custom, as it brought the parents and teacher in closer relation, and developed a greater interest in the progress of their children.

Finally, came the Akron school law, in 1847. This was the basis upon which our present perfected school system was founded. When this law came into force, Galion had grown and increased in population to that extent that new schools and a broader system was needed. To meet the requirements of this law, the schoolhouse now occupied by St. Joseph's Catholic society, was built. It was a large building for the times, and furnished abundant room. The first brick schoolhouse in the township, it was a matter of pride with the inhabitants. This was the first graded school also, which was a feature unknown in the annals of school history of this vicinity. This building was erected in the year 1854, on the corner of Liberty and Church streets. Mr. Lowe was appointed a committee of one to purchase the property. It belonged to Jacob Ruhl, who had owned the whole quarter-section. The whole block was purchased, in which there were three lots. It was some time after the new school system was inaugurated, before the receipts from taxation were sufficient to keep a school for more than three months. In this case, school would be kept as long as the money held out, and then the citizens continued by subscription to keep the school going for the usual length of time. There were four grades in this first organiza-

tion. No. 1, primary, was so crowded with pupils that extra benches were placed around the room for the scholars. It was taught by Mrs. Hackadorn and Mrs. C. S. Crimm. No. 2 was taught by Hugh Williams; No. 3, by John Clymer, who afterward edited the *Bucyrus Forum*; No. 4 was taught by David Kerr, who was the first Superintendent of Schools. The seats were arranged in single rows. They consisted of wooden chairs, set upon a wooden pedestal adjusted to the center of the seat and screwed to the floor; the back of the chair or slat was also screwed to the desk behind it. The desks were of wood and iron. The casting was done in Galion, and the desks were made here. The blackboards were plastered into the walls. The building soon became crowded, and, to gain more room, the basement was finished off into two apartments, and a German school taught in one of them. This was a new element in the population of Galion, that, from its numbers, demanded recognition. Abraham Underwood sold to a German the first land ever owned in Galion by one of that nationality; but foreigners were arriving rapidly, and they were so numerous at this time that they demanded and obtained a German department in connection with the public system. This schoolhouse was sold just about the time of the erection of the union school building. It was afterward fitted with machinery, and a stock company ran a woolen-mill in it. This failed, and eventually the building was purchased by the Catholic society, and is now used for a church and parochial school by the St. Joseph's Society.

Mr. J. C. Hartzler was Superintendent of schools while the Union School building was erected. On the 21st of March, 1868; the last piece of ground required for school grounds was purchased. From this time on, the school board met frequently, and were chiefly occupied with the building. Many changes were

made from the first plans, and improvements were suggested and carried out until the building was completed. The architect of the building was J. W. Thomas, who was also Superintendent of the erection of the building. The contract was taken by Bird & Woodward, at \$31,000. Numerous committees were appointed to visit different parts of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the best materials, and the most successful furnaces and ventilators, and pains were taken to copy from the best in all the parts of the building. It was said to be built in 1869, but the work was a long time being completed. Bonds were issued as a means of obtaining money for the building. In January of 1872, at the urgent demand of the tax-payers, J. G. Meuser and S. G. Cummings were appointed a committee to report the cost of the schoolhouse, grounds, and all matters wherein expenses were incurred in the improving of the grounds. Their report shows that the whole cost up to that date was \$87,571. The grounds cost over \$9,000; the item of fence alone was \$2,371.60. This building occupies ground between Boston street on the west to South Union on the east, and from Walnut street on the north to a distance about one-half across the block on the south. Fine walks are laid in the grounds; fine maples almost surround the block, and line the sidewalks; the grounds have been filled up and graded till they are perfect. It is the intention in the near future to ornament and adorn the grounds by landscape gardening. The present Superintendent, M. Manly, has occupied this position for six years, and has been elected for a term of three years more. In the year 1879, the brick schoolhouse in the eastern part of the city was built. This is a very neat and tastily designed piece of architecture. It answers to something in the nature of a ward school, although, from the peculiar outlines of the different wards, no schoolhouse

can be erected with strict reference to them. This last schoolhouse is located north of East Main street, on the corner of Church and East streets. This building is in great favor with many of the citizens, who object to the large size of the union school building. In the east schoolhouse, there are three teachers employed. In the high school building, there are fourteen teachers, J. L. Lasley, teacher of high school, and A. W. Lewis, teacher of grammar school. The first graduating class from the high school was in 1871, and consisted of only two

—Willis Stentz, of the First National Bank, and S. S. Pague, who afterward graduated at West Point, and is now Lieut. Pague, U. S. A. There have been in all six schoolhouses erected in Galion, three of which were log buildings, and three of brick. There are but two buildings used for school purposes at this time, and both of them are an honor to the city, both as regards their architectural beauty, and the perfect manner in which they are conducted.

CHAPTER XIV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTORY—TOPOGRAPHY—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—THE WHITES—RAILROADS AND TOWNS—THE EARLY LIFE OF CRESTLINE—RELIGIONS, ETC.

IN the eastern part of Crawford County, lies Jackson Township, the smallest of its civil divisions. Like the little Republic of San Marino, situated amid the lesser ranges of the Apennines, and the smallest republic in the world, embracing but twenty-one square miles, Jackson Township is not only the smallest division of Crawford County, but probably the smallest township in the State of Ohio. From one of the largest townships, it has been whittled off and cut down, until it now comprises but eight square miles. In its original dimensions it included Jefferson Township, together with other portions of territory, and it was not until 1873, as shown in another chapter, that Jefferson was set off from Jackson. These two townships are honored with good old Democratic names; the one for the hero of New Orleans, and the other for the great apostle of American Democracy. The latter name (Jefferson) was doubtless bestowed upon the township at the time of its creation, in consequence of the source from which its territory was taken.

Being made of a "rib" from "Old Hickory," otherwise taken from the township of Jackson, it was not deemed advisable or prudent to offend the memory of the old iron-souled warrior-President, by calling it by any other than a good, sound Democratic name. The history of the two townships is interwoven, they being one until so recent a date that it is difficult to separate them, and to give a distinct sketch of each, without "mixing things" almost unintelligibly. The early settlement of the township is noticed principally in the chapter devoted to Jefferson, as that portion now known as Jefferson was settled first. Hence, but little will be given in this connection upon that subject.

This little township, this little San Marino of Crawford County, has experienced wonderful changes in the last sixty years. There are but few American readers who are not familiar with the romantic story of Rip Van Winkle, as told by Washington Irving. This story recites the strange adventures that befell the long sleeper in the Catskill Mountains,

which served but as a prelude to the surprise that awaited him when he awoke, no longer the loyal subject of George III, or the crony of Nick Vedder, the tapster, and the sometime boon companion of Van Brummel, the Dutch schoolmaster, but the free and sovereign citizen of this great Republic, then for a decade of years or more, piloting its way in "the full tide of successful experiment." Were "one to rise from the dead" who saw this country sixty years ago, in all its original wildness, or some of the "noble red men," whose hunting-grounds it once was, come back from the land of the Great Spirit, they would doubtless be as much bewildered at the change inwrought in these three-score years as was Rip Van Winkle when he awoke from his little nap in the Catskill Mountains. The pioneer found here an unbroken forest, miry swamps, the Wyandot Indians, and a profusion of game of all kinds. The visitor of to-day finds flourishing farms, palace homes, trunk-line railroads, and those concomitants of civilization—the church and schoolhouse. The patient ox, the old Cary plow, the reaping-hook and the scythe and cradle have given place to the improved machinery of to-day, so that the tilling of the soil is no longer a drudgery, but one of the sciences of the age in which we live. All this, the sixty years that have come and gone since the pioneer wandered here, have witnessed. The giant trees that have withstood the storms for ages, and in whose tops

"The century-living crow
Had his birth, then grew old and died
Among their branches,"

have almost disappeared before the advancing tide of immigration, until now, a more flourishing or highly favored locality than the eight square miles of Jackson Township is scarcely to be found in the State. The land is rich, well improved, and has every facility,

both natural and artificial, to render it valuable to the husbandman.

The surface features of Jackson Township are not dissimilar to the surrounding country. In its original state, it was heavily timbered, and in many places flat and swampy, but with a soil of almost unexampled richness. It was a section not unlike the "Black Swamp" in the western part of the State, or the "Black Forest" of Germany, where

"Der Schwarzwald steht der finst're Tannen,"

and when cleared of the timber, drained and properly cultivated, was very valuable. Artificial or tile draining has done much to reclaim this swampy land, and reduce it to the fine state of cultivation we find it in at the present time. Its principal productions are corn, wheat and oats; also the more common of the smaller crops are grown to some extent. The timber is that indigenous to this section, and consists mainly of several kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, sugar maple, beech, elm, ash, and some walnut, and some of the common shrubs. It has but few water-courses or streams of running water, even of the smallest dimensions. One of the tributaries forming the Sandusky River, passes through the north part of the township. This, with Whetstone Creek, and one or two small brooks which are nameless on the maps, constitutes its natural drainage system.

Geographically, Jackson Township, as we have said, lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded north by Vernon Township, east by Richland County, south by Polk Township, west by Jefferson Township, and is situated in Range 20 west, of Township 20, and is fractional, being one section short of the fourth of a regular Congressional township. As nearly as the facts can be definitely ascertained, the eight sections now comprising Jackson Township, were

originally in Richland County, and the twelve western sections, a part of Sandusky Township, in this county. In 1835, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners, praying for a new township, and fifteen sections were stricken off from Sandusky, and called Jackson, as already related, for the hero of New Orleans. In 1842, a four-mile strip was added to Crawford from Richland County, and eight new sections were added to Jackson, making in all twenty-eight sections. At that time, it embraced within its limits Jefferson Township, which, as we have seen, remained a part of Jackson until 1873, when the citizens living in the western part petitioned the County Commissioners to be created a separate and distinct township, in order that they might enjoy some of the emoluments of office, Crestline being in the habit of capturing the majority of them, thus leaving the west end of the township out in the cold. In 1822, we learn that an election was held at the residence of one of the prominent settlers, in what is now Jackson Township, and officers elected, but their names we were unable to obtain. This, then, may properly be termed the organization of Sandusky, now Jackson Township. In 1840, the township had a population of 636; in 1870, it had, including Crestline, increased to 4,021, and in 1880, its present territory, exclusive of Crestline, contained 386 inhabitants; thus showing a gradual increase in population, taking into consideration the different extent of territory at the date of census. There are no towns or villages in Jackson except Crestline; indeed, there is no room for any others; for, by the time Crestline has grown to be as large as Cincinnati, it will cover the entire township, from end to end. Two trunk-line railroads cross almost at right angles, near the center, thus affording to the good people the most ample means of both travel and transportation.

This portion of Crawford County was a favorite hunting-ground of the Indian, long before the appearance of the white man. We have no record of Indian towns and villages in the present township of Jackson, but, in that portion now known as Jefferson, many facts of history pertaining to the red men are intimately connected and associated. Through it, Crawford moved upon his ill-fated campaign against the Indians, and within its borders he encamped one night, as he marched on to his destruction. Indeed, nearly every square mile of Jefferson has some Indian incident or legend attached to it. In its forests, he chased the bounding deer, or howled behind his flying prey, and in the glare of the "wigwam fire" he "wooed his dusky mate." And in the thick forests of Jackson, as at present limited, he is only associated through that portion lately stricken off. These forests were an attractive spot to the savage in an early day, and a favorite place of hunting. But, as the tide of civilization pressed on, the poor Indian was forced backward, and the spot where he had roamed as undisputed monarch, was destined to know him no more forever. Well might he have said: "The stranger came, a timid suppliant—few and feeble, and asked to lie down on the red man's bear-skin, and warm himself at the red man's fire, and have a little piece of land to raise corn for his women and children; and now he has become strong and mighty and bold, and spreads out his parchments over the whole, and says, 'It is mine.' Stranger, there is not room for us both. The Great Spirit has not made us to live together. There is poison in the white man's cup; the white man's dog barks at the red man's heels. If I should leave the land of my fathers, whither shall I fly? Shall I go to the south, and dwell among the graves of the Pequots? Shall I wander to the West, the fierce Mohawk—the man-

eater—is my foe. Shall I fly to the East, the great water is before me. No, stranger, here I have lived, and here will I die, and if here thou abidest, there is eternal war between me and thee." But as it always turns out, the strong trampled upon the weak; the red man was driven back, and upon the smoldering embers of his camp-fire the pale-face erected his cabin. He came to this part of the county close in the wake of the retreating savages, or really before the savages had left for distant reservations. The story of his life is one thrilling with border romance. It rests upon the mind like enchantment, and warms the heart with tender ties of sympathy. The old gray-haired man and the trembling grandmother spend many a pleasant hour in dreaming of the past, and tell the tale of early suffering and privation to the eager-listening child, who never tires of listening. All are eager to hear it, and all keenly enjoy it. To these good old people it revives the record of a life that has been one of toil and self-sacrifice.

The early history of Jackson Township belongs mostly to that portion now forming Jefferson, as already stated. There the first settlements were made, and there occurred many of those pioneer events which constitute the early history of a township, such as the building of mills, schoolhouses, the formation of church societies, and the first birth, death and marriage—events of great importance in all pioneer communities. The present township holds a kind of secondary place in pioneer history, and its settlement is of more modern date. The original pioneer of this immediate section is supposed to have been Joseph Russell. Mr. Snyder, who now lives in Crestline, but whose father settled in what is Jefferson Township at present, in 1816-17, thinks that Russell came here as early as 1820. He located about one mile south of Crestline, where Mr.

Stine now lives, and was from this State, somewhere in the vicinity of Coshocton. He moved from here to Hancock County, and was living there last known of him. John Doyle came soon after Russell, and settled adjoining to him. He came from Jefferson County, near Steubenville, and, after remaining some years, sold out and moved to Indiana, where he died. Two other families moved into the same neighborhood about the same time of Doyle, or very soon afterward, whose names are utterly forgotten. Mr. Snyder tells a sad story of one of them. The gentleman, whose name he does not remember, cleared a piece of ground, and the neighbors came in and rolled his logs for him. He set fire to the log-heaps, and was in the habit of attending to the burning of them and the brush on the cleared ground at night, his wife often going out to assist him. Upon a certain night, his wife remained in the cabin to do some of her household work, and he went out alone to his clearing, which was some distance from the cabin. His wife finished her work, and, as he had not come in, thinking nothing wrong with him, however, she went to bed. In the morning, he still had not come, when she went to look for him, and found him burned to death at a log-heap. From appearances, it seemed that, in attempting to "mend up" the heap, it had rolled down, and a large log had caught his feet under it, knocking him down, and, unable to extricate himself, he died in that position by slow torture, both legs being burned off above the knees.

These four families were the first to settle in the township of Jackson, as now bounded, and for several years they were the only settlers in this little division. After them came David Ogden, James Lowne, William Snodgrass, Philip and Fred Eichern, John Fate, Edward Cooper, Samuel Rutan, David Seltzer, John Adam Thoman, Renselaer Living-

ston, a negro family, Harvey Aschbangh, Jesse R. Straughan, Daniel Babst, Jr., Isaac Dille and others. Many of these are still living in and around Crestline. Straughan was an engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and one of the original proprietors of the town. Thoman and Livingston were from New York; the latter laid out the town of Livingston. Babst was from Stark County. Some of these gentlemen will be recognized as among the leading business men of Crestline.

There are no mills in Jackson Township, nor have there ever been any in the present township, outside of Crestline. The first settlers went to mill at Belleville. Later, Mr. Snyder, over near Leesville, put up a horse-mill, which was a great convenience to the people for many miles around. The first road through Jackson Township was cut out by the Snyder family, as they moved to their new possessions in the present township of Jefferson. They cut out this road from four miles east of Crestline, in Richland County, to where Leesville now stands. The present road from Mansfield to Bucyrus runs over the greater part of that old road; the main street of Crestline is also on the same old road.

In the pioneer days, when everybody within a radius of twenty miles were neighbors, no invitation was necessary to get help to roll logs or raise a cabin. The mere fact that a man was ready to "log" or build, was sufficient invitation to his neighbors, who would often go twelve or fifteen miles to render this kind of friendly assistance. The Indians also were very accommodating in this respect, and would always go to the assistance of their white brethren, and work faithfully all day. The "fire-water" that the white man usually provided on such occasions was doubtless a strong incentive to the Indian to lend his valuable assistance in strengthening the white

men's foothold in their hunting-grounds, thus providing the weapons for their own extermination.

When this part of the country was first settled, the nearest trading-points of importance were Sandusky City and Zanesville, while Mansfield and Mount Vernon were places of lesser note; and to these marts of trade the settlers in this vicinity hauled the most of their produce. With markets at such a distance, there could be little incentive to extend the productions of the community beyond the demands of home consumption, which was principally regulated by the amount each man raised upon his own premises. But in this endeavor, they often had more wheat than was needed to supply their own wants, when it was loaded into wagons and hauled to Mansfield, or most generally to Sandusky, where it commanded a better price. Said an early settler to us recently: "I took a load of wheat to Mount Vernon, where I was offered 12½ cents a bushel in trade for it, by Gilman Bryant; but I resolved to feed it to my hogs rather than to take that price for it, so I hauled it to Zanesville, where I got 15 cents a bushel, and had to take my pay in sugar, rice, leather and salt." Thus it was, what little surplus produce the settlers had to sell was worth but little, while such things as they were compelled to buy were as high in proportion as their produce was low. It was with great difficulty that they could manage, by the strictest economy, to raise money enough to pay their taxes and postage; the latter being 25 cents on a letter at the office of delivery, and payable in coin at that.

The early settlers of Jackson were a God-fearing people, and, as soon as a few scattering cabins denoted the white man in possession of the territory, efforts were made looking to church organization. Societies were formed and meetings and preaching had at

the settlers' cabins until time and opportunity permitted the building of temples of worship. But the church history of the present township is principally confined to the town of Crestline, and will be given in that chapter.

Early in the settlement of Jackson Township, the schoolhouse found a place. The people entertained great respect for education, and the elevating influence it exerted in every community. The first school taught in the present limits of the township was by Edwin Mainley, a Scotch-Irish gentleman. Owing to a little trouble he got into with one of his female pupils, he abruptly closed his school and left the community. Another of the early schools was taught by an old gentleman of the name of Magill, who is still remembered by many of the older citizens as one of the early teachers, and who, in his day, taught in nearly every neighborhood in the county. He was a teacher of the olden type—one of that class who were wont to place the accent of such words as geography and philosophy on the third syllable, and pronounce Michigan, Mi-shag-in. He was, withal, particularly fond of a "dhrap of the crayther," and, after closing his school on Friday evening, was in the habit of indulging in a little spree until the taking-up of school again. Hence, Monday morning often found him still in a muddled condition from his Saturday and Sunday potations. It is told of him that upon a certain Monday morning, after taking up school, and still feeling considerably elevated from his recent indulgence, he stopped one of his scholars in the midst of his reading lesson, with a lordly wave of his hand, and, "Stop, Mr. Larwill; stop, sir! You will never make a reader in the world, Mr. Larwill! Read on, Mr. Larwill." Many pranks were played upon him by his larger scholars. Schoolhouses then were not such as we have

at the present day, but built of logs, and sometimes large cracks ventilated the buildings. Through these cracks the boys would often poke their fun at poor Magill in ways more forcible than elegant. The first schoolhouse built in the township was on the farm now owned by Jacob Sheffler, south of town, in the creek bottom, near the "old orchard." As with the religious history, the first schools were taught in the vicinity of Leesville and Middletown, and, at a later period in the history of the township, the school history has centered in Crestline. The following statistics from the last report of the Auditor, shows the flourishing state of the schools of the township at present:

Balance on hand, September 1, 1879.....	\$1,963.61
State tax.....	382.62
Irreducible fund.....	3.40
Local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes.....	758.23
Total.....	\$3,107.86
Amount paid teachers.....	\$831.65
Other expenditures.....	119.77
Total expenditures for the year.....	951.42
Balance on hand September 1, 1880.....	\$2,156.44
Number of schoolhouses in township.....	3
Value of school property.....	\$2,800.00
Total number of teachers employed.....	6
Average wages paid male teachers.....	\$46.00
Average wages paid female teachers.....	21.00
Number of pupils enrolled—Male.....	69
Female.....	45
Total.....	114
Average daily attendance—Male.....	60
Female.....	33
Total.....	93

By these figures, it will be seen that the schools are in a healthy condition. Comfortable schoolhouses are provided in each district, efficient teachers are employed, and every means used by the board for the advancement of the cause of education.

The great wind-storm of 1820 is an event remembered vividly by all who were in the

county at the time of its occurrence. On the 17th of May it broke upon the community with but little warning, and the destruction left in its wake almost beggars description. It came from the southwest, and houses were blown down and scattered promiscuously, forest trees uprooted, fences sent flying in all directions, a great deal of stock killed, and destruction and confusion generally followed its course. It will be more fully described in the chapter devoted to Jefferson Township, where considerable loss of property and much suffering were experienced.

Since the separation of Jefferson from Jackson Township, the history of Jackson has centered almost wholly in the town of Crestline, and, even before the separation of the two, the principal part of the history was confined to this flourishing village. It was laid out in 1851, by Rensselaer Livingston, and originally bore his name, and by his name was platted and recorded. The first plat was filed in the Recorder's office, February 17, 1851, and shows the location of the town of Livingston to have been on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 20, and Range 20 west. Several additions were made to the town under this name by different individuals. On the 17th of December, 1852, the plat of the original town of Crestline was filed for record. This plat was made by Jesse R. Straughan, and occupied the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 20, and Range 20 west. The following abstract of these two sections, on which the town is located, may be of interest to some of our readers: Southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 20, Range 20, was entered in 1814, and patent issued in 1818 to Benjamin Rush; northwest quarter of same section was entered December 12, 1823, and patent issued April 12, 1824, to Elias Allen; northeast quarter of same section was entered December 8, 1814,

and patent issued June 15, 1823, to David Bryant. The north half of Section 10, of same township and range, was entered June 4, 1816, and patent issued July 3, 1817, to Benjamin Johns; southwest quarter of same section was entered June 4, 1816, and patented July 3, 1817; southeast quarter of same section was entered December 8, 1820, and patent issued on 18th of same month and year. Since the laying-out of the original town of Livingston, there have been some twenty or thirty additions made to it; and, in the later town of Crestline, Livingston has been absorbed, and doubtless few at the present day remember that there was ever a town in Jackson Township known by the name of Livingston, or Vernon Station.

Crestline is situated at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railways, and is about thirteen miles from Bucyrus, the county-seat. It is a railroad town, and comparatively a new place, and in 1860, had a population of 1,458; in 1870, it had increased to 2,279, and in 1880, to 2,787 inhabitants. The railroads have made Crestline what it is. Before their day, a town on this spot was unthought of, nor, until after the iron horse, with his bustle and clatter, had passed, did it rise from the mud of the surrounding swamps. Men who are still in the prime of life, "remember when the site was a good place to hunt deer." The following description is given: "It is generally flat about Crestline, and it has something of the appearance of a frontier railroad town, being very muddy, when muddy anywhere, though its general elevation is about the average; indeed, when laid out, it was thought to be the highest point above sea-level in the State, hence the name—Crestline." As a proof of the modern history of the place, John Newman, who lived in the village of Leesville in 1840, says he was in the habit of coming

down into the "big woods," where Crestline now stands, to hunt deer, which were plenty, even at that late day; also wolves, wild turkeys, etc. Verily, it may be said, that here "the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared." The first house or cabin built in Crestline, or immediate vicinity, was erected just west of the "stone-arch bridge," on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near a spring which is to be seen yet. Who built this cabin and when, is not known, but it was there as early as 1833. Just above it, and near the street-bridge, at a later day, was operated a saw-mill, by a water-power afforded by the head-waters of the Sandusky. Years later, a man named Harvey Aschbaugh, a Dutchman from "over the Rhine," who owned eighty acres of land in the neighborhood, including the present site of Crestline, built a cabin. All that appeared to the Dutchman valuable on this tract was the game, the timber and a fine sulphur spring, which is at present within the corporate limits (the spring, not the game and the timber) of the town. A negro family owned eighty acres adjoining Aschbaugh's on the north. Where these "American citizens of African descent" came from, what was their name, and what became of them, no one now seems to know or care. Their cabin stood at what is now the west end of Main street, and was erected some time after Aschbaugh's. About the time the negro cabin was built, a man named Samuel Rutan built another cabin on an adjoining "eighty," at what is now the east end of Main street. He had purchased the land from the Government. Still further east of Rutan was the "palace" of Benjamin Ogden, while still further east, on the Leesville and Mansfield road, stood the old log house called "Seltzer's Tavern," "in which, for many years, while all was a wilderness around, one Seltzer kept weary travel-

ers in his rude loft, and fed them on 'corn pone' and venison." This was about the situation when the iron horse dashed through the thick forest of Jackson Township.

From a published chronicle of Crestline, we extract the following historical facts: "John Adam Thoman—a well-known name in Crestline—first saw the locomotive coming. He could see the headlight through the dense woods in the direction of Cleveland, and knew it would strike that wilderness, and scatter the wolves, deer and timber, like chaff before a hurricane, and immediately began his preparations to meet it and accept the inevitable. He purchased the eighty acres belonging to the negro family, paying what was then a high price, \$600, and immediately began laying out a town in the woods. The road, however, struck the farm of Rutan, at the east end of Main street, where the company erected a little shanty for a depot, and called it Vernon Station. Rutan sold his place to a man named Conwell, who erected the first house near the station. It was on Main street, west of the railroad. Conwell afterward sold out to Rensselaer Livingston, who laid out a town around the station. Here, then, the present town had its beginning, and many houses were erected around Vernon Station before Crestline was thought of. The Livingston and Thoman Additions, as they are called (though really Crestline is the addition), are now the larger part of the town." This was the first beginning of the town of Crestline, and is what we have already mentioned as the town of Livingston. Aschbaugh, the owner of the eighty acres of land already noticed as including the town of Crestline, did not remain long in the vicinity of the embryo city, but sold out, and moved over into Richland County, where he died.

T. C. Hall, Esq., now of Bucyrus, claims to have built the first house in the town of Liv-



Nancy Kerr

ingston, and to have opened the first store. It was erected on what was called the Mansfield road, and was a storehouse and residence combined. In this building he opened a store in the fall of 1850, and continued in business there until the fall of 1852, or the spring of 1853, when he moved over on to the original plat of Crestline, it having, in the meantime, been laid out as a town. He also claims to have been the first merchant in business in the new town, as well as in the old. He built the first brick house in Crestline, which, like the one built in Livingston, was both store and residence. The brick were burned by Samuel Craig, who burned the first brick kiln in the town. This was the second house, and the first brick put up in Crestline. Jesse R. Straughan built the first house, which was a frame, and was put up for a hotel or eating-house. It stands just south of the Gibson House, across the passenger track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and is now called the "Crestline House." Upon its completion it was opened by Jacob Brown, as a hotel—the first place of entertainment opened in Crestline. The second store was opened by John Adam Thoman, and the next by E. Warner, and about the same time William Knisely commenced selling goods. The first post office was opened in Livingston in 1850. Livingston was appointed Postmaster, but Hall, who was sworn in as deputy, opened the first mail-bag in the town. He soon succeeded to the office, which he held four years. After him, A. E. Jenner was appointed Postmaster. John Adam Thoman was the first blacksmith. These, with the usual number of mechanics, constituted about all there was of the town of Livingston, or Vernon Station. Mr. Livingston, the original proprietor of the place, died here about 1859-60. He was originally from the State of New York, and was an enterprising man.

We again quote from the publication we have several times alluded to: "The Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad has the honor of establishing Crestline. The charter for this road was granted in 1836, but it was not until 1851 that the road was opened for traffic. In 1850, however, trains were running as far as Shelby and Crestline. At that time the road was a wooden one, comparatively speaking, the improved 'T' rail not having been invented. For three years Vernon Station had an opportunity to spread itself, before it was interfered with by another railroad. It grew to be something of a place. A post office was established there; a hotel was erected, called the 'Ohio House,' kept by Michael Heffelfinger; Messrs. Newman & Thoman started the first store, and kept a general stock, such as is usually kept in a country store. A grocery and provision store was also established about the same time, by Thomas Hall, who was a contractor, and engaged in building a section of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, then being rapidly pushed forward, and who established the provision store partly for the purpose of supplying his employes. Thoman and Livingston were busy during these years selling their lots, advertising the town, and erecting dwelling-houses for the accommodation of new residents and the numerous employes of the different contractors on the two roads. In April, 1853, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was opened for traffic from Allegheny City to Crestline, a distance of 187 miles. Unfortunately for Vernon Station, it was, for some reason, ignored by this road, which crossed the Cleveland & Columbus road half a mile or more south of it, and immediately there was a rush for the junction. Thereafter, Vernon Station was 'left out in the cold.'

"Previous to this, a party of gentlemen

concluded that money could be made out of this point on the road by laying out a new town. The names of these gentlemen were Jesse R. Straughan, the chief engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Thomas W. Bartley, of Mansfield, and John and Joseph Larwill, of Wooster—the latter gentlemen being well known in the early history of Mansfield and this county as surveyors. Whether these gentlemen exerted sufficient influence to change the direction of the road slightly, so that it should strike the other road at a point so far from Vernon Station as to give room to plat a new town, is not certainly known, but may be reasonably inferred, from the fact that the Chief Engineer was interested in the project, and that these gentlemen were connected with each other by marriage, if not by blood relationship. Be this as it may, it was perfectly legitimate. They purchased the eighty acres of Harvey Aschbaugh, across which it was determined to run the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and laid out a town at the junction, which they called Crestline, and thereupon Vernon Station was abandoned. It, however, made little difference to the latter, as the two towns soon grew together, and the line between the two plats was obliterated. The two railroads built a frame union depot, which stood there in the mud, a squat, ugly-looking thing, for years." This published record of the two places does not agree in every particular with the facts as given us, but varies so little as to be scarcely noticeable. Mr. Hall claims to have opened the first store, while this publication credits Newman & Thoman as the first merchants, and a few other little discrepancies of a like character occur. As we have stated, the first hotel was built by Jesse Straughan, and opened as such by Jacob Brown, and is now known as the Crestline House. Brown kept it eight months,

when Hall took charge of it for one year, when Miller & Mertz became the proprietors. They ran it for twelve or fifteen years, since which time it has changed hands frequently.

The first lots in Crestline were sold at auction, and the first one sold was purchased by G. W. Emerson, who afterward sold it to Mr. Babst. He erected upon it a hotel, which was called the Emerson House—the second hotel built in the town. Mr. Emerson kept this hotel many years. "In March, 1854, an addition was made to the town, called East Crestline, which is in the present limits of Richland County, the main part of the town being now in Crawford County, though when platted Crawford County had not been formed, and the territory was included within the limits of Richland—the line of Richland being about four miles west of Crestline." This information is, according to our understanding of the history of this section of the county, not altogether correct. The county of Crawford was created originally in 1820, and formally organized, by act of the Legislature, passed January 31, 1826. Hence, when the town of Crestline was platted, in 1854, as above stated, "Crawford had not been formed," cannot be correct, but doubtless allusion is made to a strip that was added to Crawford from Richland County years after the formation of Crawford.

Thus, a town was laid out, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, two towns were laid out, and the different classes of business necessary for the building-up of towns and cities were inaugurated, and bustling activity was the order of the day around the railroad crossing. People came in rapidly; stores were opened, as the demand for them increased; mechanics located in the young and growing town; shops were established, and prosperity seemed to crown all efforts. The mercantile business, which to many of the

pioneer towns of Ohio, was an arduous undertaking, in view of the fact that most of the goods had to be hauled in wagons from Philadelphia and Baltimore, was no drawback to Crestline, as from its birth it had the advantages of railroad transportation. By experience, it knew nothing of these old-fashioned ways, in which towns like Mansfield and Bucyrus were brought up. Like the boy who was born at the age of fifteen, Crestline may almost be said to have been born in the full vigor of manhood. Its railroad, or two railroads, brought markets to its very doors, instead of having to make long, weary trips to Sandusky, Zanesville and Philadelphia by teams, as so many others had to do before them. In this chapter, after a sketch of the township, we have briefly alluded to the laying-out of the village, and the beginning of

its prosperity and business, the railroads, which created a demand for a town, and the early history generally of the town and surrounding community. We have followed its history from a dense and gloomy forest, where the red man was wont to hunt the deer, to a flourishing and rapidly growing town, and here we take leave of it, to resume its history in another chapter. There we shall chronicle its progress in business, education and Christianity; its increase in wealth, its growth and extension and general prosperity.

Crestline, as we have shown, is a railroad town, and, in the following chapter, together with other matters, the railroad interest will be noticed at some length, and also the establishment of railroad shops, and the men employed by the two roads.

CHAPTER XV.

CITY OF CRESTLINE—ITS GROWTH AND BUSINESS—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES—CHURCHES— THE WATER WORKS—OTHER INTERESTS.

A CITY that is set on an hill cannot be hid, and the original proprietors of Crestline seem to have acted upon this Scriptural text in the location of their town, as, at the time of its laying out, it was supposed to be the highest point in the State. Notwithstanding it was a flat, swampy country, covered with a dense forest, it is so far above the level of Lake Erie that no fears are entertained, by even the most timid of its inhabitants, of another "Drift Period," or overflow from that inland sea. Crestline is highly favored as to its geographical location, and possesses all the advantages necessary for becoming a prosperous little city. It is in the midst of as rich a farming community as "a crow ever flew over," its citizens are intelli-

gent, enterprising and industrious, and its railroad facilities are unsurpassed in the whole country. When all this is taken into consideration, there appears no visible reason for Crestline remaining down in the mud and swamps of the "Black Forest." A healthy, rousing business "boom" is all that is required to waft it on to wealth and prosperity. Some suggestions might be made as to improving and beautifying the city, and acted on with considerable advantage to its general appearance. Its architectural achievements, so far, are not above the average to be found in towns of its size and attainments, and, as to buildings of merit, there are but few, perhaps none, deserving of special notice, except its union schoolhouse. Sidewalks might be im-

proved as to appearances, and with some safety to pedestrians, streets graded, and a few of the old wooden buildings replaced with substantial bricks. These old wooden buildings, sooner or later, will terminate in a huge bonfire, and, as often occurs in such cases, destroy perhaps thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property.

As shown in the preceding chapter, Crestline is thoroughly and decidedly a railroad town. It is these great modern thoroughfares that gave it birth, and to these it is indebted for its existence and growth. Although it is situated in a rich farming country, yet, with Galion, Bucyrus and Shelby but a few miles distant, there was no special necessity for Crestline, except the railroads, and, take these away, it would soon become another edition of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. Its farming community, though prosperous and rich, is scarcely sufficient to save it from a lingering death. The location at this point of the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the hands employed in these shops, have been the life of Crestline. The Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, which was chartered in 1848, as early as 1850 determined to make Crestline the western terminus of their road. During the same year, the Ohio & Indiana Railroad was chartered, and, in September, 1852, the Directors of this road fixed their eastern terminus at Crestline. The consolidation of these two roads and one extending from Fort Wayne to Chicago, in 1856, formed the present Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and Crestline still remained the terminus of two divisions of this road, as it had been before the consolidation. This caused the erection of large shops at Crestline, and at present these shops employ several hundred men, under the superintendence of George W. Lowe. These shops and men have been the means of bringing in other

lines of business, establishing other shops and foundries, and adding largely to the building-up of the place. Of these may be mentioned the Crestline Lock Works, which were established in 1870. A subscription of \$8,000 was made by the people for the purpose of putting up the necessary buildings, on condition that a certain number of men be employed. An excellent building was erected, and the works opened under the charge of C. A. Faulkner & Co., who ran them one year. John A. Thoman & Co. then bought them, and operated them until 1874, when they failed and went into bankruptcy. A brass foundry was established in 1871, by G. W. Dyar, and is still in operation, doing quite a large business.

The Continental Mills, the only institution of the kind ever in Crestline, were built originally in 1856-57, by Matthew Reed. These mills were improved at different times, remodeled, and new machinery put in, until they ranked among the best mills in the State. In June of the present year (1880), they were burned to the ground. The loss to the proprietors, L. G. Russell & Co., was heavy, but, nothing daunted, preparations are being made to rebuild them, and doubtless work in that direction will soon be begun. Since the little stores were established by Newman, Hall and Thoman, the mercantile business has grown to be rather voluminous. Several very large dry goods and general stores are now in operation upon a sound business basis, while other lines of trade, common to a town of the commercial standing of Crestline, are well represented by stirring and energetic men. A large and growing business is successfully carried on, and, to the casual visitor, there seems absolutely nothing in the way of Crestline's future commercial prosperity.

A bank was established in the town in 1867, by Riblet, Hayes & Co., the gentlemen com-

prising the firm being Jacob Riblet, William Hayes and John Newman, with E. Davis as cashier. In 1869, they sold out to John A. Thoman & Co., who organized the Citizens' Bank, an institution that continued in operation until 1873, when it failed. In 1870, a bank was organized by Daniel Babst and Jonathan Martin, under the firm name of Babst, Martin & Co., J. Babst, Cashier. In June, 1878, they sold to Daniel Babst, Jr., and Jacob Babst, who have since operated it as "Babst's Banking House," J. Babst, Cashier. In 1876, the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank was established by Booth & Stewart. It was carried on by these parties until 1878, when they sold to Stewart & Son, who continue still under the same name. In addition to its business men, the place may boast of a number of professional characters, who did, and do still, rank high in their respective callings. Of the medical profession, Dr. William P. Kernahan is mentioned as the first physician to locate in Crestline. He came about 1851, and practiced medicine until his death, which took place in 1859-60. Dr. A. E. Jenner was the next physician. But, as both the medical and legal professions are appropriately written up in a preceding chapter of this work, we will not go into details here. Among the gentlemen composing the bar of Crestline, Daniel Babst, Jr., is ranked as one of the ablest lawyers. He is Mayor of the town, and a downright good fellow generally. To him we are indebted for the principal part of the information and historical data from which these chapters on Crestline are written, and whatever the reader finds to be wrong or incorrect in them, he will attribute to Dan; whatever is correct and good, we claim as our own undisputed property.

As Crestline grew in population, wealth and importance, it began to dawn upon the good people that they displayed sufficient style

and greatness to allow of their village being incorporated. This movement was effected March 3, 1858, and the town was incorporated under the law regulating such matters. Under this new phase of affairs, David Ogden was elected the first Mayor, and William Knisely the first Recorder; William P. Kernahan, E. Warner, Robert Lee, M. C. Archer and William Bools, the first Board of Trustees. The following is a list of the Mayors who have served, in the order named: Next after Ogden, Silas Durand, Samuel Hoyt, Jacob Staley, Dr. J. McKean, George W. Pierce, Nathan Jones, A. E. Jenner, Nathan Jones, Dr. Edwin Booth and Dan Babst, Jr., the present (1880) incumbent. P. D. Meister is the present Clerk.

The first school taught in the town of Crestline was by a man named Edgerton, it is believed, and was taught in the old log school-house. We quote the following on educational matters from a published article furnished us by Mr. Babst: "In education, the town has not been neglected. Before the arrival of railroads, a district log schoolhouse stood about one and a half miles northwest of the present site of the town, on the Leesville road. This had been sufficient for educational purposes for many years, and a school was taught there as late as 1850. In 1853, when Crestline began to grow, a two-story frame school-building was erected in the east part of the town, and, shortly afterward, a similar one was erected in the west part. These two buildings served the purpose until 1868, when the present union-school building was erected. This building, which is an honor and an ornament to the place, was designed by Mr. Thomas, and built by Miller, Smith & Frayer, contractors. The Board of Education, under whose supervision it was erected, were: Jacob Staley, President, D. W. Snyder, John Berry, S. P. Hesser, C. Miller, and Nathan Jones.

As an evidence that the people were satisfied with the manner in which the board was conducting the work, the two members whose terms of service expired before the building was completed, were re-elected. The cost of the building and furniture, together with the two lots upon which it stands, was \$30,000; and seldom, if ever, was there a better job done for this amount of money. It is located on Columbus, between Union and Cross streets; is of brick, three stories above the basement; seventy-two feet in length by sixty-five in greatest breadth; contains eleven schoolrooms, besides six smaller rooms, used for offices, library, etc., and will accommodate 500 pupils. This is the third house of the kind, as to size, in the county, and the first in point of architectural beauty. The children, proud of this gift, were admitted within its walls, without formal ceremony, April 12, 1860. Adjoining the lots on which the building stands, is the school park, which consists of six town lots, and is beautifully diversified by gravel walks, evergreens and shade-trees. In the center of these grounds, an elegant fountain, topped with reactionary wheels, which scatter refreshing showers, forming miniature rainbows, affords illustrative lessons in natural philosophy, as well as a cooler atmosphere on sultry days. Around the base of the fountain are six hydrants for drinking purposes. The building and its surroundings are, indeed, well calculated, with an efficient corps of teachers, to improve the mental faculties of its pupils in a superior manner. The members of the Crestline School Board furnished a very important factor to the problem of mental culture when they laid out these beautiful grounds; and for this, the generation that is now entering on school life will 'rise up and call them blessed.'

The following are the names of the teachers now employed in the Crestline schools, accord-

ing to grade: Mrs. Anna M. Mills, Superintendent; Joseph H. Snyder, High School Department; John M. Talbott, Senior Grammar; Nancy Jane McWhirter, Junior Grammar; Isabella Lovejoy, Intermediate; Emma Scott and Laura Stahle, Secondary; Lillie Kuhn, Ina Roger, Melissa Culver, Mattie S. Robinson, Primary; J. J. Beichler, Languages, principally German. The present Board of Education of the town: William Robinson, President; F. M. Anderson, Secretary; Benjamin Heffelfinger, Treasurer, and Reuben Stahle, George Stoll and Louis Holcher.

In concluding the school history of Crestline, we append the following statistics of this special district:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879.....	\$3,761 04
State Tax.....	1,314 84
Irreducible Fund.....	11 68
Local tax for schools and schoolhouse purposes.....	4,447 78
Fines, etc.....	168 91
Total.....	\$9,704 30
Amount paid teachers.....	\$3,249 00
Managing and Superintending.....	810 00
Sites and buildings.....	314 75
Fuel, etc.....	1,152 75

Total Expenditures.....	\$5,526 50
Balance on hand September 1, 1880.....	\$4,177 80

Not only has the intellectual training of the children been well provided for, but the spiritual needs of the older people of Crestline have been well attended to, there being at this time no less than seven churches in the town, occupied by as many different denominations. The Gospel was introduced into the community by those pioneer Christians, the Methodists. They have the oldest organization in the town. In 1844, a society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was formed in what was then called Minnerly's Schoolhouse (now McCulloch's), and, as will be seen, some years before the laying-out of

Crestline. The moving spirit in this religious enterprise was John Lovitt, and, owing principally to his influence, was the organization of a society effected. The church which is standing on Thoman street was the first one erected by this denomination. It was built in 1854, through the personal exertions of Mr. Minnerly, David Thrush, David Kerr, Francis Conwell, Mr. Howland, Francis Peppard and David White, who, with their wives and portions of their families, were a few of the first members. The present membership is about 250. The Sunday school connected with this church is one of the largest and most active in the town, with an average attendance of over 200.

The Trinity German Lutheran Church was the next in chronological order in formation. It is located on Main street, and was organized about the year 1851, in the schoolhouse. The original members of this society were Michael Webber, Henry Lambert, George Hass, B. Faltz, John Keller and others. In 1861, they erected the present church edifice, at a cost of \$3,000. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Meiser, who was followed by Rev. Hatsberger, H. Smith, Haley and Martin Berkley, in the order named. The latter, Rev. Mr. Berkley, is the present Pastor, and his society comprises about seventy members. An active Sunday school is connected with the church, conducted by the officers, with a membership of about sixty. Its organization as a Sunday school is coeval with that of the church.

Recently, a division occurred in this church, on the ground of a difference of opinion in some matters of belief or usage. This resulted in the formation of a new church. In 1879, Peter Sleenbecker, Michael Reh, Charles Christman, C. Morkel and others, becoming dissatisfied regarding some matters, we believe, of church government, withdrew from

Trinity Church, and organized a second German Lutheran society, and erected a church on East Mansfield street, at a cost of \$4,000. Their first meetings, before the erection of their new church, were held in the old German Reformed Church, which kept its doors open for them. Rev. Mr. Shultz, of Galion, was their first minister, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Voegelé, their present Pastor. Their Sunday-school was organized about the same time as their church, its present membership being about thirty. Numerically, the church is not strong.

The English Lutherans were the next in the field. In 1854, a society of this denomination was organized by the Rev. A. F. Hills. The original members of this organization were David Lichtenwalter, A. W. Stine, William Knisely, David Keplinger, E. Warner, David McCartel, D. Minich, Jane McCartel, Hannah Stine, Elizabeth Warner and Isaac Miller. Their early meetings were held in the private residences of the members, though the present frame church was erected about the same year the organization of the society occurred. Rev. Mr. Hills was the first Pastor, followed by Revs. A. B. Kirtland, D. I. Foust, H. K. Fenner and B. F. Crouse, the present minister. The membership at this time is about 170. The Sunday school is large and active, numbering about 160 pupils, under the superintendence of Henry Eskley.

The German Reformed Church was organized in 1858, by Rev. M. Stern, of Galion. It is situated in the northwest part of town, is of brick, and was built in 1862, at a cost of \$1,900. Of the original members, we may mention David Bluem, Philip and Frederick Eichorn, and Joseph Bender. Their meetings were held in the English Lutheran Church until the erection of their own building, in 1862. Their first minister after Rev. Stern was Rev. John Rettig, followed by Rev. John

Winter. The present Pastor is Rev. F. W. Marcus, and his flock consists of about 130 members. The organization of the Sunday school was cotemporaneous with that of the church, and now numbers 125 pupils, under the superintendence of William Lampert.

The Presbyterian Church of Crestline was organized February 20, 1855, in a small schoolhouse, by Rev. I. N. Shepherd, of Marion, Ohio, and Rev. Silas Johnston, of Bucyrus. Previous to this, however, Rev. Luke Dordland had collected the Presbyterians of the place, and preached to them at various times and places for six or eight months. After the organization, meetings were occasionally held in the different church buildings already erected. The principal original members were John S. and Jane Smith, Alexander, Martha J. and Margaret Patterson, John and Mary White, Sampson Warden, John and Eliza Jane Banbright, P. and Mary Mansfield, and Samuel R. and Isabella Graham. The present church was erected in 1866-67. Rev. J. P. Lloyd was the first minister after the organization was effected, and continued in charge thirteen years. He was succeeded by Rev. James Shields, who remained seven years. The present Pastor, Rev. W. W. Macamber, succeeded Rev. Shields, November 18, 1879. The church at this time has a membership of about 200. A. M. Patterson is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which is a large and active one, embracing 175 pupils, and was organized August 12, 1862.

The St. Joseph's Catholic Church is located on North street, and dates its organization back to 1858, though services were held by different ministers of the church many years before this organization, in the houses of Catholic members. The few Catholics scattered among the early settlers of this place were frequently visited in this way, meetings held, and their spiritual wants administered

to before they were gathered into a church. The church was organized by Father Gallagher, of Cleveland, who was Pastor at Mansfield at the same time. The early meetings were held principally in the houses of Mike Dunn, Laurenz Raindl, who, with Patrick Dunn, Mr. McNamara, J. A. Barrel and Thaddeus Seifert, were the original members. The present frame church was erected in 1861, at a cost of \$1,000. The membership numbers about 100 families, and the Sunday school about 200 children. There is a day school in connection with the church, with 170 pupils in daily attendance.

Those secret and benevolent orders which exert so great an influence for good on society, are fully represented in Crestline. Freemasonry, the oldest of all the benevolent institutions, originated so long ago that no history tells of its beginning, is highly moral in its teachings, its main constituents being, a "belief in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind." It is represented in Crestline by Arcana Lodge No. 272, and Crestline Chapter, No. 88. The former was organized under its charter October 26, A. L. 5855. This instrument of authority from the Grand Lodge of Masons of Ohio, was issued by M. W. William B. Dodds, Grand Master, and John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary. The following are the charter members: J. R. Straughan, Erastus S. Spencer, Matthew Elder, J. McCluny, E. C. Gregg, J. J. Bening, George Bewson, A. P. Cann, John Newman, John Franz, John A. Thoman, J. Warden, J. Eldington, H. A. Donaldson and H. Gusleman. The first officers were, J. R. Straughan, Worshipful Master; E. S. Spencer, Senior Warden; and Matthew Elder, Junior Warden. The lodge now numbers sixty-one members, and is officered by J. C. Williams, Worshipful Master; John Donnelly, Senior Warden; Hugh Harrop, Junior Warden; E. T. Cox,

Treasurer; David Ogden, Secretary; and J. J. Kirtland, Tiler.

Crestline Chapter, No. 88, was chartered October 15, 1864, by M. E. Thomas J. Larsh, Grand High Priest, and John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary. The charter members were, M. C. Archer, David Ogden, John H. Berry, William Boals, Benjamin Eaton, R. Lee, John McGraw, William McGraw, Thomas Boorman, J. S. Potter, W. H. Shamp, H. W. Stocking and J. H. Brewster. The first officers were: M. C. Archer, High Priest; David Ogden, King; J. H. Berry, Scribe; and Robert Lee, Secretary. The Chapter has, in connection with Arcana Lodge, an excellent hall, well appointed and furnished. The present officers are: David Ogden, High Priest; Nathan Jones, King; T. B. Fowler, Scribe; and D. W. Snyder, Secretary. There was a Commandery of Knights Templar in Crestline at one time, but this body has been removed to Mansfield.

Amici Lodge, No. 279, Knights of Honor, was chartered on the 5th of September, 1876, with the following charter members: S. R. Graham, C. W. Jenner, G. R. Edwards, H. A. White, D. L. Zink, W. H. Carlisle, E. S. Bagley, D. H. Caffell, Daniel Babst, Jr., O. S. Campbell, E. M. Freese, G. W. Zint, Truemen Daily, B. F. Miller, J. J. Kirtland, C. A. Spencer, C. F. Frank, William Jones and R. M. Carnes.

Odd Fellowship, although far more modern in its origin than Freemasonry, made its appearance in Crestline some time before it. Crestline Lodge, No. 237, was instituted under charter February 23, 1854. The charter members were, John I. Kert, G. W. Keplinger, W. P. Kernahan, William Knott, William Boals, M. C. Archer, Elijah Johnson, William McGraw and Daniel Laugham. The first officers were: William Knott, N. G.; W. P. Kernahan, V. G., and G. W. Keplinger, Secretary. There are now seventy members in

good standing on the books, and the officers are: David Brandt, N. G.; F. Delp, V. G.; George Stoll, Treasurer; W. Ladd, Recording Secretary, and H. Ogden, Permanent Secretary.

Crawford Encampment, No. 187, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 15, 1875, by J. W. Parch, Most Worthy Grand High Priest. The charter members were F. C. Berger, G. G. Cruizen, F. Newman, J. W. Sanders, E. Davis, John Snyder and J. H. Becker. The first officers were: John H. Becker, C. P.; F. C. Berger, H. P.; George G. Cruizen, S. W.; E. Davis, S.; John Snyder, Treasurer. There are on the rolls the names of twenty members, and the following is the list of officers at present: D. W. Brant, C. P.; M. Shumaker, H. P.; J. P. Sheelrud, S. W.; J. Taggart, S.; J. H. Becker, T., and F. Delp, J. W.

Jackson Lodge, No. 516, I. O. O. F. (German), was instituted July 3, 1872, by Henry Lindenberg, Grand Representative. The charter members were F. Newman, Jacob Staley, George Stoll, J. P. Zimmermacher, J. H. Becker, Adam Neff, John Bauer, John Ecinger and John Cook. The first officers were: George Stoll, N. G.; Jacob Staly, V. G.; J. H. Becker, Secretary, and F. Newman, Treasurer. The present officers are: John Schart, N. G.; John Herbertshauser, V. G.; Philip Grinenstein, Secretary, and J. H. Becker, Treasurer.

The people of Crestline take great pride in their water-works, and, indeed, it is an enterprise to be proud of. There is nothing like a bountiful supply of good, pure water. No poison bubbles on its surface, no blood stains it, nor does its foam bring madness and murder. Pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths. But everywhere it is a thing of beauty, and gleams in the dew-drop, sings in the summer rain, and shines in the free ice gems, until they seem

turned to living jewels. And always it is beautiful—that beverage of life, health-giving water. The tomb of Moses is unknown, but the weary traveler slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with cedar and gold and ivory, and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself, are gone, and of the architecture of the Holy City not one stone is left upon another. But Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever, and the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's respect at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are moldering into dust, but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. And if any work of art shall still rise and flourish, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir, built for the benefit of of human kind. And, if any name is deserving who, in everlasting honor, it is that of the man, his day, sought the happiness of his fellow-men rather than their glory, and linked his name to some great work of utility and benevolence.

In 1871, the necessary legislation was obtained to enable the town to issue bonds for the construction of the works. In September of the same year, the work was commenced by constructing a dam at the springs from which the water is brought. These springs are in Richland County, of the very purest water, and in sufficient volume to afford a supply to a much larger city than Crestline, the actual discharge of the springs being ninety gallons of water per minute. The water is brought a distance of about four miles from the springs, through wooden pipes, into a reservoir, and supplied by mains laid through the city. The springs are at an elevation of about 170 feet above the level of the town, which gives sufficient power and pressure to carry into the highest buildings, or throw a

stream over them, through hose attached to hydrants. The total cost of construction, in round numbers, was little short of \$100,000. There were bonds issued to the amount of \$80,000, which, with three years' interest, increased the cost to very nearly the sum first mentioned.

The enterprise of furnishing Crestline with pure water was due mainly to G. H. Lee, Henry Shoman and G. W. Pierce, and to their energy and exertions the work stands an enduring monument. The average expense per annum of furnishing this water supply is \$450, while the income amounts to about \$1,600. Not the least of the benefits accruing from this public-spirited enterprise, is the advantage afforded in case of fires, when all that is necessary is to attach hose to the hydrants, and a stream of water can be thrown far enough and high enough for all practical purposes. One of the beauties, if it is no special benefit, of the reservoir, is that it is well stocked with goldfish.

The spring that supplies the water to the city, as already stated, is in Richland County. It is mentioned at some length in Howe's "Historical Collection of Ohio," and also in Butterfield's "History of Crawford's Campaign against Sandusky." The latter work, in describing the march of Crawford's army, thus refers to it: "Thence they passed near the spot where was afterward the Indian village of Greentown, in what is now Ashland County. From this point they struck across the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, up which stream they traveled until a spring was reached, near where the city of Mansfield now stands, in Richland County; thence a little north of west, to a fine spring five miles further on, in what is Springfield Township—a place now known as Spring Mills, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, east of the town of Crestline, in Crawford County—

where, on the evening of the 1st day of June (1782), the army halted and encamped for the night." Thus, to sum up in a word the Crestline water-works, there are few cities, perhaps, in the State, as well supplied with water—pure water—as the thriving and energetic little city of Crestline. It is not the water from some lazy river, reeking with the filth of a hundred towns and cities upon its banks, and filtered through charcoal and sand to purify it, but it is brought pure and fresh from the fountain head, as it were, from a flowing spring, bursting fresh from the ground.

The most destructive fire that Crestline has ever known occurred in September, 1867. The entire block from the Continental Hotel to Bucyrus street was burned out, and a heavy loss entailed upon the property-owners of the district burned, though the full extent of the loss we could not learn. There have been numerous other fires, but none so destructive as the one just mentioned. The burning of the Continental Mills, last summer, was quite a blow to the town, as well as to their owners. The city has a regularly organized fire department, two engines, with a full supply of hose, etc., but, since the building of the water-works, the engines are not used, the force of the water being sufficient to throw a stream, when hose is attached, 120 feet high.

The hotel business has been overdone, and some of them are standing idle, or have been converted to other uses. The Continental, kept by Russell & Co., is a first-class house. It is heated by steam, lighted by gas, manufactured on the premises, has every convenience for the comfort of its guests, and charges accordingly. One excellent feature is the establishment in the building, above the gentlemen's waiting-room, of a reading-room, where the waiting passengers may while away a pleasant hour, among the latest magazines and papers, in a comfortable room.

"At present, there are five dry goods stores, three drug, one book, three jewelry, and a large number of grocery stores and saloons; two banks, one publishing-house, an iron-foundry, employing half a dozen hands, two wagon and carriage shops, one planing-mill, five lawyers, six physicians, besides the usual number of mechanics in every department of labor. The Continental Flouring-mill was erected in 1860 (now burned). Two saw-mills were erected in an early day (between 1850 and 1856), one by Lang & Miller, the other by S. B. Coe; both were within the limits of the present corporation; both have disappeared. From these observations, it will be seen that the town is a live and energetic business place."

The press of Crestline, the "art preservative of all arts," is at present represented by the *Crestline Advocate*. Several other newspapers have been established in the town, which flourished for a season and then died. The first newspaper of Crestline was the *Express*, a weekly paper, and was started in 1853, and edited by C. M. Kenton. The office was over Brewer's store, and the publication of the paper was continued for about six months, when for some cause, most probably a lack, either of appreciation or financial support, it "gave up the ghost."

The *Crestline Advocate* issued its first number in July, 1869. Its size was 16x20, and it was folio in form, edited and published by Adam Billow. About six months after the establishment of the *Advocate*, it was enlarged to six columns to a page, and from that to eight columns—its present size. It was first published in Billow's dwelling, and then removed to its present quarters, in the second story of the Masonic hall building. Adam Billow died, May 20, 1876, since which time the paper has been owned and conducted by D. C. Billow. The press is operated by power

received from the water-works. The *Advocate* is independent in politics, has a good patronage, is ably managed and conducted, and may be termed a flourishing country newspaper.

About the year 1875 or 1876, a Democratic paper was established by A. E. Jenner, called the *Crawford County Democrat*. It continued about three years, when it followed the *Express* to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." We believe there have been one or two other efforts in the newspaper line,

in Crestline, but we have no facts of a definite character in regard to them.

The burial of the dead is a sacred duty, and in all ages and all countries more or less respect is shown the memory of the departed. Abraham said, "Let us bury the dead out of our sight." A cemetery was laid out a few years after the laying out of the town. Efforts have been made by a few persons to have the grounds beautified, but so far, they have failed, and only slight improvements have been made by private individuals.

CHAPTER XVI.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—TOPOGRAPHICAL—EARLY PRIVATIONS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—TOWNS LAID OUT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES, ETC.

THE historical investigator, with tireless thought, surveys the dusty memorials of forgotten years, and endeavors to select from the strange commingling of facts and fancy those beautiful life-lessons which exemplify the noblest type of human character. There is a strange pleasure in rummaging over the relics and records of former generations, and in scanning the brief period of those lives that will be green forever in the memory of the world. It affords abundant opportunity for the derivation of useful morals, from the motives which animate the hearts of the human race. The evolution of society and civilization from primitive man to the present time, presents a wonderful volume of instruction for human inspection and guidance. The rise and fall of nations and the causes, the remorseless deeds of an inordinate ambition, brothers engaged in fratricidal warfare, innocence and purity trampled under the iron feet of cruelty—all are strangely interesting, and stir the heart to its profoundest depths. Countless lessons and morals of usefulness

are found among the dusty archives of human progress, from a benighted barbarism to the present imperfect state of civilization. This gives to history a value and dignity beyond any other study within the scope of intellect, and presents the human race with ideal lives of excellence, well worthy of imitation.

It often occurs in a neighborhood, that, when the question of early settlement is broached, different families present rival claims as to the first cabin built, the first birth, marriage, or death; and numerous instances are met with where the descendants of early settlers endeavor to surpass each other in narrating deeds of peril or hardship through which their forefathers passed when the forest was filled with wild animals, or when crafty Indians, in war-paint and feathers, watched the pioneer's cabin with the eye of a hawk, ready, when darkness concealed their movements, to swoop down upon the unsuspecting inmates, who were deemed intruders and deadly enemies, to carry them off into hopeless captivity, or for purposes of torture more

heart-rending than those of the Spanish Inquisition. It thus occurs that numerous interesting incidents that transpired in the neighborhood many years before, are wrested from falling into the fathomless depths of forgetfulness, becoming bright and ever-living mementoes among the heroic deeds of the past, perpetual testimonials of the adventurous spirit of pioneers, placed upon the page of history through the medium of tradition. There is no neighborhood without its interesting legend—no section of country without its curious or mysterious incidents, which, under the masterly hand of Genius, would become as fascinating as the strange myths of pre-historic times. On yonder elevation, the swift wheel of a busy mill once told the passers-by of the presence of the enterprising pioneer. That deep ravine, with precipitous sides thickly overspread with heavy foliage, was once the scene of a mysterious murder, that has persistently baffled the truth of the maxim, "Murder will out." "This is the spot," says an old settler, "where a pack of hungry wolves once came mighty near eating me up." "Do you see that big tree there?" asks another; "that's where I was treed by a bear, when that tree was a little sapling." This illustrates the common experience of those whose lot it is to gather incidents and events of early years. Every family that came into the wilderness, prepared for any and every emergency, has handed down through the generations tales of privation and danger—trials of courage and hardihood, undergone by its members, that have become imperishable portions of the family history. In this manner, the more interesting events occurring in a neighborhood are preserved and given to future generations, that will read of them with thrilling interest and wonder as they read. There are found those traditions relating to social, domestic, or hunting customs,

to family characteristics, to individual peculiarities, to personal danger, and to innumerable events that combine to form an attractive family or township record.

Auburn Township, from its being one of the first, if not the first, settled in the county, presents a very attractive early history. Its earliest settlers, English from the Eastern States, Hollanders from New York, and Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, were almost wholly soldiers in the war of 1812, many of whom, in the military expeditions across Ohio, had seen the land which they afterward purchased. As soon as the war had closed, large numbers of pioneers arrived and settled in northern Richland County, of which, at that time, Auburn Township formed a part, purchased their farms, and began to clear them, and to surround themselves as rapidly as possible with schools, churches, and other auxiliaries of settled localities. The township was early the home of those wandering hunters, the advance-guard of settlement, whose greatest annoyance seemed to be the approach of pioneers. Their wives and families seemed proof against privation and starvation, and cheerfully followed the husband and father into the deepest woods, where no white foot had yet pressed, and where Indians and savage beasts were every-day sights. John Pettigon, one of these roving hunters, and the first settler in the township—the first resident land holder—built a small cabin as early as 1814, and began supporting his family almost wholly by means of his rifle, in the use of which he had but few equals and no superiors. He was a very successful hunter and trapper, and made no little money in the sale of furs. It is probable that he lived in Vernon Township for a few years. He was an eccentric character, and seemed uneasy when in the presence of other settlers, and apparently much preferred the companionship of the Indians

received from the water-works. The *Advocate* is independent in politics, has a good patronage, is ably managed and conducted, and may be termed a flourishing country newspaper.

About the year 1875 or 1876, a Democratic paper was established by A. E. Jenner, called the *Crawford County Democrat*. It continued about three years, when it followed the *Express* to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." We believe there have been one or two other efforts in the newspaper line,

in Crestline, but we have no facts of a definite character in regard to them.

The burial of the dead is a sacred duty, and in all ages and all countries more or less respect is shown the memory of the departed. Abraham said, "Let us bury the dead out of our sight." A cemetery was laid out a few years after the laying out of the town. Efforts have been made by a few persons to have the grounds beautified, but so far, they have failed, and only slight improvements have been made by private individuals.

CHAPTER XVI.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—TOPOGRAPHICAL—EARLY PRIVATIONS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—TOWNS LAID OUT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES, ETC.

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and wild animals or solitude. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and at its close had purchased a small tract of land in Auburn. He cared nothing, however, for real estate, as long as the forests were filled with an abundance of wild animals. It was no trouble for him to stalk a deer, and one of his favorite "deer licks" was on the farm now owned by Capt. Cummins. He killed scores of deer at this "lick," the most of them being shot soon after dark, when they came to drink. He remained in the township until six or eight families had settled within as many miles of him, when, thinking that the country began to look too much like a city, he moved farther out into the wilds of the forest. Jedediah Morehead was another of these hunters, who located for a time in Auburn and adjoining townships. He was a squatter, and roamed over vast tracts of country in search of game, often being absent from home for weeks at a time. He had a large family, and lived a few years in Northern Vernon, devoting all his time to hunting and trapping, a portion of it being spent in the swamps and cranberry marshes, within a radius of fifteen miles of his cabin. His cabin, if such it could be properly called, was located on a narrow neck of land which extended into the large cranberry marsh lying partly in the township and partly in Huron County. His cabin was built of brush and bark, being in reality nothing more nor less than an Indian wigwam, except, perhaps, a few artistical finishes of his own device, and unknown to the natives, after whose habitations the main features of his cabin had been copied. The point of land where his cabin stood became known as "Morehead's Point," a name it yet retains, in memory of the old hunter. It is thought by some of the old settlers that Morehead lived in the township during the war of 1812, and that his cabin was erected just at its com-

mencement. This, however, is not definitely known, although it is quite certain that he built the first cabin in the township.

Among the early residents of the township were two singular old bachelors, named Varnica and Wadsworth. They were hermits, and lived lonely and solitary lives in rude caves dug by themselves in the side of embankments, the roof being supported by upright posts, standing at intervals within the caves. People called them crazy, and the eccentricity of the two gave abundant credence to the report. They shunned all associates except their faithful dogs, and were never seen in the neighboring settlements, unless called there for supplies or to dispose of provisions. Varnica was a German, and could handle the glib idioms of his native language with a grace and fluency that proved his education to be of unusual excellence. It became current, and was universally believed, that he had been an officer in one of the European armies, possibly in that of Napoleon Bonaparte. His language and manners indicated that he was familiar with military tactics, and his inability to speak English proved that he had not resided long in America. Although he lived in poverty, and went dressed in insufficient and even ragged clothing, he seemed to have an abundance of money, which he kept hid in out-of-the-way places. He entered a quarter-section of land, upon which he resided until his death. But little money was found after this event, until a will was found among his papers, bequeathing his land, and a few hundred dollars in money, to a young man named James Wilson, with whom he had lived at the time of his death. The secret of this strange man's life was buried with him. He was always silent and melancholy, and seemed to have a deep-rooted sorrow preying upon his mind, robbing it of joys that make life endurable. By the provisions

of the will, Wilson was made executor, and was enjoined to distribute the balance of the money among poor and friendless females. This provision was a denouement to some, who had noticed that Varnica shunned the opposite sex as he would the plagues of Egypt, his conduct giving rise to the report that his life had been blighted by a woman. The will disclosed the hiding-place of \$2,200 in gold, which had been concealed in a gate-post, into which a hole had been bored and the gold dropped in, after which the hole had been closed with a pin of the same wood as the post. He died in 1840, and Wilson faithfully executed the provisions of the will. Wadsworth was a graduate of Yale College, and had evidently fitted himself for the ministerial profession. He lived in a cave on his land, and, though bent almost double from unknown circumstances, was possessed of enormous strength. He carried his melons, potatoes, and other provisions, in a sack on his back from house to house, or to some of the surrounding villages. He was a recluse, and seemed contented only when he could brood without molestation over his mysterious life. He had rich relatives living in Boston, who occasionally visited him and tried to induce him to abandon his life of poverty and loneliness, but without avail. A happy smile was never seen upon his sad face, and, when he at last died, in about 1838, his property was claimed by his Eastern relatives.

The territory comprising Auburn Township, like all the land in Western Richland County, was surveyed in 1807, by Maxfield Ludlow. It was almost universally the case, when the country was first settled, that township organizations first extended over large tracts of land, one set of officers being elected to administer the public affairs of several townships. Until April 3, 1820, Auburn was part of Plymouth Township, which, at that time,

comprised two full townships, one of them being Auburn. In 1820, Auburn was granted the right of self-government, and the first officers were then elected. However, while the township was yet a part of Plymouth, several settlers in Auburn served as officers of the combined townships. After 1820, the township remained six miles square, until changes were made in the boundaries of surrounding counties by the creation of Wyandot County. The four tiers of sections on the west were then severed from the remainder, and annexed to Crawford County, constituting Auburn as it is at present. When the township was created, several settlers met to decide, among other matters, what it should be named. Various titles were suggested, among them being Auburn, presented by two brothers, Palmer and Daniel Hulse, then residing in the township, the name being taken from a township in New York, where the brothers formerly lived. After some discussion, the name was adopted and bestowed upon the township. No tract of land in the State is more highly fitted for agricultural purposes than Auburn. The soil is deep and black, and contains sufficient sand to furnish abundant silica for strengthening wheat and oat straw, the want of which is experienced in Western States, where a dearth of silica in the rich alluvial soil prevents a firm growth of the straw, and causes the stalk to break before the grain is ripe. The surface is comparatively level, although there is a sufficient number of streams to furnish ample drainage. The township lies wholly within the Lake Erie basin, and its surface, therefore, slopes gently toward the north. Coykendall Run, a small stream named after an early settler, rises in the southeastern corner, and takes a zigzag course, flowing north across the eastern tier of sections; and it and its small branches drain almost the eastern half of the township.

Honey Creek rises in a low tract of land, formerly a swamp, lying on the boundary between Auburn and Vernon Townships. It flows north, the greater part of its course lying on the western tier of sections. These streams give the surface excellent drainage, although they have not sufficient slope to carry off the water so rapidly as to leave the soil without the proper degree of moisture in times of drought. These streams are branches of Huron River. A tract of land comprising several thousand acres, two or three hundred of which lie on the northern tier of sections, was, in early years, an extensive cranberry marsh, being very wet and unproductive, except for the berries which grew there in great abundance, and remained thus until a score or more of years ago, when proper sluices were dug to carry the water into Honey Creek. Berries no longer grow there, the marsh being too dry for them. The drift deposits which cover the surface are underlain, in the southern part, by an abundance of excellent limestone, which lies too deep ever to be profitably worked, except perhaps, on the southwest quarter of Section 28, where it outcrops on a small stream on the land of Samuel Hilborn. The surface, in the southern part, is quite thickly covered with fragments of granite boulders and other stones containing a large percentage of quartz, often beautifully colored with iron oxides. The large quantity of iron in the soil of the drift deposits gives rise to many wells of ferrous water. This water is ordinarily found in great abundance in the sand of the Waverly group of rocks.

No township in the county has a greater number of interesting incidents of personal adventure in early years than Auburn, evidently from the fact that there are found a greater number of the old settlers living who participated in those events, and whose recol-

lection is good, notwithstanding the lapse of time. When the first settlers appeared, the forests were yet filled with wild beasts, and the Indians were found in large numbers, camped in small detachments on almost every stream. They were mostly Wyandots, though Delawares, Senecas and members of other tribes were often seen. It frequently happened that Indians, who had been reared in the woods, and whose life-long education was a succession of hunting maneuvers, wherein the crafty experience of ancestors, which had been handed down through a long period of years, had been exemplified and imitated, were less skillful and successful in their hunting expeditions than the white hunters, many of whom had passed their early life where hunting was scarcely known, and whose education in woodcraft and the tactics of the chase had been extremely brief. Many of the settlers, however, knowing that the time would be unprofitably spent, because the rapid settlement and improvement of the country was destined to cut short the brief period when wild game of the larger varieties abounded, did not endeavor to obtain a profound knowledge of hunting tactics. It thus occurred that nine out of every ten of the settlers paid no heed to the exciting adventures with wild animals going on around them, except, perhaps, for pastime, but devoted their time and labor to the clearing and cultivation of their farms. Deer were occasionally killed by the most unskillful; but, when venison was wanted, it was customary to employ a hunter of known skill—often an Indian—to hunt for a few days, paying him for his trouble, and taking the game he killed. Indian hunters could be employed for lower wages than white hunters, a small bottle of whisky being considered by them as an ample reward for an all day's tramp through the woods, whereas a white hunter was dissatisfied with less than several



Joseph Stewart

gallons. For the first few years after the settlers had become established, the slaughter of deer was carried on so wantonly that the more thoughtful and prudent settlers saw that those animals were soon destined to become unknown in the country, unless some means could be devised to end the useless slaughter. The Indians, who camped on the small streams throughout the country, killed hundreds of them for nothing but their skins, leaving the flesh for the wolves and buzzards. During the season when the fawns were young, the Indians, in order to kill as many deer as possible, were in the habit of what was called "bawling up a deer." They imitated the bleating of a fawn in distress, when the instinct of the doe to protect her young was on the alert and paramount; and when she ran to protect her offspring, she was shot by the Indians. In this manner, large numbers of does were slaughtered. After a few years, the settlers forbade the Indians coming to the neighborhood to kill deer; and on one occasion, when they disobeyed the command and killed a fine doe by the "bawling" process, several settlers, among whom were one of the Chilcotes, of Cranberry Township, and Enoch Baker, informed them emphatically, with a significant tap on the rifle, that if the act was repeated the Indians doing it would be shot. This put a stop to the destruction in that direction, and the settlers were requested not to slaughter the animals unnecessarily. Ira Blair, on one occasion, remained in the woods for three days, killing during that time, eight deer. It is related by Amos Morse, that, in about 1821, Jacob Byers made a contract with Rodolphus Morse, the father of Amos, to the effect that he could kill more deer the next day than Mr. Morse could bring in. The bargain was made one evening, during a heavy fall of snow. Byers knew that the following day would be an excellent one for the hunt,

so early the next morning he started out. He had an old flint-lock rifle, that had evidently seen any amount of service, as the parts were tied together in many places with bands of tow. But the gun proved very effective in the hands of the experienced Byers, who, during that eventful day, killed seven deer, all of which were brought in, according to agreement, by Mr. Morse, except one, which had been mortally wounded, and had been followed and killed about eight miles east of the township. The approach of darkness prevented Mr. Morse from bringing this animal in, and he therefore failed to live up to his part of the agreement. Fawns were often captured alive, and after a few days had elapsed they would follow members of the family around like dogs. Almost every cabin had its pet deer or fawn. Bells were hung about their necks to prevent them from getting lost in the woods. Mr. Baker owned one of these pets, which was prized very highly by the members of his family. One day, while it was feeding near the cabin, Mr. Tyndal, who was hunting in the woods, possibly thinking it was a wild one, shot and killed it. He also killed several others about the neighborhood, when the indignant owners came to the conclusion that it was preposterous to look any longer upon the act as a mistake. Enoch Baker became quite an expert hunter, and is yet living in the township, on the farm purchased by his father in 1826. On one occasion, when returning late at night, or rather early in the morning, from "sparking" a neighbor's daughter, he barely escaped being devoured by wolves. He had left the cabin of his sweetheart and was walking along through the forest, swinging his cane and whistling, as boys do yet when returning on similar occasions, when the distant howl of a wolf was borne to his ears. The howl was repeated, and soon the woods were filled with a chorus of the terrifying sounds.

The boy was terribly frightened, and, as he had several miles to go before reaching home, he started rapidly on the run, hoping to reach his father's cabin before the wolves closed upon him. He ran on as swiftly as his feet would carry him; but soon the foremost wolves were seen bounding along at his right and left. He swung his club aloft and shouted, and the wolves fell back a short distance, only to again approach nearer than before. But the panting boy was almost home. He struggled on, with the wolves about him, and finally ran into the clearing around his father's cabin, when the animals fell back, and were soon out of sight in the dark forest. This was a lesson to the youth; but it did no good, for the next Sunday night he was out late again for the same reason.

On another occasion, William Johns, a neighbor, having lost several pigs through the agency of some wild animal that carried them off one by one on successive nights, offered Mr. Baker a dollar if he would kill the animal. Baker accordingly established himself with his dog in the cabin of Johns, to watch for the animal during the night. About 12 o'clock, the swine were heard squealing, and Baker opened the door and told the eager dog to go. Away it went after some large animal, that bounded off into the woods and ran up a tree. Baker followed, and saw by the light of the moon a catamount crouched on a large limb above his head. He fired, and the animal fell to the ground dead. The death of the catamount stopped the destruction of the swine; but Baker refused to take the dollar he had earned, being satisfied with the skin of the animal. At another time, when returning from a neighbor's, his dogs treed two catamounts. After a lively skirmish, during which he experienced considerable personal danger, he succeeded in killing them both. The woods were filled with squirrels, which

came by the hundreds into corn-fields, and dug up and destroyed the growing grain. Hunts were frequently organized to rid the forest of these pests, and, often, on such occasions, hundreds were killed, and for days afterward the hunter's families were provided with an abundant supply of choice meat. A hunt of this character was projected one day by a party of the settlers, among whom were Thomas Cooker and Enoch Baker. When night came, and the hunters assembled to see who had been most successful, it was found that almost 200 squirrels had been killed. As each hunter brought into the room the squirrels he had killed, Baker, to the astonishment of all, lugged in a large catamount as the result of his day's hunt. It was conceded by all that he had done the best day's work. Mr. Baker is among the oldest and most respected citizens in the township. He lives upon the old farm, and the rise of ground where his dwelling stands is the site of an extensive Indian cemetery. Indian remains were first discovered in 1833, when Mr. Baker, in digging a well, having reached a depth of about eighteen inches, came upon four skeletons, lying side by side, two with heads toward the east and two toward the west, the heads of each couple lying near the lower extremities of the other couple. No articles of clothing or implements of war were found, and the more fragile portions of the skeletons soon crumbled into dust. One of the Indians must have been a Hercules, as the inferior maxillary, or jaw-bone, was large enough to pass entirely over the jaw of an ordinary man; and the upper bone of the arm, the humerus, was four inches longer than in the average man, and had a corresponding thickness. Subsequently, more than fifteen skeletons have been plowed up near the house, all of them being buried within from a foot to eighteen inches of the surface, and all being in an

advanced state of decomposition. No war or other implements have been found with any of the skeletons, a very unusual circumstance where Indian remains are unearthed. In 1866, while digging a cellar, Mr. Baker and his workmen disclosed nine of these skeletons, reposing side by side, some of the skulls to the east, and some to the west. As many as thirty skeletons have been unearthed on the farm since 1833, and those discovered in late years have been apparently no further decomposed than those found in early years, proving that the bodies were buried scores of years before the coming of the pioneer. The future will reveal many more of these skeletons.

At another time, William Cole, then a boy about sixteen years old, called the dogs one evening, and started in search of the cows. The dogs left his side, and he soon heard them barking furiously at some animal that had turned at bay. He hurried forward, and saw them standing guard over a large hollow log, and, from their cautious movements, he knew they were confronted by an animal of which they were afraid. He stole cautiously forward from the rear, and, peering under the log, saw the huge paws of a bear. The boy was without a gun; but, determining to attack the bear at all hazards, he armed himself with a heavy club, and resolutely approached the log. While the attention of the bear was diverted to the dogs, which, emboldened by the approach of the boy, had renewed the attack with great fury, he seized it by the hind leg and pulled it from the log. Before the animal could recover its feet, the boy dealt it a terrible blow across the head, repeating the act again and again until life was extinct. When the excited boy returned home without the cows and related his adventure, his story was not believed until the dead bear was seen. William's brother Daniel remained one night at the cabin of a relative

near West Liberty, and early the next morning, before daybreak, started for home. He was accompanied by a large bull-dog, belonging to Enoch Baker, and, after going a short distance, he was startled by seeing several wolves running along in the woods on either side of and behind him. He started forward, but had not gone ten paces before a pack of eleven wolves, with open mouths, bounded toward him from behind. A large one, the leader of the pack, was almost upon him, when it was seized by the throat by the dog, and pinned to the ground. The others fell back, giving the boy time to ascend a small iron-wood tree, and, after a short fight, the wolf escaped the hold of the dog, and together the whole pack turned and disappeared in the woods. The boy had been saved by the dog from a horrible death. One day, Seth Hawks, hearing one of his hogs squealing loudly in the woods about a quarter of a mile from his cabin, hastened out to see what could be the matter. A large log lay upon the ground between him and the squealing hog, and nothing could be seen by the settler until he reached the log and peered over. There lay his swine upon the ground, while, standing over it, with their sharp teeth and claws in its flesh, were two large bears. The animals instantly perceived the intruder, and turned upon him furiously; but he ran to a small tree, and, exerting himself, sprang into the lower branches just in time to escape the claws of the larger bear, which had swiftly pursued him. The furious animal began making desperate efforts to reach the settler. It at first endeavored to climb the tree; but, failing in this, it retired a short distance, and, turning, ran toward the tree with the apparent intention of leaping into the lower branches. The terrified Mr. Hawks sat on a limb above, and regarded with no little concern the efforts of the bear. He began hallooing loudly for assist-

ance, and the bear increased its efforts to reach its enemy. It soon wore quite a path in running to the tree, and would leap high enough to seize one of the limbs in its teeth. After about half an hour, Rodolphus Morse, who had been apprised by Mrs. Hawks of the dangerous situation of her husband, appeared upon the scene; whereupon the bears, whose fury had spent itself, apparently realizing that it was no longer wise to dispute against such odds about the ownership of the hog, shambled off through the woods as fast as their feet could carry them. Many other interesting anecdotes of a similar nature are related by the old settlers.

As was previously stated, immediately after the war of 1812, the first settlers began to appear in Auburn Township. William Green, a native of Massachusetts, came in 1815, and purchased 160 acres of land in the southeastern part. After clearing a few acres and erecting a rude log cabin, he returned to Licking County, Ohio, where he had left his family, remaining there until December, 1816, when he moved out to the farm. He was the first substantial settler, and with his coming began the rapid growth and improvement of the township. Subsequently, he increased his farm until he owned a section of fine land. His sons, Samuel S. and Walter, are yet living in Auburn at advanced ages. Samuel Hanna entered a quarter-section of land in 1815, but did not locate thereon until 1819. A man named Deardorff entered a quarter-section of land in 1815, upon which he lived two or three years, after which he sold out and moved to some other locality. In 1817, Charles Morrow and William Cole came to the township. But little is remembered of Charles Morrow, who remained in the township a few years, and then sold out and moved away. William Cole, however, remained in Auburn until his death. He was an intelligent man,

and did much in early years to render the township a desirable place in which to locate. His descendants are among the prominent citizens. In 1818, there came in James Coykendall, Charles Dewitt, John Bodley, David Cummins, and possibly three or four others. Nothing, comparatively, is known of the lives of these men, although many of their descendants are scattered throughout Northern Ohio. Coykendall became quite an expert hunter, and, like his brother Nimrods, avoided, as far as practicable, the irksome duties of clearing up and improving his farm, preferring to rove the forest in quest of adventure. He killed several bears and catamounts, and his advice and skill were in demand when hunting topics were discussed, or when hunts were on the tapis. In 1819, there came Rodolphus Morse, Samuel Hanna, Adam Aumend, Resolved White, John Webber, and several others. Mr. Morse became one of the most prominent of the early settlers. He took an active part in educational advancement, was instrumental in organizing many of the early schools, a number of which he taught, and did perhaps as much as any other man to hasten the tardy movements of education. It was due to his influence, more than to any other, that the establishment of a post office was secured in the township as early as 1824, and perhaps earlier. This was one of the first, if not the first, post offices of the kind in the county. Mr. Morse received the appointment as Postmaster, and the office was established in his cabin, where it remained many years. He was a native of Berkshire County, Mass., and first came to Huron, Ohio, in June, 1818. He had served with distinction in the war of 1812, and after coming to the township was elected Clerk for many successive terms. His son Amos has for years been one of the most influential of Auburn's citizens. He has served twenty-four terms as Justice of the Peace, and was also

Postmaster for a number of years before the location of the office at Tiro. Mr. Morrow served many years as Postmaster, succeeding the elder Morse. It is no longer remembered who were the first township officers, except that James Coykendall was the first Justice of the Peace. While holding this office, he married, as early as 1821, Harvey Hoadley to Elizabeth Blair, the marriage being one of the first in the township. The early settlers, almost without exception, were of English descent, many of whom came from the Bay State immediately after the war of 1812, first locating in one of the Eastern counties. The most of them had served in the war, and Auburn Township was settled by a greater number of these ex-soldiers than any other township in the county. Resolved White, a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the child born in the Mayflower on its journey across the Atlantic, purchased a quarter-section in 1819 of a Mr. Laugherty, who had located on the land the year previously, and had erected a small log cabin and made some improvements. Mr. White returned to New York, where he married, and, in 1821, came with his wife to their wilderness home. His daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth (White) Daugherty, is yet living in the township. Adam Aumend was a shoemaker by trade, an occupation he followed to some extent after coming to the township. He purchased 320 acres in the northern part, near the cranberry marsh, of Henry Rief, paying \$2.50 per acre. How long Mr. Rief had lived there is unknown or forgotten. Mr. Aumend's son Adam was the first Assessor in the township, assessing Vernon, and perhaps other townships at the same time. Within two or three years after 1819, there came in John Blair, George Hammond, John Sheckler, Erastus Sawyer, Jesse Ladow, Nelson S. Howe, Daniel Bunker, Jacob Bevard, Richard Tucker, Seth Hawks and several others. Abel C.

Ross arrived in 1825, and Joseph Baker came the following year. George Hammond was a native of the Nutmeg State, and came to Auburn early in 1822. He purchased a quarter-section of a man named Clark, there being a small cabin upon the place and a few acres cleared. His son is yet living on the same farm. John Sheckler came from Pennsylvania in 1821, and became a prominent citizen. He was skillful with the rifle, and on one occasion, in company with Mr. Pettigon, he killed three wild-cats, remaining all night in the woods. Joseph Baker, a native of the Old Dominion, arrived in 1826. He also was one of the brave soldiers in the war of 1812. His son Enoch gathered cranberries in the neighboring marshes for sixteen consecutive years. This pursuit was largely followed by almost all the early settlers, many of whom made sufficient money thereby to purchase the fine farms their descendants now own. Many interesting anecdotes are related concerning adventures in these marshes. The men who finally purchased the marshes experienced great difficulty in preventing their neighbors from gathering berries without due authority. Personal encounters occasionally took place, and several law-suits were instituted to compel the trespasser to make proper return for the berries he had unlawfully taken. John Blair came from New York in 1821, entered a small tract of land, and erected thereon a round-log cabin, which at first had no floor, but which, after a few years, was furnished with one made of puncheons. He brought with him two horses, two cows and eight sheep, seven of the latter being subsequently killed by the wolves. His son Ira lives on the old place. The early settlers of the township were temperate for that day, drunken men being rarely seen. No liquor, except wine from grapes, has ever been manufactured in the township. The settlers usually observed Sunday, although

an instance is related by Mr. Morse where the Scriptural injunction of one of the Ten Commandments was disobeyed. One Sunday, Rodolphus Morse heard Seth Hawks, who was a strict Presbyterian, repeatedly shouting to his oxen, which he seemed to be driving; and, not understanding the meaning of such boisterous conduct from such a source on the Sabbath, he went across to his neighbor's to see what it meant. There was Mr. Hawks busily engaged in driving his oxen round and round upon a puncheon floor, laid down in the open air, upon which was a heavy spread of grain yet in the stalk. He was threshing his wheat, and was so intent on his business as to be unaware of the approach of Mr. Morse. He was asked what he meant by working on Sunday, to which he replied that the day was Saturday. Thereupon explanations followed, much to the discomfiture of Mr. Hawks, who became convinced that he had violated the commandment, "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy." The oxen were unhitched, and Mr. Hawks retired to the seclusion of his cabin to meditate at leisure over his mistake.

In about 1827, David Cummins built a saw-mill on Honey Creek, near the center of the township. It was a small frame structure, and was run by water-power, the water being secured in the usual manner by means of a race. It was run until about 1855, having a change of owners, among whom were a Mr. Irving and a Mr. Brown. The former purchased it of Cummins in about 1845, and, after a few years, sold it to the latter, under whose management it stopped. This was the first mill of the kind in the township. Prior to its erection, sawed lumber was obtained east toward Mansfield, or north on the Huron River. There was no great demand for lumber, as the early dwellings were built of logs, and many of the floors were of puncheons. Nothing of the kind was required for fences,

barns or outhouses, and even after the lapse of twenty years the demand had not increased to any great extent, from the fact that many dwellings were constructed of nicely hewed logs, which were considered peculiarly fitted to make as fine a dwelling as need be desired. Two or three years after the erection of the Cummins mill, Thomas Millard built another a short distance below on the same creek. This was also frame, and was run by water-power. It became a valuable mill in after years, and furnished large quantities of lumber for the citizens. The building was large, and in one apartment was placed a set of "nigger-head" stones, for the purpose of grinding wheat, corn, rye, etc. Mr. Millard operated the combined mills for about twelve years, when both were rented to Enoch Baker, with the understanding that the latter was to have half the profits. But the frequent breaking of the dam prevented steady and profitable work, and, at the end of a year, Mr. Baker concluded to sever his connection with the mills. It is said that the grist-mill furnished an excellent article of flour. Shortly after this, Rufus Page purchased the mills of Mr. Millard; but, while they were under his ownership, the grist-mill was abandoned as unprofitable, though the saw-mill was operated with renewed vigor. A short distance above the site of these mills, the water of Honey Creek has been changed for more than a mile from the original channel. This was done by Mr. Baker, on his farm, at a cost of more than \$1,000, exclusive of his own labor and time. The object was to prevent the frequent overflowing of the land, and to reclaim the valley of the creek, which, from the zigzag course of the stream across the farm and the shallowness of the bed, was covered a large portion of the year with water. Since the construction of this artificial channel, the increase in the crops raised in the valley has

returned the outlay several times. Extensive systems of drainage for the cranberry marshes have been adopted, and ere many years these rich alluvial basins will be reclaimed. They are so dry at present that the peat which they contain in great quantity often catches fire, causing much trouble before the fire is extinguished. The peat is not of sufficient purity, however, to be utilized as fuel, even if wood and coal did not abound.

The village of Waynesburg, named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was laid out and platted in 1833, Aaron Cory and Richard Millar being the owners and proprietors. Twenty-six lots were surveyed, to which no additions have been made. The lots were offered for sale at public auction, and several of the citizens invested, paying some \$8 or \$10 per lot. Enoch Baker, possibly thinking that the village was destined to become metropolitan, bid \$10 for a choice corner lot, which was "knocked down" to him at that price. Nothing further was done, however, to complete the purchase, and, after several years had elapsed, Mr. Baker signified his readiness to pay the \$10 for the lot. But Mr. Cory refused to take the money, saying that the lots had risen in value, and that the corner one was worth \$20. Baker refused to pay the price demanded, and hence failed to buy the lot. This was the only effort Mr. Baker ever made to own real estate in a town, and his aspirations in that line died out with the failure. Soon after the sale of the lots, Reuben Frisbee brought a small stock of goods to the town. He placed in a small room, built for the purpose, \$560 worth of a general assortment of merchandise, and also began dealing in provisions. He was a close, shrewd financier, and at the end of eight years was worth \$6,000. He had borrowed \$500 of his original capital of his brother. This was returned, with interest, at the end of the eight years,

leaving Mr. Frisbee a balance of over \$5,000 as a return for his \$60 of invested capital. He was extremely close in all his business transactions, and always carefully scrutinized butter, eggs, etc., before venturing to purchase. It is said that he had a small hole bored in the counter, and that he ate only those eggs which could pass through. This story was intended to convey the idea that Mr. Frisbee ate but few eggs. One day he went coon-hunting with Enoch Baker to the cranberry marsh. The hunters intended to be gone three days, and took enough provisions with them to last that length of time. In order that nothing might be wasted, Frisbee counted the meals required by the two while away, and then carefully measured and cut off the necessary slices of ham, of equal size and thickness, to last until their return. The bread and provisions were measured in a similar manner, and, when all was ready, they started. But, for some cause, the hunters remained away but one night, catching four coons in the meantime. It soon became apparent that Frisbee was in trouble. He looked dejected, and sorrowfully remarked to Baker that the food so carefully prepared was destined to become stale before it could be consumed. Baker tendered his sympathy, but it afforded no relief. The pelts of the coons were equally divided, and Mr. Baker sold his two for \$1 each. Three or four years after Frisbee opened his store, Anderson & Moore placed \$2,500 worth of goods in another building. They made considerable money during a period of about four years, when, finding that Frisbee was rapidly gaining the advantage in trade, they sold their stock to Rufus Page. Shortly afterward, Frisbee went out of business, leaving a clear field to build up an excellent country trade. After continuing eight or ten years, Page sold his stock to Baker & Sims. At the expiration of

eighteen months, Baker sold his interest to his partner, whereupon the partnership of Sims & Son was formed. This firm continued for about four years, when the trade became so reduced that it was thought best to retire from the business, which was accordingly done. It was about this time that Bear & Graffmiller ventured to engage in the mercantile pursuit in the village, and soon afterward Enoch Baker began selling goods on commission. After about a year, Baker deemed it advisable to purchase the stock he was selling; and he also soon afterward bought out Bear, who was then alone, having purchased his partner's interest. Baker closed out his stock at the end of a year, having cleared, during that period, \$1,200. Joseph Kerr kept a small grocery for a few years, beginning about 1858. Several others have engaged for short periods in the mercantile pursuit in the village. Soon after the town was laid out, a petition was circulated for signers, praying for the location of a post office at Waynesburg. The office was secured, and James K. Davis received the appointment as first Postmaster. Wellersburg was the name bestowed upon the new office. Martin Clark erected a small tavern, which was thrown open for public reception in 1850. The village, in early years, was a lively trading-point; but, after the advent of railroads in the county, and the subsequent growth of villages along its line, the business prosperity of Waynesburg steadily declined, until the present finds it almost "without a habitation and a name."

After much inquiry and search, the writer of this chapter has recovered from old records, in the possession of Hon. J. E. Cory, the following, which is received too late to insert in its proper connection, and which explains itself:

"At an election held at the house of Palmer Hulse, in Auburn Township, on the 2d day of

April, 1821, agreeable to an order of the County Commissioners, the following persons were elected township officers: Jacob Coykendall, Clerk; Samuel Hanna, Levi Bodley and Michael Gisson, Trustees; David Cummins, Treasurer; James Gardner and David Cummins, Overseers of the Poor; Adam Aumend and Charles Dewitt, Fence Viewers; James C. Coykendall and Lester and Jesse Bodley, Appraisers; Adam Aumend, Jr., Constable; Michael Gisson, William Cole, William Laugherty and William Garrison, Supervisors. The above officers were severally elected and qualified according to law. Jacob Coykendall, Township Clerk."

A reasonable inference from this is that these officers were the first elected, as the election was held pursuant to an order of the County Commissioners. From the same records is also taken the following:

"Jacob Coykendall's commission as Justice of the Peace bears date July 14, 1821. He was qualified Aug. 29, same year, and gave bond September 7, 1821; James Coykendall and James Gardner, bondsmen."

The second township election was held at the house of Jacob Coykendall, on the 1st of April, 1822; the third, at the house of Aaron B. Howe, April 7, 1823.

When the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad was established in the county, a station called De Kalb was located in Auburn Township. J. D. Brown secured the services of the County Surveyor, and laid out forty lots on his land where the station was located, from the central part of the west part of the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 22, Range 20 west. In November, 1878, John Hilborn made an addition of eight lots to the town. The post office at De Kalb, in Vernon Township, was transferred to the station, and Ira Van Tilburg was appointed Postmaster, an office he yet holds. I. and B.

S. Van Tilburg were the first to bring a stock of goods to the town. They began in 1872; and, the following year, erected the building they now occupy, moving their stock of goods in as soon as the room was completed. They have a general assortment of goods, valued at about \$10,000. They are also engaged in buying grain, at the rate of over \$100,000 worth per annum. William Flavin began with a general assortment of drugs in 1876; but two years later he sold his stock to D. G. Jeffrey, who, at present, has drugs valued at \$1,600. J. D. Brown began in 1878 with a stock of groceries worth \$8,000, and two years later Davis & Mitchell engaged in the same occupation, with goods valued at \$5,000. C. McConnell has a notion store, and Misses Crall & Owens supply the neighborhood with female apparel.

In August, 1879, E. R. Wilcox, Grand Master of the State Lodge of Odd-Fellows organized Tiro Lodge, No. 688, in the village, there being but seven charter members, as follows: Daniel Howe, Cornelius Fox, E. E. Ashley, S. W. Jeffrey, J. R. Hall, Lewis Williams and Matthew Irwin. The first officers elected were: S. W. Jeffrey, N. G.; J. R. Hall, V. G.; Cornelius Fox, Secretary; E. E. Ashley, Treasurer. The lodge is doing well, and has a present membership of thirty. The members have a comfortable hall, and the present officers are: E. E. Ashley, N. G.; Lewis Wing, V. G.; J. O. Davis, Recording Secretary; Daniel Howe, Corresponding Secretary; G. M. Jeffrey, Treasurer. Although the village is yet in its infancy, it is doing a livelier and more extensive business than any other town in the county of equal or less population, and its energy and trade are permanent.

About a quarter of a mile north of Tiro, a half-dozen or more families began to congregate in about 1845. A blacksmith located there, and, soon afterward, a carpenter and a

cooper. No lots were laid out, and yet, to all appearances, a village was beginning to spring up. People soon began to speak of the location as Mechanicsburg, a name suggested by the occupation of the people. In 1856, Jonathan Davis and William Crouse built a frame grist-mill in the village (if the term may be indulged in), which, after running about four years, was taken to another locality. The village is not a village, and yet it is a village. No stores have honored it with their presence. Coykendall & Ladow built a saw-mill in the southeastern part, on Coykendall Creek, as early as 1836. After a few years, it was burned down, but was immediately rebuilt, and the mill continued in operation until a few years ago, having changed hands many times. Though first operated by water-power, steam was afterward employed, and the mill, in its time, was one of the best ever in the township. William Ewing also built and operated a saw-mill on the same creek, beginning about 1840, and continuing nearly twenty years, when the mill was abandoned. Each of these mills sawed for either forty cents per hundred feet, or one-half the logs delivered in good order at the mill.

According to the best accounts, the first schoolhouse was built on Robert Cook's farm, in 1821. It was a round-log structure, with clapboard roof, door, floor, desks and seats, and its external appearance was not inviting to the ragged pioneer children. A large fireplace, capable of taking in a log of almost any dimensions, occupied one end of the room; and a small table was provided at the other to establish for the teacher a permanent position, from which to pronounce decrees, issue commands, and administer condign punishment to offending pupils. The clapboard ceiling was so low that a tall man's head was sure to get severely bumped unless care was taken to stoop low when walking about in the room.

A large, quaint chimney, built of a combination of innumerable and mysterious materials, graced the exterior of one end of the building; and the four insignificant apertures slanderously denominated "windows" admitted half-sufficient light for a judicious use of the pupils' eyes. A man named Talford was the first teacher. He taught during the winter of 1821-22, and had some fifteen scholars. There was nothing in the external appearance of Mr. Talford to excite curiosity or apprehension, and yet, when he spoke, his voice is said to have been like distant thunder. He had a fair education, was a good disciplinarian and a competent instructor. He taught what was known as a "loud school," which may be understood as one where the scholars studied at the pitch best suited to their voices. Notwithstanding the din and confusion prevailing in the room at all times, the stentorian voice of the teacher could be easily heard, imparting instruction and issuing orders. A year or two after the erection of the Cook Schoolhouse, another was built on the Hammond farm. It resembled the other in both external and internal appearance. The year before its erection, school had been taught by a young lady named Mary Wilcox, in a rude cabin that had been designed for a dwelling. The seats in the schoolhouse were of clapboards that had been split out of wood having a crooked grain. Mr. Morse, then a boy of about five years of age, was assigned a seat at the end of one of the long benches, where the plank was turned up at an angle of about twenty degrees from the horizontal line. Here he was compelled to sit hour after hour, undergoing excruciating tortures, while learning his letters. It was easy enough to occupy the seat for a short time without discomfort; but, when day after day brought no relief from the position, it became tiresome and distressing. Erastus Sawyer and Daniel W. Ross

were early teachers in this house. Rodolphus Morse was teaching in 1824, when the house caught fire and burned to the ground, consuming the scholars' books and slates. The remainder of the term was taught in a cabin standing near the school building. Mr. Morse was a good teacher, and taught many of the early schools. A school building was erected on the farm of J. Willford, as early as 1824, a young man named John Webber being the first teacher. Webber was a wild, reckless young fellow, and many thought him incapable of imparting proper instruction to the scholars. He had conducted the school with success for about a month, when Mr. Laugherty, the Director, provoked beyond endurance by some act of the teacher, went to the schoolhouse while school was in session, and ordered Webber to leave the room and not come back, as his services would no longer be required. The teacher instantly saw that it was useless to attempt to argue the point, as the fiat of the Director was omnipotent; so, controlling his disappointment and anger as best he could, he made preparations to obey the command, and, having reached the door, turned, and, it is said, relieved his pent-up passion and bade adieu to the school, as follows:

"Farewell schoolroom, farewell school;
Farewell Laugherty, you d—d old fool."

Two other schoolhouses were built prior to 1825, one located on the farm of Adam Amend, and the other on that of Jesse Ladow. A number of years afterward one was built in the northwest corner, and soon the township was supplied with abundant schoolhouses. The citizens have taken a strong interest in educational advancement. This becomes apparent from the fact, among others, that there are nine schoolhouses in the township at present. These are found to be too many for the attendance of scholars. It is proper to notice

in this connection that the citizens have a commodious town hall, which is located near the center of the township. It was built before the last war.

The early church history of the township is almost wholly lost in the shadows of the past, and many interesting incidents and dates relating thereto have faded from the memory of the oldest settlers. The Methodists and Baptists were the first to organize religious societies. Meetings began to be held in the cabins, and the services of local ministers, from Northern Richland County and elsewhere, and of circuit-riders, were secured, as early as 1818. It was not long ere the propriety of building log churches was freely discussed by members of the above denominations. As was desired, this led to the erection of two round-log churches, one for the Methodists and one for the Baptists, the churches being built as early as 1821. The buildings were both low, uninviting structures, judging from their external appearance, although the interior was commodious and cheerful when the great fire-places were glowing with heat, and the settlers assembled to renew their devotions. These buildings were used but a few years, as the members soon became too numerous to be comfortably accommodated, and, moreover, the members desired a more imposing temple in which to worship. However, before these denominations erected new churches, the Presbyterians, Winebrennarians, English Lutherans, and, perhaps, others, organized societies and began to worship God in their characteristic way. No churches were built by these denominations until after 1830. The Methodist society mentioned above continued to thrive until about 1830, when Rev. Thomas Millard came to the township from Pennsylvania, and entered a tract of land, upon a portion of which the "Good-Will" Methodist Church stands. He was a strong churchman,

with a resolution for the advancement of Christianity that could not be diverted nor checked. He at once took the lead of the Methodist Church, and did more than any other man in early years to increase the membership and interest. He gave two acres of his land to the church, with the understanding that a building was to be erected thereon. A frame church was accordingly erected, in about 1835, on the two acres, and Mr. Millard, who expended as much labor and money as any other man, was employed as the first officiating minister. Under this good shepherd the flock multiplied, and did much good. The old church was vacated in 1868, when the present building was erected on the same two acres, at a cost of about \$1,500. The early organization of the Baptist society was not as perfect as the Methodist organization. It almost ceased to exist in 1830, but an unexpected increase in the membership gave it additional impetus, and, in about 1840, they erected a small frame church on Section 16, which was occupied until 1879, when a new one, costing \$2,500, was erected. Deacon Howe was one of the leading spirits in this church in early years, and much of its prosperity in after years was due to his influence and guidance. The Rev. Mr. Wolf was the founder of the Presbyterian organization in the township. This good man had come into the wilderness years before the first settlement, as a missionary among the Indians. He had dedicated his life to the cause of religion, and his will in his course in life was as inflexible as iron. He became the founder of many of the Presbyterian Churches in Northern Ohio, and was a man whose purity of life was unquestioned. His ultimate fate is unknown. The Methodists have a church in the southern part called "Pleasant Grove Church." The society was not organized until about 1850. Soon afterward, their church

was built, at a cost of about \$1,500. A Methodist Church was built in the northern part as early as 1835, which building was afterward sold to the Winebrennarians. This denomination, known as the Church of God, has since owned the building. The United Brethren have a neat little church in the southern part, near Tiro. Their present church was built in 1878, at a cost of about \$1,600; but, many years before the building of their church, these humble people were found worshipping in the township. A few

years ago, when the German Catholics at New Washington divided their congregation, those living in Auburn Township and vicinity, erected a large, fine church, a half-mile north of Waynesburg. It is the largest church building in the township, and cost about \$4,000 (including the parsonage). The church is frame, and was completed in 1879. The school and church systems of Auburn are not surpassed by any other country township in the county, and the citizens are almost wholly of English descent.

CHAPTER XVII.

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP—EARLY ORGANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT—INDIAN AND OTHER INCIDENTS —INDUSTRIES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

THE territory comprising this township was surveyed in 1807 by Maxfield Ludlow. It was part of that extensive tract of land lying south of the Connecticut Reserve, and east of the land known, after 1820, as the New Purchase. When this tract of land was surveyed, a narrow strip, three miles wide, was left over, lying next east of the New Purchase, and was called the "Three Mile Strip." It was properly surveyed into fractional townships, six miles long north and south, by three miles wide. Years before the land of the New Purchase was thrown into market, scores of brave pioneers, regardless of threatened hostilities from the Indians, had "squatted" along its eastern border, designing to perfect their title to their farms when the land became marketable, as sooner or later it must. This was a wanton encroachment upon the rights of the Indian tribes, and a violation of treaties by subjects of the United States. But the pioneers had no apparent sympathy for the red man, seemingly believing that he had no rights which the

pale-face was bound to respect. Large numbers poured into the Indian reserves, and, afterward, before the land had been ceded to the Government by the Indians, when complaints were made of Indian depredations, no redress could be obtained, as the settlers were trespassers upon the Indian lands. In 1820, when the country was thrown open to settlement, hundreds of "squatters" flocked to the land offices to secure the farms upon which they had been living, in many cases, ten or twelve years. Endless disputes arose regarding titles, which were only settled by the lapse of time, or by Territorial courts, authorized to adjudicate disputed questions. Rarely a case occurred where the "squatter," delaying to enter his land for several years after 1820, found himself supplanted by another pioneer, who had secured the land which the former had endured so much to improve. This was a serious hardship, and the "squatter" had no recourse but to give up the land and locate elsewhere.

Sandusky Township derives its name from

the Sandusky River, which takes a serpentine course across the southwestern corner. This river enters Section 36, coming from the south, and takes a northwestern course through Sections 36, 35, 26 and 27, flowing, when leaving the township, in a southwestern direction. Lost Creek, flowing from Vernon Township, enters Section 24, and unites with Sandusky River near the center of Section 26. These streams, together with several small tributaries, form a complete drainage of the southern half of the township. Broken Sword Creek, a winding branch of the Sandusky River, flows from Vernon into the northern part, entering Section 1, thence crossing Sections 12, 11, 10, and finally leaving the township from Section 3. Its tributaries drain all the northern half except the extreme northern line, where branches of Honey Creek convey the water to Lake Erie by way of the Huron River. The drainage of this division of the county is excellent, although there is one depressed portion, comprising about three hundred acres, lying in Section 1. This swampy tract of land, known as "Bear Marsh," is noticeably depressed below the surrounding country, and, in early times, when shaded by heavy woods, was covered with water the year round. Since the forest has been removed, and the streams draining the marsh have been cleared of fallen timber, the water has been evaporated, or conveyed into Broken Sword Creek; and, although the marsh is yet wet and unproductive, it affords fine pasture land, and is thus used. The surface of the whole township is beautiful and rolling, especially so along the incline which forms the valley of Broken Sword Creek. The northern elevations are gentle, while along the valley of the Sandusky the hills are often precipitous, rendering cultivation on the sides impossible. Considerable coarse gravel and fragmentary boulders, belonging to the

drift deposits, are found on the surface. There have been no extensive quarries in the township, although an abundance of Waverly sandstone may be found underlying the heavy beds of drift in the southern part, and has been taken out in small quantities on the farms of David Wert and Frederick Beech. Considerable dark brown slate, or shale, is exposed on Sandusky River, but to which formation it belongs is uncertain.

The date of the original creation of Sandusky Township has been lost. The township was, at first, much larger than it is at present; but, on the 2d of June, 1835, a division was made, as is shown by the following extract, taken from the County Commissioner's report of that date:

"This day came David Reed and filed a petition, praying that some relief may be given to the inhabitants of Sandusky Township, stating that the township is twelve miles in length and three in breadth, and requesting the Commissioners to divide and alter said township and the adjoining townships, so that it may be more convenient. Whereupon the Commissioners ordered that all the original surveyed fractional Township 16, Range 21, commonly called the south end of Sandusky Township, and the east tier of fractional sections in Township 3, Range 17 (Whetstone Township), viz., Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, and Sections 34, 35 and 36, Township 17, Range 21, are hereby organized into a separate township, to be designated and known by the name of Jackson. And it is further ordered, that all the original surveyed fractional Township 17, Range 21, except Sections 34, 35 and 36, called the northern end of Sandusky Township, and the east tier of sections of Township 2, Range 17 (Liberty Township), viz., Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, and Sections 34, 35 and 36, Township 18, Range 21 (Cranberry Township), shall consti-

tute a separate township, and remain and be known by the name and title of Sandusky Township."

The most interesting physical feature in the township is the gas and medicinal springs on the farm of Joseph Knisely. Samuel Knisely, the pioneer, who came to the township in 1819, was, perhaps, the first white man to discover the springs, and, foreseeing their value, not only then, but in subsequent years, purchased the land from which they flow. They are located in the northern half of the southwest quarter of Section 26. There are eleven springs within an area of four rods, and the owner maintains that chemical analysis shows that each one possesses a virtue not found in either of the others. The water of nearly all has been analyzed, and the united springs are found to contain sulphureted hydrogen gas, carbureted hydrogen gas, sulphur, iron, potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, traces of siliceous and other matter and traces of sulphuric and phosphoric acids. These springs are located in a small basin on a little rill that flows into Sandusky River. Scattered along the creek above them are as many as twelve others, and a singular feature connected with some of these, is, that they contain no traces of sulphur. The Knisely Springs are all highly impregnated with sulphur, and, in some instances, a sulphurous precipitate is deposited after the water has left the spring. From one of them an unpleasant-smelling gas is incessantly bubbling at the rate of about 100 cubic feet per day. This gas is lighter than air, is highly inflammable, burning with a light yellow flame, and is evidently carbureted hydrogen gas, doubtless containing impurities. Some years ago, a large funnel ending in a tube, was placed upon the surface of the water, so as to collect the gas, which was conveyed by caoutchouc tubing to the residence of Mr. Knisely, about 100 feet dis-

tant, where it was burned steadily for over two years. It gave a clear, steady yellow light, with occasional fine scintillations, evidently caused by burning particles of carbon in the flame. One of the springs is very valuable and interesting on account of its medicinal properties. A stone box four feet deep, with the same length and width, is sunk over it almost to the top of the box, and up through an orifice in the bottom, the spring water bubbles as clear as crystal. The water is four feet deep, and, seemingly, possesses a slight magnifying power, as objects at the bottom can be seen as plainly as in the open air. The bottom of the box is thickly covered with a beautiful purple sediment of a chalybeate character. The water is a mild cathartic, and possesses valuable diuretic and diaphoretic properties. It is asserted by the owner that animals live but a few minutes in this water. Its properties are not fully known, but several very obstinate cases of skin diseases have been cured. In one instance, a man named Marr, emaciated, and almost on the verge of the grave, from what appeared to be consumption, came there to try the virtues of the water. In four months he gained sixty or seventy pounds in weight, and left the springs, grateful for his restoration to health. The springs have been neglected in the past, but a movement is on foot, having some of the wealthy citizens of Bucyrus, Galion and Crestline at its head, to erect suitable buildings at the springs, and to give their full value and virtue to invalids. About forty rods southeast of Mr. Knisely's residence, is a section of land several rods square, from which large quantities of inflammable gas are continuously escaping into the atmosphere. The intention is to utilize this gas in the buildings that are to be erected.

The early records of Sandusky Township were consumed when a portion of the county records were burned many years ago. The

date of the creation of the township, and the names of its first officers, together with other valuable records, are inaccessible, if known. Thus, those interesting items are necessarily omitted from the history of the township. The first white settler in Sandusky Township is unknown or forgotten. That there was such an individual, no one will deny, and that he lived in the township at quite an early day is proven by a limited amount of evidence. Prior to 1820, but a few settlers had appeared, but, after that date, and previous to 1830, almost or quite all the land was taken up. The flow of emigration into this and adjoining townships, came from the eastern and southern portions of Richland County, which locality had been first settled about 1808. As the settlements were formed and land became dearer, settlers departed for newer localities, where land was cheaper, in order to secure as much as possible with the means at their disposal. Two men are known to have lived in Sandusky in 1818. There were Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Ridgely, the former very likely locating on Section 22, and the latter on Section 14. When they first came to this division of the county, or whence they came, are unknown events, which all effort has failed to unravel. Each had a number of acres cleared in 1818, and the weight of evidence is in favor of their having located there in about 1816. This, however, is conjecture. Each had a family, which in a great degree was supported by the rifle and traps of the husband and father. Mr. Ridgely had quite a large family of boys and girls, the former being indolent and spending their time loitering round the Indian camps in the neighborhood. The girls were blessed with dispositions of an opposite nature, being bright, active, and industrious. It is said the girls were very much ashamed of the sloth of their brothers, and would frequently go out into the field with hoes or plows, leaving the

boys in the cabin chewing "dog-leaf" tobacco and loafing. The girls were courted and wooed by the young pioneers for miles around, and the young men who finally bore off the prizes were the envy of their set. The marriage of Lucy Ridgely to John Bear, the first wedding in the township, occurred during the summer of 1822. It was announced that a dance was to take place the night of the wedding, and all the neighborhood were invited to be present. This was an occasion not to be missed, and about thirty persons, old and young, assembled, and all was merriment and gayety. Plays, such as "blind man's buff," and "hurly-burly," were played amidst great laughter. Sets were formed upon the floor, and the "French four" and "Scotch reel" were executed with a gusto that would perplex the genius of a modern dancing-master. The young men came down on the "double shuffle" and cut the "pigeon wing" in a fashion that elicited exclamations of delight from the older men present. Some of these attempted the same exploit, but ingloriously failed, and were in disgrace the remainder of the evening. This marriage is remembered by several of the old settlers yet living, who were present and participated in the dance, and ate of the venison and turkey served at the wedding supper.

In 1818 and 1819, large temporary camps of Wyandot Indians were located near the present site of Leesville, Jefferson Township. For some reason unknown to the writer, Mr. Ferguson was known by the Indians as "Governor Ferguson." If any dissension arose between the natives and the white settlers, "Governor" Ferguson was called upon to arbitrate the claims of each. No serious disturbance is remembered to have occurred. A few years later, two brothers, Phillip and William Beatty, unmarried, came to the township. A number of years before their coming,

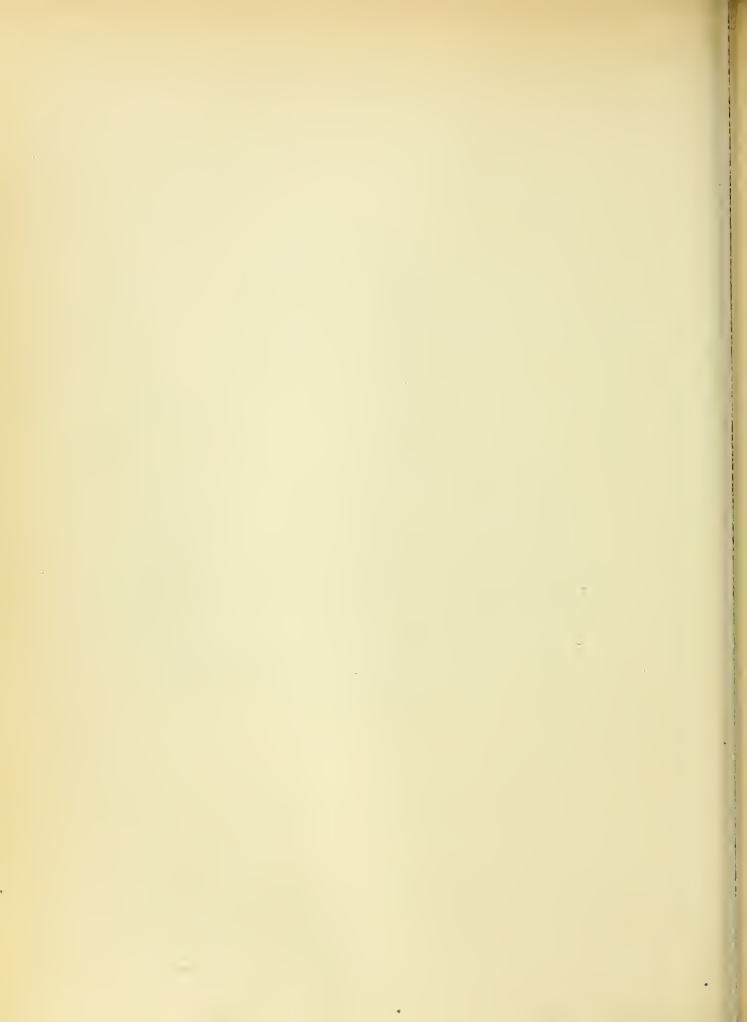
their parents had been cruelly murdered in the forests of Pennsylvania by a war-party of Indians, who attacked their cabin in the night. The absence of the two boys alone saved them from the same fate. The hearts of the two orphans were full of hatred for the red man, and, shortly after their arrival, they determined to wreak their vengeance on the Wyandots. One dark night, they stole cautiously to the Indian camp, and, standing just without the fire-light, selected their victims, and fired simultaneously. No harm was done, but the braves seized their arms and darted into the forest in pursuit. The boys succeeded in eluding them, and in reaching their cabin in safety. The next day, the Indians, with loud complaints, went to Governor Ferguson, and demanded that the guilty ones be punished. Ferguson said it should be done, if the Indians could establish the identity of the persons committing the outrage; but this they were unable to do, and the matter was dropped. The natives were often thievish, apparently not possessing any knowledge of the rights of property; yet they always seemed penitent, and willing to make restitution for any wrong committed. If they borrowed the settler's gun, which was often done, it was promptly returned, in good condition, according to agreement. One day Samuel Knisely heard a great commotion among his swine, which were squealing and taking on at a great rate. Thinking that possibly a bear might be after them, he seized his rifle and ran out to ascertain the cause. He discovered three or four Indian dogs, holding a large hog, which was bleeding profusely and almost dead. He raised his rifle to shoot one of the dogs; but at that instant their owner appeared, in the person of a tall Indian, who leaped in front of the uplifted rifle, and throwing up his hands exclaimed: "No shoot, no shoot! Me pay, me pay." He cast

his rifle and tomahawk upon the ground, offering them in payment for the damage done. Mr. Knisely refused to take the rifle, but kept the tomahawk, which remained in his possession for many years.

In the year 1819, James Gwell came into the township. He built a small log hut, or "hen-coop," and began clearing and improving his farm. In the following year, Mr. Elder and Mr. Shull arrived and built their cabins, moving their families into them the same year. These men were industrious farmers, and made good citizens; a few of their descendants are yet living in the county. Mr. Shull owned a saw-mill on Sandusky River, in about 1830. It was run by water-power, and the water was collected by a large "brush" dam, which was washed out a few years later. The old mill-race is yet to be seen. In 1821, Samuel Knisely moved his family to the "Spring farm," which he had selected and partially purchased, in 1819. This man was one of the most skillful and successful hunters ever in the township. He acquired his knowledge of wood-craft and of the chase from his father, who was one of the most successful hunters in Northern Ohio in early years. The father lived in Tuscarawas County, and the family tradition is, that he made it his practice to kill 100 deer every winter, a custom he followed for many years. He was also a successful bear hunter, killing many of those animals. His son Samuel, the pioneer of Sandusky, was scarcely less noted, but the larger species of game had disappeared before his arrival. An occasional bear or panther was found, and the woods were full of deer, raccoon and wolves. He owned a large dog named "Lyon," that was trained to hunt the different varieties of game. One evening, his son John, a lad of fourteen, went after the cows, taking the dog with him. He had not gone far before the dog started rapidly in pursuit of some animal,



MRS. JANE STEWART.



which soon took to a tree. The boy ran forward, and found that the dog had treed a large wildcat, which was crouched upon a limb about thirty feet above the ground. He began clubbing it, and soon the animal sprang to the ground, but was instantly seized by the dog. But the cat, though pinned to the earth, began doing fearful execution with its hind claws on the dog's breast. To prevent this, the boy ran forward and seized the cat by the hind legs, and in a few minutes it was strangled to death by the dog. He returned home driving the cows, whistling along, with the cat on his shoulder, as though nothing had happened. At another time, when Mr. Knisely was sick, the dog ran a deer into the river near the house. It was a large buck, and had turned at bay. Mrs. Knisely ran out with the rifle, and, taking aim at the deer, fired, but missed it. She reloaded, and fired the second time, shooting it through the head, killing it instantly. She was unable to remove the body from the water, though she tried for some time. At last Conrad Walters, happening along, assisted her in pulling it on to the bank. These are but common incidents in the lives of pioneer wives and children. Mr. Knisely was a successful bee-hunter, and always seemed to know just where to go to find an abundance of wild honey. This was collected and packed in kegs, furnished by some of the settlers, and taken to Sandusky City, or later, to Mansfield. Trees were often found containing twenty or thirty gallons. Settlers often experienced great difficulty in paying their taxes; but, where they could obtain wild honey, or the skins of wild animals, an abundant revenue for that purpose was easily obtained. One day Mr. Knisely cut down a bee-tree, and, as it fell, a porcupine ran out from a hole in the trunk. It was instantly seized by the dog and killed; but the dog's head was filled with quills, and swelled up to

twice its normal size. About twelve gallons of fine honey were taken from the tree.

In August, 1821, John B. French erected a hewed-log cabin on Section 23, into which he moved his family. Mr. French had been engaged in the mercantile business in Virginia; but, finding that his health was failing, he determined to come to the wilderness of Ohio for a home. He purchased a tract of land just north of the Sandusky River, and began recruiting his health by engaging in pioneer pursuits. But, at that time, the climate of Ohio was very damp, and did not agree with him, and his condition was not altered by his removal from Virginia. The country was covered with bogs, marshes and swamps, which were a fruitful source of various fevers and diseases. His health slowly failed, and he died in 1830, his death being one of the first in the township. He was finely educated, and was naturally a man of great sociability and intelligence. He was probably the first Justice of the Peace in the township, and was also one of the first three Associate Judges in the county. He had an excellent judgment, and, notwithstanding his poor health, had great force of character. Although he did not pretend to keep a real tavern, yet his cabin became quite a resort for travelers, who often traveled out of their way to reach it. His wife, strong and clear minded, is yet living in West Liberty. The Wyandot Indians had temporary camps on the French farm, and often came to the cabin to beg, or out of curiosity, or, perhaps, to cultivate a spirit of sociability. Often, when Mrs. French was alone in the cabin busily engaged with her household duties, she would look up to encounter the keen eyes of an Indian hunter watching her through the little window, or else she would suddenly become aware of their presence in the cabin, where they came without warning or invitation. They would seat them-

selves before the fire without a word, take out their pipes, and fill them with pinched-up tobacco leaves from a little pouch hid mysteriously about their persons. The pipe, after being lighted, was handed to Mrs. French, who, to express her good-will and friendliness toward the Indians, would coolly take a few puffs and hand it back, maintaining the same imperturbable silence. Her husband had a sword, a relic of the war of 1812, hanging on the cabin wall. The Indians often took it down and brandished it furiously in the air at some imaginary foe. Mrs. French's nerves were equal to the emergency, she viewing the warlike actions without a tremor. One day she was engaged in boiling sugar-water, in a large iron kettle hanging over the fire. The Indians sat watching her, occasionally stepping up to see how the boiling progressed. When the sirup had been "stirred off" and had cooled, and the sugar had settled from it, she gave each a small portion to eat. One old brave, named "Dave Hill," ate his in silence, and Mrs. French asked him if it was not good. He looked at her a few moments without uttering a word, and then, drawing himself up to his full height, while a look of supreme disgust swept over his tawny features, he haughtily said: "Ugh! French's squaw no make sugar like Indian's squaw." It is uncertain whether this was intended as a compliment to Mrs. French, or whether Mrs. David Hill was a superior sugar-maker. Among the Indians that stopped at the cabin was a tall, wiry fellow, named Blacksnake, who was looked upon with distrust by some of the settlers. He often became quite loud, especially after he had taken whisky, and would then proudly boast of his former exploits. He had in his possession quite a large number of scalps, which, he boasted, had been taken from the heads of white men by himself. He said he had ninety-nine, and must have another to make

the even hundred. He soon afterward left the neighborhood, going west, and very likely kept his word. The settlers often received invitations to attend some of the peace dances of the Indians, or to participate in some of their great feasts. These invitations were usually accepted, not only to retain the good-will of the Indians, but because they afforded no little sport and excitement. Shooting matches would be announced, but, notwithstanding the superior vision of the red men, the white hunters generally bore off the prizes. These usually consisted of a nicely-dressed deer, wolf, fox or bearskin. Some of the Indians were great runners—one, named Eagle Feather, outstripping his companions, or any of the white settlers. The frontier was not without its excitement in the way of shows, several of which pushed out into the wilderness with commendable enterprise. In 1829, a large menagerie encamped for the night close to French's cabin. There were several lions, an elephant, two or three camels, besides a multitude of small animals, including baboons and apes, otherwise known as the ancestors of the human race. Before the arrival of the show, as it was passing through the woods a few miles north, the lion began to roar very loudly. A man named Bailey, chopping in the woods out of sight of the wagons, heard the ominous sound, and became terribly frightened. He started on the run for a neighbor's cabin, distant about half a mile, and, coming up to it, he told the owner "the devil was coming; he had heard it roar." The neighbor laughed at him, but, thinking there might be some wild animal in the woods, took his rifle, and went with the frightened man. When they saw the caravan, the fears of Mr. Bailey were dispersed, greatly to his relief.

In 1823, Jacob Dull, Jacob Ambrose, and Benjamin and William Bowers came to the township. The last two named were brothers,

and, soon after their arrival, erected a large, hewed-log, two-storied cabin on Lost Creek, not far from its mouth, designing it for a saw and grist mill combined. This mill, in time, became the most extensive ever in the township. The creek had considerable fall where the mill was located, and first-class water-power, though limited in extent, was secured in the usual way by means of a race. The nearest mills of any note, prior to this, were eight or ten miles away. There was one near Broken Sword (now the village of Annapolis, or Sulphur Springs), and one or two in the adjoining townships, but all could not be supplied from these mills, though they were run day and night, during the sawing season. The home demand for lumber was greater than the mills could supply, so that, even after the erection of the Bowers Mill, many settlers were obliged to go to distant mills, or do without lumber. The Bowers Mill, though its capacity was limited, did a fair business, sawing all the better varieties of wood on shares. Excellent black walnut timber, that to-day would command almost fabulous prices in the Eastern States, was sawed and burned with a prodigality that appears reckless, when viewed from the present. Entire houses were built of the finest black walnut timber to be found in the forest, and rails by the thousands were split from the same wood. The grist-mill was a rather weak concern, and was probably designed for no other purpose than to furnish ground corn and rye for a distillery that was afterward erected as an addition to the saw and grist mills. It could grind corn and wheat after a fashion, and was patronized whenever it obviated the necessity of going to mill through bottomless roads during the wet seasons. However, if a settler had a large grist to be ground, he usually deferred going until the roads were in good condition, when he took his grain to a distant and better

mill. As has been said, the Bowers brothers built an addition to the mill, designing it for a distillery, in which they placed a large copper still. They did not succeed in manufacturing more whisky than was required for home consumption. About this time, a man named Weaver was found dead in Lost Creek. He had no marks of violence about his person, and some thought he had imbibed too freely, and, in trying to cross the stream on a log, had fallen into the water, and, because of his helpless condition, could not get out. Others declared there had been foul play, and one of the neighbors, with whom Weaver had had some trouble, was pointed out as the guilty one. It is likely that the former cause was the correct one. A sort of saloon was kept in connection with the distillery, and became a resort for convivial spirits. This was the only distillery ever in the township. The mills and distillery ran for about ten years, and were then removed. The old race and a few scattered ruins may yet be seen on the site of the old mill. It was near this mill that quite an exciting adventure occurred in about 1838. The neighbors had assembled to erect a school-house, and had completed the work shortly after dark. William Wert had been present, and, while he was passing through the woods on his way home, his dogs treed some large animal and began barking furiously. Wert hurried forward to see what was the matter. The animal was up a small tree, and Wert, believing it to be a catamount, cut the tree down with his ax. But the animal, though stunned by the fall, scattered the dogs in a hurry, stretching one of them lifeless on the ground with a blow of its paw, and ran up another tree. This was also cut down, with the same result. Wert's blood was then up, and, determining to kill it at all hazards, he cut the third tree down, which, in falling, pinned the animal to the ground like a vice.

The night was as dark as pitch, so that the settler could not see what kind of an animal it was, and was, therefore, unable to shoot it. The only remaining dog dared not go near it. The animal could be heard moaning and struggling to get up, and Wert, realizing for the first time its situation, started resolutely forward to dispatch it with his ax. When within a few feet of it, he saw its head faintly outlined against the ground, and, watching his opportunity, he struck it with all his strength on the head, killing it instantly. He struck a light, and saw with astonishment that he had killed a panther of the largest size. Its head was filled with the quills of a porcupine, upon which it had feasted a few days previously. His family at home were no little frightened when he came staggering into the cabin with the huge animal on his back. It was evidently a straggler, and but for the fortunate circumstance of its being pinned to the ground by the tree, would have escaped. It had killed one of the dogs, and badly wounded another. The neighbors flocked in the next morning to view the panther, and to tell stories of hair-breadth escapes of their own in the past.

In 1825, James Tarns, Capt. Joseph Smith, Nelson Tastason, William Matthews and William Hanley came in, and erected their cabins in different parts of the township. The last three located in the northern part, near the celebrated "Bear Marsh," which was named by the Indians before the advent of the white settlers. These men became prominent citizens in the township. Tarns entered a quarter-section on the western tier of sections, upon which he built a hewed-log cabin. He was a blacksmith, the first in the township, and, in 1826, built a small log shop a few rods from his cabin. He carried on his trade to a limited extent for many years. Smith had been a commissioned officer in the war of

1812, and, after coming to the township, was elected Captain of the muster company, raised in this and adjoining neighborhoods. He was a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, and, like many others with failing health, had come to the forests of Ohio to find what virtue there was in the rugged life of a pioneer. A few years after his arrival, he died of consumption. Tastason was well to do, and became an extensive land-holder, finally owning several sections near the central part. He purchased a portion of his land of Benjamin Johns, a speculator, who had entered considerable land in the township, in 1814. Johns did not live on his land, however, but sold it to the different settlers who located in this division of the county. Matthews and Hanley deserve special mention, as being the first settlers in the northern part. No settlers are known to have come in 1827, to this division of the county. In 1828, quite a number came in, among whom were Charles Burns, John Ruth, Peter Long, Isaac Beck, Joseph and William Cox, Dewey, Cove and others. Within the next five or six years, almost or quite all the land in the township was taken up. During this period there came in John McIntire, Isaac Hilburn, Isaac Davis, Isaac Henry, Abel Dewalt, John Ramsey, James and William Dickson, Lewis and Peter Rutan, Benjamin Lobe, John Kaler, John Luke and others. In 1835, there were as many as thirty or forty settlers in the township. Industries and improvements began to multiply; markets became better and nearer; excellent flour and meal could be obtained within a few miles; Bucyrus and Mansfield were the principal trading-points; money became plenty, and the settlers attained a degree of prosperity unknown to them before. Ruth erected a rude shingle factory, in about 1836, riving them out by hand, and doing the sawing with a large whip saw, run by two men. Blocks of

straight-grained timber, about two feet long, were sawed, and the shingles, about an inch in diameter, were split from these. The work was slow and tiresome, and, after a few years, was discontinued. Better shingles could be obtained for less money at the saw-mills on Sandusky River. Isaac Beck owned a "one-horse" saw and grist mill on the river, in about 1835. He followed the occupation for about four years. Isaac Darling dressed skins for a short time, about 1828. John Lobe opened a public house in 1834. He followed this calling for nearly twenty years, and made considerable money from it. John McIntire was a weaver, and had a large loom in one end of his cabin. He carried on the occupation when not otherwise engaged upon his farm. John Kaler was a cobbler, who traveled from house to house during the winter, mending shoes. He carried a small box, in which were leather, and all the necessary tools for his trade. Hilburn was a prominent citizen in the northern part. When he reached the township, he was in poor circumstances, but immediately began mauling rails, and was soon prosperous. One year his taxes became due, and he found himself unable to pay them. He would maul rails in the woods all day, and, when night came, would go coon-hunting with torches in the woods. One dark night, while thus engaged, assisted by his son Robert, a lad thirteen or fourteen years old, he was suddenly attacked by a pack of hungry wolves. He quickly placed the boy in the hollow of a large tree, and, standing in front of him, waved his fire-brand to frighten away the wolves. They came dangerously close, snapping and snarling, but were afraid of the fire, and soon went scurrying off into the forest. Coon-skins brought 25 cents each, and, when well dressed, as high as \$1. This money was used in paying taxes. Industrious and skillful hunters could make good

wages, especially in the winter. They could penetrate the neighboring bogs and marshes, and catch large numbers of mink, foxes, coons, etc., whose furs, at that time, were valued very highly in the Eastern States. Between 1830 and 1840, large fur companies were established in various fur-bearing regions in the United States and Canada, and fur hoods, cloaks, tippets, etc., were highly prized by the fashionable world. Thus, a valuable source of revenue was opened to the pioneer, and the result was that a vigorous crusade against all fur-bearing animals was begun and carried on so extensively that, in a short time, the forests became deserted by these animals, which were shot or trapped or driven to some remote region not yet penetrated by the pioneer. But the result was advantageous to the settler, and, strange as it may seem, the fashionable world of that period deserves the credit and honor, if such they be.

In the year 1827, a United Presbyterian Church society was organized in the central part of the township. A few years previously itinerant preachers had begun to visit the neighborhood, calling a number of the settlers together and preaching to them in the cabin of one of the settlers. These visits brought the desired result, and the preachers were called upon to organize numerous religious societies. The Presbyterian society became so strong that, in 1830, a rude church was built. It was constructed almost wholly of clapboards, which were split out by Patrick McIntire, one of the early carpenters. Adam Stone, also a carpenter, prepared the moldings, door and window casings, etc. Elder Cratty visited and labored with the society for many years, and was one of the men to organize it. It became the strongest church in the township, although it was not the first religious society established. A Sunday school was organized at the time of the erec-

tion of the church, and, from the start, had a large membership. The great value of these societies to the citizens cannot be estimated in figures. They strengthened a sentiment of sociability and charity, that bore an abundant fruit of pure lives and morals in after years. In about 1850, a new church was built to take the place of the "clapboard" church, which was removed, and is now used as a barn by William Stone. As early as 1822, a Methodist Episcopal society was organized in John B. French's cabin. John O. Blowers was one of the earliest preachers. An Englishman named Martin, a resident of Holmes Township, often took charge of the meetings. Revivals were held in the cabins of French, Knisely, Henry and others. Great earnestness and enthusiasm were manifested by the members, and every family in the neighborhood was invited to come into the "ark of safety." In about the year 1840, the Lutherans organized a society and built a church on Lost Creek. The society is in a prosperous condition. The religious world had long looked upon the dusky savage as a deserving subject for Christian enlightenment, and, with commendable enthusiasm and energy, had early sent missionaries into the wilderness to teach them the way of eternal life. But the zeal of religious people and the earnest efforts of Christian teachers have been baffled by the natural perversity of the red race. They are to-day as crafty, cunning and revengeful as when the English landed at Jamestown. Like the Chinese, they have steadily resisted the advances of a higher type of civilization. But Christian teachers have been persistent, and exceptional cases are found where the aborigines have yielded to religious influences. Early missionaries visited the Wyandot Indians in Sandusky Township. A young lady named Melinda Hunt, filled with religious enthusiasm, established herself on the San-

dusky River, and paid regular visits to the natives. She was always welcomed, and the untutored children of the forest loved to listen to her voice, while she told the "story of the Cross." There were rumors that, when she was a child, her parents had been murdered by the Indians, and that, instead of cherishing vengeance, her heart had gone out in Christian love for them, and she resolved to devote her life to their souls' salvation. She was kind, zealous, self-sacrificing, and was beloved by every one. Her heart was wrapped up in her work, and her labors were continued until the Indians left the neighborhood. She followed them westward, and what finally became of her is unknown to the people of the township. Under her teachings, the Indians began to attend the meetings at the cabins of the settlers, and to take great interest in the early camp-meetings. In 1831, one of these meetings was held on the French farm, and was largely attended. As many as sixty families of settlers erected tents, and just without their encampment more than one hundred Indians established themselves in their wigwams, and took an active part in the exercises. Many of these were converted, but they soon went back to their old way of living. Among the ministers in attendance were Elders Prentice, Bell, Palmer, Chase and Havens, the latter being a man of great spirit and enthusiasm. Lines of tents were erected so as to form a square, inclosing about half an acre, and, within this inclosure, rude seats and a rude rostrum made from clapboards or planks, were placed. Three exercises were held each day, one in the morning, one in the afternoon, and one in the evening. The ministers took turns in presiding. Supplies of food were brought to the grounds, and the cooking was done in the tents. Horses were picketed in an adjoining grove, and cows were kept on the grounds to furnish fresh milk. Tobacco, candies, fruits,

melons, etc., were sold at tents erected without the inclosure. When the services began, the Indians assembled and sat together, with faces upturned, listening soberly to the words of the "man of God." Occasionally some dusky face would light up with the fire of the occasion, and its owner would begin to manifest all the outward signs of sincere conversion. The most of them understood English sufficiently well to get an idea of what was being said. Large numbers of whites were converted, and the churches were greatly strengthened by additions made thereto. The Indians were in the neighborhood only temporarily, and, when the camp-meeting closed, at the end of three weeks, they journeyed westward to more fruitful hunting and trapping grounds. The citizens in the township have always been temperate and moral.

It is likely that the first school in the township was taught during the winter of 1826-27, in a small round-log cabin, used as a dwelling, on the farm now owned by Alexander Smith, by Miss Jane Hogan, who afterward became Mrs. Smith. The cabin, though small, and having but one room, with a solitary window, through which a few shaded rays of light came, was divided off into two apartments, not in reality, but only in name. Into one of these, hastily and rudely improvised seats and desks were placed, and this was the pioneer schoolroom in Sandusky Township. The young lady teacher, who was handsome and quite well educated, taught three months, receiving a small subscription for her services in endeavoring to teach the few children under her charge from scarcely no books or slates or apparatus. Often when classes were called to the floor to read, one book was required to serve the whole class, each member taking it in turn and reading, while the others stared idly about, or mischievously snapped bits of wood across the room at some fellow-student. In early years, two or three

terms at such schools as the one just described were considered amply sufficient for any one not desiring a collegiate education, and the young men and women were graduated in accordance with the prevailing opinion. The children were not sent to school until they had attained the age of about fifteen years. Here was held the first spelling-school, and here the neighbors—men, women and children—came to see who could "spell the school down." But the "going home with the gals" was what afforded the most pleasure, and all the different degrees of courage were exhibited by the pioneer boys, when it came to the "asking" point; and the long walk by moonlight through the forest paths, arm-in-arm, when the spelling had ended, was a memorable event, for

"Here maidens were sighing, and fragrant their sigh,

As the flower of the Amra just oped by a bee;

And precious their tears as that rain from the sky

Which turns into pearls as it falls in the sea.

Oh! think what the kiss and the smile must be worth,

When the sigh and the tear are so perfect in bliss,

And own, if there be an Elysium on earth,

It is this, it is this."

Miss Hogan also taught the following summer in the same cabin, but her school was thinly attended. During the winter of 1827-28, Mr. Dewey taught a term of three months in his own cabin. His cabin was twenty by thirty feet, and was sufficiently large to accommodate between fifteen and twenty children, who came to him for instruction. The interior of his cabin was arranged similarly to the one described above, though it was lighted in a much more satisfactory manner. There were three windows, each containing four panes of glass, and these, in connection with the ruddy light of the great fire-place, afforded what was considered abundant light to enable the children to read, write and cipher without fatiguing the eyes. Mr. Dewey was a well-educated man, and he has the reputation of having taught an unusually successful school.

He continued to teach in his cabin until the first schoolhouse was erected, in which he afterward taught many terms. Miss Mary Ann Higby taught a short term in Dewey's cabin during the summer of 1828. She afterward taught many terms in Sandusky and adjoining townships. Several of the old settlers think that school was taught in the township two or three years before 1826, but they are unable to give the date, the name of the first teacher, or any incidents or circumstances connected with such schools. In the absence of any definite evidence, those early schools, if such there were, must remain in doubt as to their existence. Several of the earliest settlers were men of fine culture, who could appreciate the blessings and advantages of education. They had large families of children, in whose rapid intellectual and moral progress they were deeply interested. This would seem to imply that schools were taught

as early as accords with the opinions of the early settlers. It was not until 1830, that a hewed-log schoolhouse was built, on the corner of Isaac Henry's farm. Who the first teachers were, and the incidents connected with the first sessions of school, are items no longer remembered. This building was used about fifteen years, when a frame one was built to take its place. The second schoolhouse was built south of the river, in 1838. The whole neighborhood turned out, as was the custom in those days, and the building was designed and erected in one day. This house was used many years, and it has only been comparatively late that another was built to take its place. Another schoolhouse was built in about 1842, in the northern extremity of the township. Average wages have been paid teachers, and the school system has been inferior to that of no other country township in the county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHETSTONE TOWNSHIP—SANDUSKY PLAINS—EARLY SETTLEMENT AND INCIDENTS—PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS—GROWTH OF VILLAGES—CHURCH AND SCHOOL HISTORY.

THE human mind delights in novelty and variety, and the whole being demands a change of pursuits. Nature's countless designs are never frustrated. Harmony and logical sequence are found everywhere pervading the laws of nature by both theologian and atheist. The appetite, cloyed with continual sweets, loves the relief afforded by bitterness. The traveler becomes weary with the sight of unending plains or a continuous range of elevations, and loves to see small vales encircled with hills and cloud-capped mountains. Weary with the long journey through the tiresome forests of Ohio, the early settler was attracted to the Sandusky Plains, in Whetstone Township. In early years, they were the most no-

ticeable feature in the township; but, since the surrounding woods have been partly cleared away and the Plains in many places have become covered with forest trees, it requires careful scrutiny to detect prairie from woodland. The Plains originally comprised fully the western half of the township, extending far down the Scioto Valley, and, on the boundary lines, were irregular, sending off long spurs into the woods, and being pierced in turn by long, knifelike projections of forest land. Some portions of considerable extent are free from trees, though generally the surface is dotted here and there with "lone trees" or small groups varying in size from half a dozen to several hundred. The plains extend largely

over Bucyrus and Dallas Townships and far down into Marion County, covering quite an extensive tract of land. In Whetstone Township they are generally flat, though the monotony is relieved by knobs of clay and gravel, deposited with the drift formations. Many of these knobs were originally covered with trees. It is observable that all the trees growing on the plains are comparatively small, having an approximate age of forty or fifty years. This seems to indicate that before the advent of the white settlers the plains were swept over by fires, which kept down the growths of forest trees. But, after the land was purchased by the pioneer and the Indian had disappeared, the destructive fires were avoided and the trees began to grow. The plains were early covered with tall, rank grass and weeds, that furnished an excellent hiding-place for wild animals. When the grass was dry and the wind blew heavily, the Indians were in the habit of setting out fires on the windward side, and then posting themselves to leeward, shot down the game that fled before the burning grass. The earliest white settlers did the same; but it was soon necessary to avoid the fires, as the cabins and grain were in danger of being burned. Many years after the first settlers arrived, while the Wyandots were still on their reservation, they were in the habit of establishing their camps outside their own lands, wherever the hunting or trapping was good, and where they did not give too much offense to the settlers. They were cunning, and adopted this course to save the game in their reservation. Whenever they approached a settlement, they were accustomed to give the whip to their ponies and come in on the gallop, with "whoop and halloo," as some of them said, "to scare white man." They were notorious beggars, rivaling the modern "tramp" in skill and expediency. When the settlers failed to respond liberally, strategy was adopted. A cabin was watched until the husband and father had

gone, when the Indians presented themselves with scowling faces, exhibiting an array of weapons that were an "open sesame" to the woman's lavish generosity. A small encampment was located one fall near the center of the township, on Whetstone Creek. An old Indian, named "Crum," was among them with his squaw and a "new" papoose. Several young women in the neighborhood went one day to view the little stranger, that lay wrapped in blankets and furs, swinging in its cradle of deer thongs strapped to trees. The young women went forward and began raising the garments to see the face of the little one, but they were interrupted by a burst of laughter from Mr. and Mrs. Crum, who pointed to the other extremity of the bundle, signifying that the face could be found there. The young women, though confused at first by their mistake and the laughter of the Indians, soon recovered sufficiently to join in the merriment at their own expense. The young women's descendants are yet laughing at the mistake of their grandmothers.

The date of the creation of Whetstone Township is uncertain, though the old settlers say that it was very probably in 1824. The land was surveyed in 1821 or 1822, and the township then received its appropriate range and number. It took its name from the principal stream draining it, and its name was the one suggested by the settlers when they petitioned for the creation of the township. The township, as originally created, was six miles square; but, in 1835, when Sandusky and Jackson Townships were altered, the eastern tier of fractional sections became a part of the latter township. But, some time previous to this event, these sections had been annexed to Sandusky Township, as can be seen by reading the extract taken from the report of the commissioners in 1835, and given in the history of Sandusky Township, which appears in this work. After 1835 and until 1845, the township of Whetstone was five

miles square ; but, at the latter date, when Wyandot County was created, and nearly all the townships in Crawford County were altered, the fractional tier of sections mentioned above, was re-annexed to Whetstone Township, of which it has since formed part. There were also added to this township twelve sections—two tiers—from Marion County, thus making Whetstone the largest township in the county. At present, it comprises forty full sections and eight fractional ones, and has an area of almost 28,000 acres. There is no existing account of the names of the first officers. The township is favorably situated, none of its territory being farther than eight miles from either Bucyrus or Galion. This gives the citizens the boon of a choice of markets, which they greatly prize.

Much of the soil of the township, especially on the flat prairie land, is deep and black, and is largely composed of decaying vegetable matter. Numerous banks of drift clay and gravel are found along the course of the shallow Olentangy. The water of the creek is turbid, presenting a faint, milky appearance, evidently caused by many small sulphur springs that feed it. As has been said, the Olentangy is the principal stream. It flows from Polk Township, entering Section 13, thence flowing across Sections 35, 26, 27, 22, 28, 33, 5 and 4 on the lower extremity, and leaving the township from Section 8. It and its branch, Mud Run, drain about two-thirds of the surface. The latter stream has its source in Section 17, and flows across Sections 20, 19, 30, 31, and enters Bucyrus Township. Most of the surface north of the Galion road is drained by small branches of Sandusky River. This river flows across the extreme northwestern corner of Section 6. The beautiful Scioto River has its source in the western part of the township. This division of the county is thus situated on the Ohio watershed, as part of its water reaches Lake Erie, and part the Ohio River. It has a few flat portions poorly drained, but generally the town-

ship has excellent drainage, and the soil is kept in fine working condition.

The name of the first settler is lost in the obscurity of the past. The settlers began to appear before the land became marketable ; and, so great was the rush after 1820, and before 1827, that as many as thirty families had settled in the northern part. There were but few Germans at first, though many of those genial and hospitable people known as " Pennsylvania Dutch " came with the New Englanders, who composed the majority of the earliest settlers. Looking from the present, it would appear wise for the first settlers to select the prairie land, which could be cultivated almost immediately ; but this they did not do, partly because there was no market for grain, and partly because the settlers imagined that within thirty or forty years the timber would be largely destroyed, which led them to select farms covered with heavy groves of black walnut or oak, and to leave the prairie land for subsequent settlers, using it in the meantime to supply themselves with hay and with pasture for the few horses, cattle and sheep that had been brought in from the East. The ambition of the early settler was to live well, and to secure as much as possible of the land that was being taken up so rapidly around him. He raised a small crop of corn and potatoes, pulverizing the former in mortars made from an oak block, and roasting the latter in the ashes of the capacious fire-place. Joseph Stewart, now an old man of fourscore years, remembers of going to bed many a night with no supper except roasted potatoes and milk. The corn-meal prepared with the mortar and pestle was coarse ; but, when eaten under the stimulus of long fasts (a common occurrence for the early settler), was greatly relished. The cows of the settlers furnished them with milk—that all-important factor in domestic economy. Horses and cattle suffered severely from mosquitoes, that came in clouds from the surrounding marshes. This harassing annoyance, and

an insufficient quantity of grain, swept off the horses of the settlers, though the tough little Indian ponies lived on and enjoyed life as well as Indian ponies could. Deer, prairie chickens, ducks, squirrels and swine furnished abundant meats. In a few years, swine in large numbers ran wild in the woods, and fed upon "mast"—beech and hickory nuts and acorns—that covered the ground in the fall of the year. They were often quite fat, some of them weighing 200 pounds, though usually they turned the scales at from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty pounds. These "hazel-splitters" bore but little personal resemblance to the well-bred and shapely Berkshire and Poland-China swine of to-day. Their legs were long and strong, and their snouts were abundantly ample for all practical purposes. Some of the tusks on the male gender attained a length of five or six inches, and were formidable weapons in the hands (or rather the snout) of an enraged *sus scrofa*. Unless they had some distinguishing ear-mark, the swine were considered the property of those who could capture them. There was quite a demand for pork, as early as 1823. Judge Merriman, then doing a general mercantile business in Bucyrus, bought live or dressed hogs on commission for men living in Sandusky City. He was authorized to pay cash, or to give goods in exchange, for pork, paying about \$2.50 per hundred for dressed hogs, and about \$2 per hundred live weight. This was considered a good price, as the rearing and fattening of the swine cost nothing, not even in the winter. The result was that during the fall of the year, when hogs were fattest, the settlers turned out with dogs and horses to drive them in from the woods. Several of the settlers made considerable money by driving droves of thirty or forty to Sandusky City.

The northern half of the township was settled eight or ten years before the southern half. This was because a location near Bucyrus was desirable, though, in a few years, the settlers

began to build their cabins near Whetstone Creek, where springs of pure, living water were found. As near as can be ascertained, the settlers came into the township as follows: In 1820, John Kent, Seth Holmes, Joseph Young, Noble McKinstry, Ralph Bacon and a Mr. Willoby; in 1821, John King, Philander and Eli Odell, Samuel Parcher, Asa Howard, Zalmon Rowse, George Hancock and a few others; in 1822, Hugh Stewart and his five sons, William, John, James, Hugh and Joseph, all over twenty-one and all unmarried, Phillip Clinger, Samuel Van Voorhis, John Stien, Henry Harringer, John Beckwith, Benjamin, George, John and Lyman Parcher, brothers of Samuel, who had come out the year before, Christopher Bear, Heman and Abner Rowse, William Hamilton, Archibald Clark, John Campbell and several others; in 1823, Hugh Trimble, George Poe, Cornwallis Reese, Daniel Jones, James Faloon, James Armstrong and others; in 1824, Robert Reed, Charles Chambers, James Henderson, Isaac and Casper Eichelberger and others; in 1825, Adam Keifer, John Lininger and Robert Walker; in 1826-27, many came in; in 1828, David Savage, John Heinlen, John Brehman, Isaac Boyer, Robert Walker, Oliver Jones and others. Many more came in during the years that have been mentioned, but their names are forgotten. The majority of these settlers were from New England or the Middle States, and, with but few exceptions, located on the three tiers of sections on the north. Among the most prominent of the early settlers was the family of Hugh Stewart. This man had come from Ireland, and had lived many years in Cumberland County, Penn. In 1821, he left Pennsylvania, and traveled twenty-four days with his family in a wagon drawn by four horses, arriving at Mansfield, Ohio, where his family remained, while he went to Whetstone Township, Crawford County, Ohio, to select a farm. Favorable reports were in circulation at Mansfield as to the fertile land and

valuable forests in the New Purchase, and the reports, reaching the East, induced thousands of intelligent and wealthy farmers to go to the West, where the price of a load of wood to-day would purchase an acre of land, covered with heavy walnut or oak forests. The reports were so favorable that Mr. Stewart went to Whetstone Township and selected 240 acres, which he entered at Delaware for \$300. This land was on Section 8. The family remained near Mansfield until the next spring, renting, in the meantime, a small portion of land owned by James Hedges, and putting in a small crop of corn and potatoes on shares. While the family remained at Mansfield, the father and sons went to Whetstone and built a round-log cabin, twenty feet square, having one room, one door and one window. The logs on the inside of the cabin were roughly hewed off, the door was hung on wooden hinges, and the family were proud of the distinction of having a window which contained four panes of glass. In this rude cabin, they began life in the backwoods. Mrs. Stewart was in feeble health, and the family had brought with them a widowed lady, named Betsey Anderson, upon whose shoulders fell much of the household duties. A few calves and sheep were driven from Pennsylvania, and these were carefully guarded and fed. The calves, when four years old, were driven to Sandusky City and sold for \$10 per head; but the sheep did not thrive so well. They all died, except two, from eating some poisonous weed growing in the woods or on the plain. One of these two was so badly poisoned that it swelled up to twice its natural size, but was saved by a lavish dose of whisky. The family brought with them a small copper still, which was sold soon after their arrival. The sons in after years occupied many positions of honor in the township and county. James Stewart served as one of the three Associate Judges of the county in about 1830, and, at one time, was Mayor of Bucyrus. Himself

and other sons of the family served frequently as Justices of the Peace. William, the eldest son, went to Kentucky, and what became of him is unknown to his relatives now living in the county. John, James and Hugh are dead, and Joseph is the only child of Hugh Stewart, Sr., left living to tell the tale of hardships and privation of his long and eventful life. The mother died a few years after reaching the county, and her death was one of the first in Whetstone Township.

The Parcher family, in early times, was among the most prominent. Samuel came to this division of the county in 1820, with the family of Ralph Bacon. He had been employed by Bacon to drive an ox team from Painesville, Ohio, to Whetstone Township. Bacon entered 240 acres of land, partly in each of the two townships, Whetstone and Liberty, and his cabin was erected in Liberty. Immediately after their arrival, Bacon employed Parcher to haul 10,000 rails, for which he was to receive \$50. The next year, Samuel's four brothers, named above, came on, and the brothers together entered considerable land on Section 3, and began improving it. Benjamin was the only married one of the brothers, and one large cabin served as home for all. Samuel was employed by Judge Merriman to haul the first stock of goods to Bucyrus. This was in 1821 or 1822. After the goods had arrived, the report became current that the stock consisted of nothing but a half-dozen handkerchiefs and a few pounds of powder; but the reader is assured that this report was probably erroneous. In about 1828, the Parcher brothers built a saw-mill on their farm. It was a small affair, with an "up-and-down" saw, and was run by horse power. At the same time, they began the distillation of whisky, and ground their grain on a small horse-mill, with the usual "nigger-head" stones. Neither of the mills nor the distillery proved profitable, and, after running two or three years, the three were dis-

continued. Their copper still was bought at Sandusky City. A few descendants of the Parcher family are yet living in the county.

The Rowse family were among Whetstone's earliest and most intelligent citizens. Their family history accompanies this work. It is more than possible that John Kent located in the township in 1819, as he had an acre or more cleared around his cabin in the summer of 1820. During that summer, and for a few subsequent years, Seth Holmes lived in a small log shanty in Kent's dooryard. He was an old bachelor, and had the care of an aged father and mother on his hands—a task he performed with filial love and devotion. Eli and Philander Odell were among the earliest settlers. Eli was a cabinet-maker, and began manufacturing a limited quantity of rough furniture as early as 1826. Between 1840 and 1850, he gained great notoriety as being prominently connected with a well-traveled underground railroad. He publicly avowed it to be the moral and social duty of every man to assist the runaway slaves in escaping to Canada, and to render obnoxious the law requiring a rendition of escaping slaves wherever found. He made no concealment of the fact that he fed and carried every runaway that came to his dwelling to the next point nearer the slave's earthly paradise—Canada. He was careful, however, not to be caught in his acts, and thus escaped the clutches of the law. The slaves were brought to him by Peter West, who lived near New Winchester, and who also openly avowed his belief in the sin of slavery, and his intention to thwart the laws he believed to be unjust and unholy. It is likely that these men assisted dozens of slaves in escaping to Canada. Just where the slaves were conveyed from Odell's house is a mystery that has not yet been cleared up, but was probably to some citizen at or near Annapolis.

Settlers who located near the center of the township, were unusually careful to build their cabins near springs of good water. This was

an important item in early years, when pure water was a rarity, and when the surface of the country was covered with multitudes of marshes and swamps of stagnant water. Wells were dug with great difficulty, and, when ready for use, were largely filled with surface water, that could not be kept out. Some settlers preferred to locate near promising villages, regardless of water, trusting that time would furnish them with an abundant supply of the purest. Others chose their farms from the proximity of valuable springs, regardless of the remoteness of their land from villages. They were not ignorant of the fact that their houses were in a country where ague and fevers were the certain result of the infectious climate; and, with all the knowledge and skill at their command, they endeavored to guard against the distressing effects of malarial diseases. Doctors came to Bucyrus at an early day, and were the ones employed by the settlers of Whetstone. Calomel and quinine were dealt out in quantities that are incompatible with the medical logic of to-day, which requires that the desired results be attained by the use of the least possible quantity of medicine. These medicines were found abundantly in every cabin, and were universally regarded as an unfailing panacea for all the various types of disease. In early springtime, the cabin that did not contain a case or two of "shakes," became a conspicuous object. Pioneers with frail constitutions, who came West, hoping that "roughing it" would soon bring them the priceless boon of good health, found to their sorrow that sickness alone, repaid them for the trouble until death came to relieve them of earthly tribulations. Often during the cold, dreary month of March, every member in large families was ailing; and it was not uncommon to see whole families "shaking" at the same time, as they bent over the roaring fire-place. This was true of all Ohio, which, at that time, was termed by the settlers the "shakers' paradise."

But, after many years, the forests were opened to the sunlight and heat, and the stagnant water was turned into the nearest streams. Ague and kindred afflictions largely disappeared, and good health, with all its attendant blessings, prevailed.

John Campbell, Sr., located near the center of the township, on Section 28. George Hancock had squatted on the same farm the year before, and continued to remain there for several years after Campbell had purchased the land." At the end of the first year, Campbell had cleared eight acres, a portion of which was on the edge of the prairie, and required but little labor to prepare it for the plow. He planted a crop of corn and potatoes, and, in a few years, had saved money enough to purchase more land. He selected his land, and made preparations to start for Delaware to enter it. Jacob Bowers and Henry Lininger had their eyes on the same piece, and employed Henry Remson, an early school-teacher, to prepare the necessary papers, giving a description of the land. When they reached Delaware, they discovered that their documents did not accurately locate the land. They started back to correct the error; but Campbell, in the meantime, had obtained the necessary papers, and had gone to Delaware, entering the land about the time the others reached home. When the latter learned what had transpired, they were greatly mortified. Quite an extensive settlement was formed near Mr. Campbell's cabin. Van Voorhis, Hamilton, King, Clinger, Poe, Clark, Jones and several others settled near the Olentangy, where ever-flowing springs furnished an unfailing supply of pure water. These settlers were mostly Scotch-Irish, from the Keystone State, and nearly all, when they came, drove in small herds of cattle, sheep or hogs.

Several manufacturing enterprises and trades arose in early years, to supply the settlers with much-needed articles used in farm and domestic economy. Barney and David Eberhardt

erected a frame saw-mill on the Olentangy. It ran from 1830 to 1844, changing owners several times, and was, perhaps, in early years, the best mill of its kind in the township. The dam was constructed of mud, brush, stones, logs and whatever offered sufficient resistance to the flow of the water. The capacity of the mill, though great at that day, cannot compare with the circular mills of the present. The mill had an up-and-down saw, and often ran so slowly that the owner ventured to tread for hours on the large overshot wheel that furnished the saw with motion. It did good work for many years, but finally fell into the hands of careless owners, who allowed the dam to break, which ended the career of the mill. George Sweney was one of the owners, running it successfully for five years. Paul Hed-dick also owned a saw-mill on the Olentangy, which was erected about the time the Eberhardt mill was built. It ran for twenty-five years, and was well patronized. It was near the Eberhardt mill that a murder occurred soon after 1830. Two wealthy men of the East, named Hammer and Bender, had come out West as far as Mansfield, Ohio, looking for land. While they were stopping at the hotel in Mansfield, it became known that each had in his possession several hundred dollars in gold. After stopping for several days and making inquiries about the land farther west, they journeyed on as far as Galion, and were accompanied by two strangers, who had joined them soon after leaving Mansfield, and who seemed quite social and friendly. The party, now increased to four, took dinner at Galion, and traveled on until they reached a lonely place on the Olentangy, near the Eberhardt mill, when one of the strangers suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Bender through the head, killing him instantly. At the same instant, the other stranger struck Hammer a terrible blow on the head with a heavy cane, stretching him senseless on the ground. The murderers im-

mediately left the scene of the tragedy without taking the gold of their victims, leaving the pistol and an overcoat on the ground. It is supposed that they became frightened by hearing the voices of the men at the mill, who were driving the oxen. The murderers escaped, and subsequently could not be traced. Bender was dead, but Hammer soon recovered consciousness and roused the men at the mill, who began scouting the woods after the murderers, but without avail. Hammer conveyed the body of his friend East, where it was buried.

Michael Nye owned a small horse-mill on his farm in 1838 or 1840. Abraham Holmes also owned one about the same time. These mills did not pretend to compete with the extensive flouring-mills on Sandusky River. Their aspirations were modestly confined to the grinding of a coarse grade of corn-meal, and were run more as an act of accommodation than as a scheme to make money. They continued a few years and were then discontinued. In the year 1824, James Armstrong built the first cabin having a shingle roof. Where his shingles were obtained, like many other early events, will probably remain locked forever in the jeweled casket of the muse of history. The chimney was not in keeping with the roof, as it was built of sticks laid cross-wise and mortared together with clay mud. The inference is that Mr. Armstrong soon saw the incongruity of the arrangement, as, in the spring of 1826, he burned a small kiln of brick and tore down the old chimney, substituting bricks in the place of the clay and sticks. Another inference is that he was a progressive man and a lover of neatness and order. His bricks were the first burned in the township, if not in the county, and his chimney was the first of its kind, and soon excited the envy of his neighbors, all of whom wanted brick chimneys after the fashion was fixed. The remainder of the bricks were sold to unknown neighbors for an unknown price. Mr. Armstrong did not con-

tinue the brick business. His neighbor, John Boyer, did, however, although he burned but two or three small kilns. It was about this time or soon afterward that a brick house was built, which is yet standing on the John Boyer farm. Phillip Clinger dug many of the early wells, and finally lost his life from injuries received by falling into one of them. John Boyer and William Fitzsimmons kept tavern in the township as early as 1830. Boyer was located on the Galion Road, and his tavern was known far and near as the "Blue Ball Tavern." On the top of a high post in front of the door was fastened a huge round ball which had been painted blue. This gave name and fame to the tavern, which had an extensive patronage, and was the source of a large income to the owner. It was located on the farm of John Holmes. Fitzsimmons' tavern received a fair patronage. It was located on the route leading from Bucyrus to Delaware, which, in an early day, was well traveled by pioneers westward bound.

In November, 1840, the village of Olentangy was laid out. The projectors and proprietors were Paul J. Heddich, George Sweney and Wm. Snyder. Forty-seven lots were laid out on the northern half of Section 26, on the Galion Road, and the little town began to grow. A Mr. Shreck brought in a small, general assortment of goods, and was afterward succeeded by Mr. Codger and others. Sweney and Heddich opened a tavern; and a blacksmith and carpenter established themselves in the village, which, at that late day, began making the effort of competition with the larger towns of the county. The town was soon destined to sink into hopeless obscurity. It was located midway between Galion and Bucyrus, each of which had a population of several thousand, and was growing rapidly. The Galion Road, that had been surveyed in 1822 or 1823, was a well-traveled thoroughfare, uniting the two cities like Siamese twins. The most that Olen-

tangy ever did was to accommodate the neighborhood and the traveling public. Business enterprises paid but little more than a living, and were soon transferred to localities more highly favored. Fifteen or twenty years ago the lots were thrown into the adjoining farms, and but few are now occupied by lot-holders.

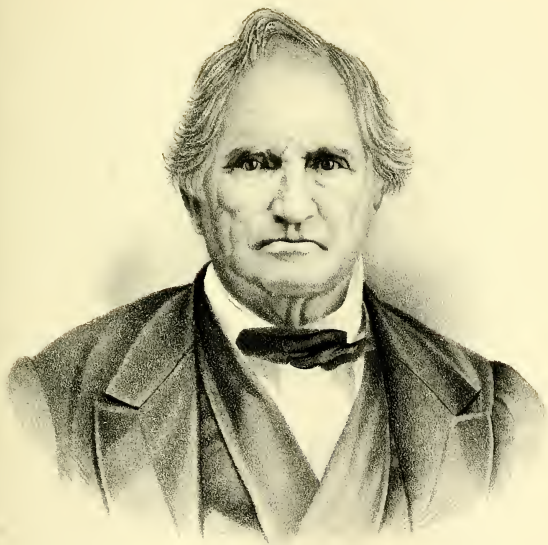
The southern half of Whetstone is almost like a separate township. Until 1845, the two lower tiers of Sections belonged to Marion County, and the interests of the citizens naturally centered at Marion, the county seat. They usually went to market to Galion or Bucyrus, and, after their annexation to Crawford County, were better satisfied than when under the "fostering wing" of the older county of Marion. from the fact that they were nearer the county seat. It was not until about 1828 or 1830, that the settlers began to pour into what is now the southern half of Whetstone Township. As many as twenty-five or thirty families, mostly from the thrifty Keystone State, located within two miles of New Winchester, and began to clear up and improve the country. Between 1828 and 1836, the following men and their families appeared: Frederick Wise, Samuel Winter, William Stuck, Abraham Steen, John Albright, Moses Dale, John Conn, Charles Gifford, Jehu Harlan, John and Peter Weidner, Jacob Keister, George Deibler, Nicholas Myers, Christian Null, Jacob Dupps, Samuel Crow, Jacob Hanck, John Roberts, John Kaun, Adam Bear and several others, whose names are not remembered. Very soon the land was all entered, and the little cabins, built of round and hewed logs, dotted the surface of the township with evidences of civilization. The first settlers were luckiest (in one respect), as they had choice of land and location. Land, covered with valuable forests of walnut and oak, from which flowed one or more springs of pure water, was most highly prized and was first selected. Subsequent settlers took what was

left, after entering land that lay concealed beneath weeds and water.

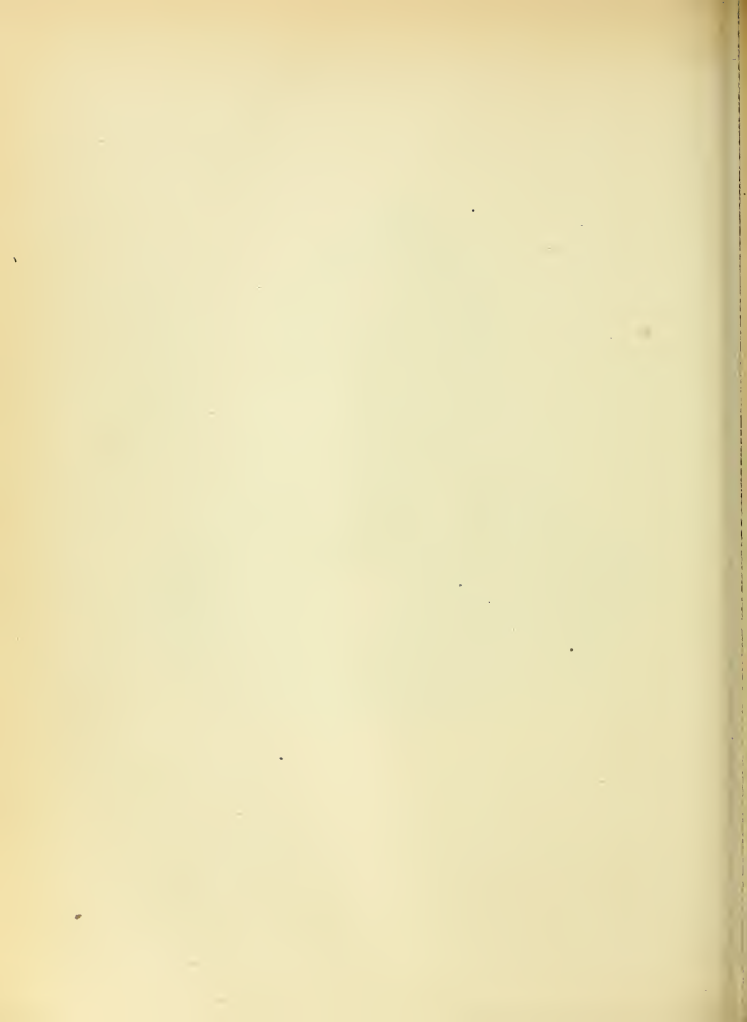
After 1835, the village of New Winchester became the central point, around which the southern half of the township revolved. The reader will observe that a majority of the smaller towns in the county were laid out between 1830 and 1836. A sort of an epidemic for town-making swept like a wave over the county between those dates; but most of the villages were destined to remain small, or to sink into total obscurity and extinction. New Winchester was surveyed and laid out in 1835. The land from which it was originally laid out was owned by four men—Benjamin Fisher, Henry Wise, William Stuck and Samuel Lechner—whose farms lay at the intersection of two roads. The first cabin had been built by William Stuck, a few months before the village came into existence under its present name. Soon after the town was founded, Israel Wise built the second cabin, and Samuel Winter the third. All three were built of hewed logs, and were fully up to the standard of excellence established by custom in the township. It was not long before eight or ten of these rude structures were erected, and the villagers became clamorous for a store and post office. At last, Samuel Crow, yielding to entreaty, placed \$500 worth of goods in a log storeroom erected for the purpose. Patronage was solicited and obtained from the surrounding neighborhood; but it did not pay, and Crow suddenly retired from the business. He was urged to continue, but—

"Alas! in truth, the man had changed his mind;
Perhaps was sick, in love, or had not din'd."

It was well that he retired, as his capital was limited, and his knowledge of mercantile pursuits insufficient. In 1838 or 1839, Judge Merriman, then in business at Bucyrus, established a branch store at Winchester. He began with \$1,500 worth of goods, and continued a number of years, making money rapidly, and



John Campbell



investing the surplus in outside speculations. He was succeeded by Henry Clark, who, with the exception of Merriman, had the largest and best stock of goods ever brought to the town. He made considerable money, but, at the end of six years, sold to Plodner & Timson, who, after running a few years, dissolved partnership, disposed of their stock, and engaged in other pursuits. George Cox opened a saloon a few years later, keeping also a small stock of groceries. He soon sold to Abe Conklin, who also sold, within five years, to Henry Rorick. Rorick sold to Charles Hanghn, who, after a few years, left for more fruitful fields. The last two named kept groceries and dry goods. John Beard, Fred Wise and Henry Aiker sold liquor at different times. William Stuck was the first blacksmith. He was followed by John Rexroth and Henry Aiker. Samuel Winter, whose shop was erected in 1835, was the first carpenter. Jacob Cressinger followed the same calling. At the same time the village was laid out, John Kaun was operating a saw-mill about a mile west. Though it changed hands several times, and was altered and enlarged, the same mill is yet running, after the lapse of almost half a century. Formerly it was operated by horse-power, but at present by steam, and is owned by John Keeter. Abraham Steen operated a saw-mill for twenty years, a few miles north of town, beginning about 1838. The village has been the home of numerous physicians, the more noted being Beard, Brongham, Black, Millison, Coover, Millard, Hanghn and the present doctor, C. W. G. Ott, a graduate of the Columbus Medical College. Ague and malaria stood no chance before such an array of medical erudition. The post office was secured the next year after the village was laid out, through the influence of Frederick Wise, who became the first Postmaster. After it had been in operation nearly twenty-five years, it was removed, but, two years ago, was re-established through the influence of Josiah Keeter and

George Timson. The mail is now tri-weekly, and the postal route extends from Bucyrus through New Winchester and Latimberville, to Calcedonia, in Marion County. Josiah Keeter is the present Postmaster.

At an early day, Adam Bear built a grist-mill on the Olentangy, about half a mile north of the village. Though located on the stream, it was at first operated by horse-power. It has continued running with but few short stoppages until the present day. Alterations and improvements have been made from time to time, steam taking the place of the old sweep, and different owners succeeding each other, among whom were Henry Wise and Peter Wert. One of the three sets of stones now used was purchased in Philadelphia over forty years ago, and is the best set now in the mill. E. A. Binfield is the present miller, and has the reputation of furnishing as good flour as that ground at Bucyrus. The mill, valued at \$3,000, has an extensive patronage, and is owned by Roberts, Fink & Binfield. Peter Wert was the miller for many years, and, while in this connection, was also conductor on the underground railroad. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and always took the liberty of expressing his opinions, regardless of the consequences. It is asserted that he was often seen to take little negro children up on the street, toss them in his arms, and kiss them. He never tired of talking of the sin of slavery and the great wrong done to the unfortunate black man. He was so intense in his convictions as to be fanatical. He made many enemies, but all belonged to the ranks of those who favored slavery, and were opposed to the enfranchisement of the negro. He was religious, and was accustomed to introduce Scriptural evidence to prove the wrong of slavery.

In March, 1861, the village of North Robinson was laid out by Horace Martin, the Crawford County Surveyor. The land was owned by J. B. Magers, and the lots were laid off from the southeastern part of the southern half of

fractional Section 12, Township 3, Range 17 east. As originally surveyed, the town consisted of seventeen lots, to which one or more additions have been made, until the village at present comprises about eighty lots of different sizes. The additions have been made by Ebert, Price and others. The village derives its title from a family, named Robinson, that came to the township in about 1831, the members becoming prominent and influential citizens in after years. Several descendants are yet living in the township and in other parts of the county. A number of dwellings had been built in the town before it was laid out, and, as soon as Mr. Magers offered the lots for sale, quite a number were taken by those desiring a residence or place of business in the village. After the sale of lots had become quite large, and dwellings and industrial buildings, of various kinds, had been erected, it became known that the land, from which the lots were laid off, was heavily covered with mortgages. This created a panic, and the lots were mostly vacated by those who were in doubt of having a legal title to their land. They moved across the line in Jefferson Township, and established themselves on land owned by J. P. Robinson, who made an addition of lots to the village, and had them properly recorded. After the title to the originally laid out lots became quieted, business men and property-holders, generally, returned to the original town, which began to grow quite rapidly. Frederick Newman, the first merchant in the town, began with a small general assortment of goods, which was slowly increased until the capital invested amounted to more than a \$1,000. There are, in town at present, one general store, two drug stores and one provision store, and all are doing a fair business. Liquor has been sold in the village since its origin. There was no hotel until five years ago, when W. P. Deam, the present landlord, erected suitable buildings and began entertaining the public. He has the reputation of

keeping a first-class country hotel. John and William Burwell were the first resident blacksmiths. A schoolhouse was built early in the history of the village, which, though small at first, has been enlarged since its erection, until it is now large, commodious and comfortable, and capable of accommodating an attendance of nearly one hundred busy children. The school is graded, H. H. Fate teaching the higher department, and Miss Ida Traul the lower. The building was erected in 1873; but, prior to this event, the children in the village were obliged to attend the neighboring schools in the country, much against the wishes of several citizens in the village, who became convinced that it was time to become independent of the country schools. The attendance has been large, and the school has been of vast benefit to the village. One of the best steam saw-mills in the county is located in town, and is owned and operated by Warden & Tracht. The mill has enormous capacity, and can turn out as excellent work as any of the county mills. Unlike some sawyers in the State, the operators have the reputation of being able to furnish more lumber from a given number of logs than any other mills in the county, except, perhaps, three or four. Their mill is circular. In April, 1880, Sickman, Fate & Co., of Crestline, erected a steam tile-factory, which is operated by the latest improved steam-driven machinery. They have several kilns, each having a capacity of 12,000 tiles of all sizes, from two to ten inches. Mr. Fate has charge of the factory, and finds ready sale for all the tile he can manufacture, which speaks well for the interest manifested by the farmers and other land-holders in draining the wet and marshy land in the neighborhood. The tiles are dried wholly by steam, and the process of drying is slow, to avoid the serious loss of allowing them to crack and break. Samuel Landes is operating a cooper-shop in the village, and is doing good work. Ten years before the town was

laid out, J. B. Magers, William Brown and William McGee leased a small piece of land of Mr. Robinson, upon which they erected a steam saw-mill. Brown and McGee soon afterward retired from the enterprise, but Magers continued, and placed in one apartment of the mill two sets of buhrs and other suitable machinery for grinding grain. The mill did a good business, changing owners several times, and was finally burned to the ground. It was not afterward rebuilt, and, since the fire, North Robinson has been without a grist-mill. Soon after the establishment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad in the county, J. P. Robinson secured the location of a post office on the site of what afterward became North Robinson. Mr. Magers was appointed Postmaster. The present post office official is George Railing. In 1873, Mr. Magers erected a three-storied frame elevator at a cost of about \$3,000. After a year or two, Magers failed in business, and the elevator was sold at public auction to Porter & Robinson, who conducted the business successfully for a few years. The building is now owned by Russell, Dailey & Co., of Crestline, a wealthy business partnership, which buys and ships quite a large quantity of grain. In 1862, John L. Caskey and Lewis Helcker erected suitable buildings and began the manufacture of carriages. The business was continued by the partnership until 1873, when Mr. Caskey obtained entire control, and has since owned and managed the manufactory, employing steadily from six to ten employes, though his trade has been greatly injured by the large numbers of cheap Cincinnati carriages, sold throughout the county at a less price than he can afford to sell. However, he is doing a fair business, which is on the increase. A large English Lutheran Church was built in the town about four years ago. It is a nice, tastefully arranged edifice, and is a credit to the Christian people of that denomination living in the town and neighborhood. The United Brethren, also,

have a church in which they are wont to assemble. Prior to four or five years ago, their church was about half a mile south of town. They have quite a strong membership. Dr. Frank Duff was the first physician in the town. Several others have practiced the profession. C. R. Sheckler is the only resident physician at present. There are butcher, shoe and other shops, and the village is slowly increasing in population.

A school cabin was built just south of the Campbell farm during the spring of 1828. It was a large rough-log structure, with one door hung on wooden hinges, and two windows, each containing two or three panes of glass. Elizabeth Bear taught the first term in this cabin during the succeeding summer, and had between fifteen and twenty scholars enrolled. It was while this school was in session, that the greatest storm ever in the county, since the coming of the pioneer, passed across the township. It occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of a June day that had been extremely hot, and entered the township southwest of New Winchester, taking a northeasterly course, and leaving from Section 25. Those old settlers who recollect seeing the storm, describe it as wonderfully grand and awe-inspiring. Before its coming, all nature was hushed in ominous silence. Not a leaf rustled, and the birds ceased their songs and sought the seclusion of the deepest woods. The few cattle gathered in herds in sheltered spots, and quietly awaited the coming of the storm. Great banks of black clouds appeared, almost touching the earth, and the vivid lightning and startling thunder awoke the echoes of the forest, and added wildness and sublimity to the scene. The roar was frightful, and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied with hail as large as hen's eggs. The path of the cyclone was from one to two miles wide, and wherever the circling cloud struck, everything was leveled before it, like grain before the reaper. Large trees were uprooted; others were snapped off

like willow branches, and carried aloft in the air. Not a tree was left standing in its path; but, strange to say, though stock and a few cabins were in its way, not one is remembered to have been injured. One man's cow was in its course, and, when found, was hemmed in so securely by fallen trees, that a clearing had to be made to release her. The schoolhouse was on the edge of its course, but was uninjured, though the teacher and scholars were greatly frightened when large limbs, covered with ice, evidently frozen on while high in the air, struck the building. Its course across the township is known to this day as the "windfall."

Henry Remson taught the second term in the Campbell school cabin the following winter. Like many of the early teachers, he made a specialty of penmanship, and was himself an excellent scribe. He was a severe disciplinarian, never hesitating on account of the size of the scholar. One day, he gave John Hamilton a severe whipping with a large hickory stick, for coupling the teacher's name with a "good, round oath," while on the play-ground. "Round" oaths went out of fashion thenceforth. The attendance at this schoolhouse became so large that the school was divided, part of the scholars going for three or four years to a vacant cabin, located a mile and a half northwest of New Winchester. Remson taught two or three terms in this cabin. In 1840, a larger schoolhouse was built a short distance east of Mr. Campbell's residence, to take the place of the other, which had become too small to accommodate all the scholars. It was a large building, and was used as a meeting-house for all denominations of Christians. Conflicting opinions often wrought disturbance, though all serious outbreaks were happily averted. The present schoolhouse of the Campbell District was built in 1860, at a cost of \$500. About six years after the early Campbell school cabin was built, another was erected across the Olentangy, on the Snyder farm. This answered the purpose

until 1855, when the present one was erected, at a cost of nearly \$500. The Snyder and Campbell schools were not the earliest, however. The intelligent and enterprising settlers in the northern part began holding schools as early as 1824, in the cabins of the settlers. Suitable clapboard furniture, or, at least, that which answered the purpose, was placed in one end of the cabin, sufficient in amount to supply the few scholars with seats and desks. The other end of the cabin was occupied by the culinary department, and was tabooed ground to the urchins during moments of intermission. The housewife would not brook the nuisance of having the children interfering in her domestic affairs. So far as known, the first school was taught in John Beckwith's cabin, during the winter of 1824-25. Who taught it will, doubtless, ever remain part of the unwritten history of Whetstone Township. School was taught here continuously until the winter of 1826-27, when the first session was held in a round-log schoolhouse, that had been erected the summer before, on Joseph Young's farm. A teacher from Bucyrus, named Moses Arden, taught one of the early terms here, and some say he taught the first. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, Mr. Arden should be accorded the honor. When teachers were wanted in early years, Bucyrus responded to the call, and could usually furnish the desired number and sex. In the fall of 1828, another log schoolhouse was built on the Ludwig farm. But little is known concerning the schools taught here, though two of the early teachers were Elizabeth Bear and Jonas Scott. The schoolhouse was so near Bucyrus, that the larger scholars preferred going to the latter place, though school was still taught in the schoolhouse for the benefit of the smaller children, who were unable to walk through the bad roads, during the winter months, to the village school. It was not long before the township was divided into school districts, and soon

afterward each could boast of the historical log schoolhouse.

The most important school in Whetstone at present is the one at New Winchester. The first school in the village, like all the early schools, was taught in a log schoolhouse. The building was erected in 1835, near the northern limits, and was used for about fifteen years, when another was built in the eastern part. The latter was a frame structure, having a shingle roof, and was sided with poplar lumber, obtained at the saw-mill in Osceola. This building was used about ten years, when another took its place, the latter lasting until two years ago, when the present fine, brick structure was erected at a cost of \$1,700. The school is graded, and has an average attendance of about ninety-five scholars. It is one of the largest school edifices in the county outside the three largest towns, and reflects great credit on the citizens of southern Whetstone for interest in educational affairs.

The citizens of Whetstone early felt the need of churches, and, as early as 1824, meetings were held around at the cabins by the more prominent church denominations. The churches of the county were many years a part of what was known as the Richland Circuit, and many of the earlier ministers came from the vicinity of Mansfield, where churches had been founded several years before the war of 1812. It is difficult to realize the trials under which the early church people labored. The circuit-rider has passed into history in Ohio, although farther west on the frontier, where the first settlements are being made, that well-known character meets with a hearty welcome at the fireside, where the Bible is often read, and where its precepts are taught and followed. Crawford County remained for many years a part of the Richland Circuit, and hence the preachers who first appeared in Whetstone Township came from Mansfield. John O. Blowers and his brother William, residents of Liberty Town-

ship, became known throughout the county as preachers of considerable power. They were Methodists, and were full of magnetic force, and were among the most successful of the early revivalists. They were the first to conduct meetings in Whetstone. Solomon Myneer was a prominent Methodist circuit-rider, who traveled for months at a time. A circuit-rider that could collect from his congregations \$40, during a year of incessant traveling and preaching, was deemed lucky by his less fortunate fellow-ministers. Having preached in a cabin or a schoolhouse one night, the rider would travel the following day to another neighborhood, where he would again preach. Rev. Myneer traveled over Delaware, Monroe, Crawford, Richland, Hardin and Morrow Counties, and was almost two months in making the round. The Campbell Schoolhouse was used as a church, or, rather, it was built as a combined church and schoolhouse. It was used by different denominations, and, while it was thus used, conflicting opinions often arose as to what denominations should or should not occupy it. In about 1852, the Whetstone Disciple Church was built, at a cost of \$500. The society soon became quite strong, but the members soon found that Bucyrus, with its fine churches, was too near, many of the citizens who would otherwise have joined it preferring to attend those in the town. This fact became a serious drawback to the growth of the society. The building was occupied, however, until four years ago, when it was abandoned, and, during the past year, has been sold to private parties. The Methodists built a church in the northern part as early as 1832. Cornwallis Reece was a prominent man in this society for many years, and was one of the men to organize it. Robert Reed was the Class-leader through a long series of years.

The German Reformers organized a church in the vicinity of New Winchester at an early day. No church was built, however, until

1847, when a building was erected about thirty rods west of the village at a cost of some \$900. Rev. James Keller was the first officiating minister. He did more than any other man to arouse enthusiasm in the church, and to increase its membership by the addition of intelligent Christian people. He was a fine scholar, and preached in either the German or the English language. The church soon had a strong membership; Sunday schools were organized, and much interest was manifested. Two years ago, the church was remodeled and improved. The building is at present owned by the United Brethren, and the minister in charge is Rev. J. V. Potts. The German Reformers, living about a mile and a half north of the village, built a church as early as 1835, in the yard of which they began burying their dead. Many costly monuments are standing *in memoriam* of loved ones. The building was

used until 1859, when a large brick structure was erected to take its place. This church is called "The Reformed St. John's Church." There is but one finer church in the township. The most of the Reformers, living in the vicinity of New Winchester, who formerly belonged to the church there, are at present members of the St. John's Church. A United Brethren Church society was organized quite early in the vicinity of North Robinson. A church was built about half a mile south of the village; but, after the town was laid out, the building was moved there. The finest church in the township, one that would be no discredit to a city, was built a few years ago in the village by the English Lutherans. The building cost several thousand dollars, and its arrangement on the interior is elegant and costly. It has a large congregation, and is among the best churches in the county.

CHAPTER XIX.*

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY PRIVATIONS AND INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES—CHURCHES—THE VILLAGE.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP is situated in the center of Crawford County, and the geographical center of the county lies in Liberty Township, about one mile southwest of the township center. In the survey made by the Government, Liberty is known as Township 2, of Range 17 east, and its limits at the present time are the same as when it was laid off by the Government surveyors. In 1835, the County Commissioners, at their June session, formed two townships from the territory embraced at that time within the limits of Sandusky, and to the northern township, which bore the original name, they attached the eastern fractional sections of Liberty, viz., 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36. These fractional sec-

tions continued as a part of Sandusky several years, when they were again permanently attached to Liberty Township, which is at the present time six miles in extent from north to south, and nearly five and one-half miles from east to west; containing a few acres less than thirty-two and three-fourths square miles of territory. Liberty is bounded on the north by Chatfield and Cranberry, on the east by a small portion of Cranberry and Sandusky, on the south by Whetstone, and on the west by Holmes. The Sandusky River enters the township near the southeastern corner, and winds along toward the west, bearing to the south until it leaves Liberty at the southwestern corner. The Broken Sword Creek, which rises in this township, flows through the north-

*Contributed by Thomas Hopley.

ern portion. Bull Run, a smaller stream, which aids in forming the Broken Sword, is the natural water-course of the eastern and central lands of Liberty, while many of the farms of the western part are drained by Brandywine Creek before it enters Holmes Township. The Sandusky River and these small creeks form the water-course by which the township is drained. When Liberty was first settled, the lands were covered by a dense forest, which contained a luxuriant growth of underbrush, weeds and wild grass, and the lands were wet most of the year. The industrious and energetic race who have occupied the township during the past sixty years, and cleared away the forests, cut down the underbrush and improved the farms, have also perfected the natural water-course by constructing numerous ditches, and, at the present time, Liberty is one of the best-tilled and most productive townships of Ohio.

The eastern boundary of Liberty is the boundary line of the New Purchase, and the lands embraced in the township comprise a small portion of the immense tract purchased by the United States Government from the Indians in 1817. Thousands of the early settlers of the New Purchase, in journeying to their new homes, passed through Crawford County, and, of the vast multitude, a number turned aside and visited the forests and glades and glens of Liberty. It is not surprising then that many of these remained, and, in a few years, all the Government land in the township was entered, and most of it by actual settlers. The first families were generally from New England and the Western Reserve, and they entered land along the Sandusky River bottom. Shortly afterward came the descendants of the Pennsylvania Dutch and emigrants from Germany. These settled upon the lands in the central and northern portions of the township. Some of these pioneer settlers who first entered the lands at the Government office

sold out and left for the West, but the greater portion of them remained, and their descendants are to-day occupying these same farms, and reaping the harvest their ancestors sowed a half-century ago in toil and hardship. Liberty, in 1820 an unbroken forest, without a single white inhabitant, contained, in 1830, by the United States census, 655 persons. The population of the township at each decade since that time was as follows: 1840, 1,469; 1850, 1,782; 1860, 1,788; 1870, 1,597; 1880, 1,685. These figures prove that there are less people in Liberty at the present time than in 1850 or 1860. The reason for this decrease in population is, that, from 1860 to several years after 1870, many of the smaller land-holders sold out to their more fortunate neighbors and moved to the West.

Dr. J. B. Squires, in his pioneer sketch, makes the following statements in regard to the character of the country and the hardships of the early settlers: "Sixty years ago the territory of which this township is composed, was one unbroken wilderness, traversed by roving bands of red men who used it as an occasional hunting-ground, though they had no fixed habitations here. No Indian village or cluster of wigwams relieve the unbroken density of the forest. The deer, the wild turkey and other species of game, was abundant then. Numerous packs of wolves made night hideous with their discordant howls, and an occasional black bear was seen by the Indian hunter and early settler. The whole land was covered by a forest of huge trees, so dense and similar everywhere in appearance that the early settler was obliged to mark his excursions from home by blazing trees, that is, cutting a strip of bark off the opposite sides of a tree and in sight of that tree blaze another, and so on, to mark his course in order to find his way home, or be able to travel in the same direction at another time. In physical comforts, the pioneers suffered privations of which those who know nothing of them can form no adequate conception. Fre-

quently, when the corn-meal was all gone, the mother would be compelled to grate enough for the supper she wished to prepare for her family. Occasionally there was a little wheat flour in the house, and then short-cake would be made for breakfast on Sunday morning. Nevertheless, they were quite often treated to luxuries which would be enjoyed in this day. A lucky shot brought down a fat deer or wild turkey, and they feasted thereon and pronounced it good, and especially after the cutting down of a bee-tree the fare was deemed excellent for a few days. Mortars were constructed for bruising corn into coarse meal, and hand-mills were built. When the McMichael mill got to grinding, it was a great accommodation to the settlers, yet the river was so low that it was impossible to grind with it much of the year, and horse-mills were constructed in various parts of the country. Isaac Rise, a comparatively early settler, built one of these on the farm where he now resides, which was often thronged both night and day by people waiting their turn to hitch on their teams, some times a yoke of oxen, and grind their grists, for they were all anxious to get started for home. There were mills running at Mansfield and on the Mohican, but these were too far off to visit frequently at that early day when there were no roads. However some of the settlers would occasionally patronize them, but it generally took two whole days to go to and return from the Mansfield mills. The grist was placed on the back of a horse, and the man or boy walked and led the faithful animal. Fruit-trees were early planted, and soon peaches became abundant, but apple-trees took a longer time to come into bearing. Sheep and cattle became plenty after a few years, and milk, butter, beef and mutton, as well as fruit, were added to the material comforts of life."

Several years previous to the settlement of Liberty Township, Johnny Applesed had visited the southwestern portion, and planted

one of his numerous nurseries on the farm afterward entered by the first settler; but the first cabin built in Liberty as a home for the white man, the nucleus of civilization, the first breaking of ground in that savage wilderness of nature, was in 1820 by Daniel McMichael, who settled upon the 160 acres of land comprising the southwest quarter of Section 32. This farm is now owned and occupied by Nathan Cooper.

Daniel McMichael was born in Ireland, and near the close of the eighteenth century, when he was sixteen years old, his parents emigrated to America and settled in Westmoreland County, Penn. In a few years, McMichael formed the acquaintance of a "Scotch lassie," and they were married. The following seven children were the result of their union: David, born November 30, 1806; Mathew, November, 1808; William, December 17, 1810; Martha, January 23, 1813; Mary, February 22, 1815; Daniel, March 18, 1817; Allen, July 14, 1819. In 1820, McMichael removed with his wife and family to Crawford County, and settled for a few weeks on what is now the northern part of Bucyrus corporation. He desired to engage in the milling business, and finding a more suitable location about four miles up the Sandusky River, removed his family to the land he first entered in Liberty Township. In a few months, he commenced work on this new enterprise, which was the first mill erected in what was then Crawford County. Until it was built, the settlers in the neighborhood were compelled to visit the Hosford Mill, near what is now Galien—that is, if they desired grinding without going over a score of miles. McMichael soon found he could not depend upon the Sandusky River for water-power to keep the machinery running twelve months each year; the outlook was not promising, and, about 1823, he rented the establishment to Nehemiah Squires and removed to Bucyrus, where he died some two years afterward, in 1825.

In the fall of 1820, Ralph Bacon arrived in the new country with his wife and nine children. Bacon was of Massachusetts descent, and had formerly resided in that portion of Geauga County which is at the present time within the limits of Lake. The family removed from Northeastern Ohio to their new home in wagons drawn by oxen, and on November 13, 1820, they arrived at what is now Bucyrus. The first night they stayed with Marshall Beadle, who lived at that time on the land now occupied by the residence of Silas Bowers. The next day the Bacons moved into a vacant shanty, which had been erected upon the land now owned by Thomas Hall, in the northeastern part of Bucyrus, and they occupied this until Bacon had constructed a round-log cabin upon his land in Liberty Township. In about two weeks, their rude home was finished, and early in December they removed to it. "The exact site of this cabin is now unoccupied by any building to mark the spot where it stood. In going west from the present residence of James H. Kemmis till you cross a bridge and ascend a long hill, the first level ground on the top of the hill, at the left hand side road of the may be recognized as its location." The land entered by Bacon was the eighty acres comprised in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 33, of Liberty Township, and this farm is at present owned by his son Martin. Mr. Bacon also purchased from the Government at the same time 160 acres in Whetstone Township, and many years later he erected upon this a more satisfactory residence than a log cabin, which he occupied until he died, on June 14, 1850, having been a resident of Crawford County a few months less than thirty years. He was the father of thirteen children, viz., Charles, Sarah, Mary, Martin, Emeline, Minerva, Clarissa, Emily, Ralph, Dexter, Caroline, Eliza and William. Ralph, the ninth child, was only four months old when the family removed to the township, and about seventeen months aft-

erward Dexter, the tenth child, was born, on May 6, 1822. He was the first white male child born in Liberty, and is living at the present time on the land just west of the eighty acres purchased by his father in 1820. In September, 1822, Sarah Bacon married Philander Odell, and they were the first couple married in the township. Bacon's thirteen children all lived until they reached maturity; most of them were married and raised large families, and the second settler of Liberty was the ancestor of many of the enterprising and energetic citizens of this township and Crawford County.

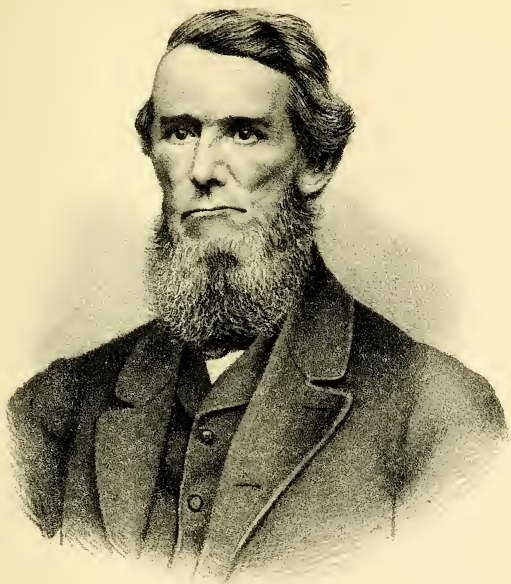
The third settler to purchase land and erect a cabin was Auer Umberfield, who came with the Bacons in 1820. He drove one of their ox teams from Geauga County, and brought with him \$100 in gold. Land was worth only \$1.25 per acre, and the amount he had was sufficient to purchase eighty acres. The tract he entered lies west of the present home of Dexter Bacon, and it is now owned by Mrs. Diana Blowers. During the winter, Umberfield boarded with the Bacons, but he soon grew tired of being the only bachelor of the neighborhood, and married one of the daughters of James Scott, who resided at that time in Whetstone Township. This was possibly the first marriage ceremony performed in Crawford County. Umberfield did not remain in the township many years, but, in 1835, sold out to Samuel Plants, and left for the West. Plants was the father of Judge Josiah S. Plants, who resided in Liberty a few years while he was a young man. In the spring of 1821, Thomas McClure settled upon the 160 acres now owned by George Donnenwirth, and built a cabin just south of the Sandusky River, but he only lived in the township a few years, and, in 1833, sold out to Michael Nigh, and removed to Richland County. John Maxfield also settled in Liberty during the spring or summer of 1821. He purchased 160 acres of land, eighty between Umberfield's and McClure's

land, and eighty just east of UMBERFIELD'S. Maxfield was a Vermont Yankee, but he had resided a short time at the Harding settlement, some five miles southeast of what is now Galion, previous to his removal to Crawford County. Maxfield built a cabin on his east eighty, just south of the river, upon the bluff; but being ignorant of the exact location of his northern boundary line, he unfortunately got his cabin upon the land north of his eighty. Shortly afterward, a peddler by the name of Richard Spicer, came into the neighborhood, and discovered Maxfield's mistake. Spicer hastened to Delaware and entered the eighty acres upon which the cabin was standing when he left. The actions of the peddler aroused the suspicions of the Vermont Yankee, and deciding that, as he did not care to lose the improvements he had made, the cabin must be quickly removed to his own land. He gathered his neighbors together, explained the matter to them, and, with their assistance, the removal was made in a few hours. When the peddler returned to take possession, he was chagrined to find that he had been outwitted by his Yankee neighbor. After residing in Liberty about twenty years, Maxfield sold out to Dexter Bacon, and removed to Illinois. About the year 1833, Maxfield built the brick residence which is still standing, and occupied by Bacon. This was the first brick house erected in Liberty Township. Machinery for manufacturing brick had not, in those days, reached the present state of perfection, and, unfortunately, brick-makers could not secure one of the Eagle Foundry Improved Tiffany Machines. Cattle were driven in from the woods and yoked to a "sweep," which was attached to an upright. The oxen and sweep moved around in a circle. Water was poured on the ground upon which the beasts were constantly treading, and soon a large mud-hole was formed. When this mud reached the right consistency, it was molded into brick. The cattle were not particular in regard to the

character of this mud, and frequently other matter than mud was mixed up and manufactured into brick. Shortly after Maxfield's house was finished, Michael Nigh employed men to build him a brick residence. In laying the foundation, the workmen used so much mud for mortar that Nigh became angry, and turned them off, declaring that he wanted a brick house and not a mud house. Unfortunately, he built his brick wall upon this risky foundation, and the result was, when the rain moistened the mud it crumbled, the foundation gave way, the brick wall tumbled down, and "great was the fall thereof;" but greater still was the anger of Nigh at the bad workmanship of his unskillful or dishonest masons. Nigh afterward removed to Missouri, and was drowned in the Missouri River.

Henry Coutts, of Bucyrus Township, states that Christian Coutts, his father, moved into Liberty, April 11, 1821, with his wife and family, composed of three boys and two girls. Henry was, at this time, twelve years old. His father entered land about one mile south of what is now Sulphur Springs, and this farm was afterward owned by Pharaoh Bell, and upon it the Bell Schoolhouse was erected. Mr. Coutts says that William Huff was the only resident in that neighborhood when they arrived.

John O. Blowers first visited the township in 1821, and purchased 160 acres of land one-half mile east of Ralph Bacon. His deed for this was dated at Washington, October 8, 1821. This land is owned at the present time by Capt. S. S. Blowers, son of the man who entered it at the land office. Although Mr. Blowers was not the first person to settle in the township, he undoubtedly deserves the chief place in the history of Liberty, if it is proper to accord to any of those old pioneer heroes a chief place. From the time he removed here in 1822, until he died in 1844, he was the acknowledged leader in the many movements for the advancement of the intellectual and moral interests of



P. M. Musgrave.

the community. For many years, the township was the home of very many families, who did not remain, and many of the men and boys of these families were lawless and disorderly. They were always dissatisfied with their condition and prospects, and although they were occupying some of the richest lands of the country, they soon became restless, and one by one these families left for that boundless West, in the hopes of finding a country better suited to their hopes and aims. Not that all who went West had been lawless in Liberty, but of many who did leave it can be truly said, "they left the township for the township's good." A community containing many citizens of this character, needed men, who not only had the boldness to denounce the evil deeds of the lawless and desperate, but who possessed the moral force to guide, encourage and organize the better efforts of the many families who desired to do right. Although there were others in the township who always rendered all the aid they could, to the efforts of their acknowledged leader, yet John O. Blowers was that leader—the moral hero most needed by the community to mold the character and shape the destiny of the citizens. His high moral worth and courage, which comes from a consciousness of correct motives, made him a terror to those who were disposed to evil, and a leader of the many who wished the township governed by the better elements of their crude society. Mr. Blowers urged and assisted in the construction of the first schoolhouse. At his cabin was held the first public religious services in the township. He gathered together and instructed the first Methodist class of the county, which, in a few months, became strong enough to be organized into the first church of Liberty Township. He encouraged the weak and timid to "stand firm in the faith." He assisted in the organization, and became the first Superintendent, of the first Sabbath school of Crawford County. As a strict Method-

ist, his home was the resting-place of all the pioneer circuit riders, and itinerant ministers of that church who visited the neighborhood, but as a Christian he gave as hearty a welcome to the missionaries of other sects, and the knowledge that one was engaged in a good work was a sufficient pass-word, not only to his hospitality, but it was the key that unlocked his heart, and those who applied for his assistance to aid a good cause were never disappointed, but always obtained not only encouragement, but more satisfactory assistance.

The Blowers family originally came from Vermont, and were descended from the old Puritanic stock. John O. Blowers was born in Vermont December 5, 1782. He was married May 21, 1810, to Sylvia Chadsey. When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain in 1812, Blowers was living in Canada, having purchased 200 acres of land some twenty miles from Kingston, with the intention of making a temporary home in that country. The authorities desired to press him into the English service, and he was twice drafted, but he refused to bear arms against his native land, and after suffering persecution on account of his loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, he forsook the accumulated wealth of many years hard work, and with his family sought a refuge in his native land, settling at Salt Creek, Wayne Co., Ohio, where they remained until they removed to Crawford County. In 1821, Blowers left his family at Salt Creek and visited Liberty Township. Being favorably impressed with the country, he purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he erected a log cabin, and until this was finished he boarded with Ralph Bacon. In order to secure sufficient help to raise the logs, it was necessary for him to visit the settlers for ten and twelve miles. He obtained assistance as far south as what is now Latimberville, as far north as Chatfield Township, and several miles east. The pioneer settlers were always very neighborly, and

thought nothing of going ten and fifteen miles to assist at a "logging" or log-cabin "raising." Blowers told his son in after years that one year he put in thirty-one days of his time helping his neighbors in this manner. When the new homestead of the Blowers family was finished, the owner returned to Wayne County for his family, and in the spring of 1822 they permanently settled in Liberty Township. Blowers cleared a patch of ground and raised a crop of corn and vegetables during the first summer. February 23, 1823, James C. Blowers was born, but died the same day, and this infant was the first person buried in the township. Some four months afterward, on July 8, 1823, James M. Maxfield, son of John and Joana Maxfield, died, aged two years, eleven months and twenty days, and this was the second death in Liberty. Blowers was the father of sixteen children, eleven boys and five girls; most of these children died when they were quite young—only six, five boys and one girl, grew to maturity and were married, viz.: Rufus L., Lemuel L., John C., Sylvia Ann, Samuel S. and Russell Bigelow Blowers. The first four came to Liberty with their parents in 1822, the fourth being a mere infant at the time. Blowers lived in the township for nearly twenty-three years, and died September 29, 1844, aged sixty-one years nine months and twenty-four days.

In April, 1822, Robert Foster moved into Liberty Township, and purchased the 160 acres now owned by the heirs of John Crall. Foster left Ireland with his wife "Peggy" and four children, during the war of 1812. The ship they sailed in was an English vessel, and, during the voyage, it was overhauled by one of the frigates of the United States Navy. The American captain, considering that the cargo of the English ship, emigrants, would in a short time be patriotic citizens, permitted the English vessel to continue her voyage. Foster resided in Richland County for several years, until he removed to Crawford. When this jolly Irish-

man was journeying through the woods with his family to their Western home, he discovered a walnut lying among the leaves. Knowing his wife was very fond of lemons, he presented it to her, explaining to his innocent helpmeet that it was her favorite fruit. Not suspecting her rognish husband, she took an immense bite, and the result was—a *bitter* disappointment. "Peggy" couldn't see the humor of the joke. She took after Robert, and, after chasing him through the woods some distance, succeeded in capturing him, and he then received from her the trouncing he justly deserved for fooling his innocent wife. The aggressive character of "Peggy" was inherited by several of her immediate descendants, and these became known as the "fighting Fosters," who were prominent in political quarrels during the war of the rebellion. Robert Foster died August 9, 1835, and was buried in the graveyard northwest of Bucyrus. The family of six which left Ireland, was increased by numerous additions, and, when the census was taken in 1830, the enumerators must have found at least a dozen young Fosters. Most of these removed to the West, and were the parents of large families. In future years, many of the energetic and enterprising citizens of the Great West will be numbered among Foster's descendants. One of his daughters (Miss Sarah), who was born May 22, 1822, was the first female child born in Liberty Township. She is now the wife of Robert Andrews, Esq. Another daughter (Ann) became the wife of Rev. Robert Reid and the mother of Hon. William M. Reid, of Bucyrus.

In the fall of 1822, William Blowers left the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and, in thirty days, on November 5, arrived in Liberty Township, and settled on his brother's farm. He brought with him two of his sisters and their husbands, Calvin and Nehemiah Squires. The latter was the father of Dr. J. B. Squires, of Sulphur Springs. In November, 1823, Samuel Smalley arrived with his wife, also a sister

of William Blowers. Smalley and his wife came from Vermont, and, in order to reach their new home, they journeyed 600 miles in a wagon. Smalley worked for his brother-in-law a short time, and then moved to the Ludwig farm, east of Bucyrus. About 1830, he purchased of Nicholas Singely what is now the Crum farm. Singely never lived in Liberty, but Smalley and his wife are at the present time (August, 1880), residing in the township, at Sulphur Springs, having lived in Crawford County fifty-seven years, and together as man and wife for sixty-two years.

Dr. Squires, in his pioneer sketch, says : "The year 1823 was marked by numerous accessions to the early settlers, among whom may be mentioned Ichabod Smith, James McCurdy, Asa Cobb, Simeon Parcher, Calvin Stone, Garrett Dorland, with his sons James, Isaac and Luke, Jacob Gurwell, Mathias Markley, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Manwell, Thomas Scott, Samuel Smalley, Joseph Chandler, John Chandler, Charles Doney and Edward Hartford. In 1824, the sparse settlement received increasing accessions. Horatio Markley, Noble McKinster, John G. Stough, John Kroft, and, I think, Robert Foster and many others, were added to their number." These settlers generally purchased from the Government the lands upon which they settled, and these lands were exempt from taxation for five years. The tax duplicate of Crawford County for 1830 proves that the lands owned at that date by the following additional persons must have been entered previous to April, 1825 : John Andersou, John Bear, John Clingan, James Clingan, John H. Fry, William Huff, Daniel Ketchum, Philip Klinger, Richard King, Daniel Kimball, William Little, Richard Spicer, Daniel Shelhammer, John Slifer, Asa Wetherby, Anthony Walker and Mary Wood. Land speculators are not included in the above list of seventeen persons, who were actual settlers of Liberty at an early day. It is possible, however, that a few entered their lands

several years previous to the time they removed to the township.

Death early visited the homes of the pioneers, and, February 3, 1823, James, the infant son of John O. Blowers, died just as he commenced to live. Five months later, James Monroe Maxfield passed away, aged nearly three years. These children were buried on the Blowers farm ; others were interred beside them, and the spot of ground became known as the Blowers graveyard, the first started in the township. It was, in after years, dedicated and deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A short time afterward, death visited the settlers in northern Liberty, but when, and who were the first victims, will forever remain unknown. As the northeast corner of Jacob L. Gurwell's farm was first used to bury the dead, it might have been one of his children. About one dozen bodies were interred here, but no tombstones were ever erected—only wooden boxes were placed around the top of several graves. When other regular graveyards were established, many of these bodies were removed ; but the friends of the balance were in the West, and when a road was located across this corner, years afterward, their last resting-place was desecrated, and, years from now, if in digging in this road human bones are found, it is to be hoped they will receive a kinder treatment than these graves did two generations ago. When David Simmons died, November 8, 1829, he was buried on the southwest corner of John G. Stough's land, and Thomas Smith, who died April 22, 1833, was interred on the northeast corner of his own land (the opposite corner). Others of the neighborhood were laid beside these two when they died, and this land has since been set apart as sacred to the memory of these departed ones. This is now known as the Crall United Brethren graveyard, but, in later years, other land, on the other side of the road, has also been dedicated for a cemetery. About the year 1830, one of Peter

Whetstone's children died, and the body was buried on his farm—now owned by Michael Charlton. Since then, about six Charltons, nine members of the Chambers family, thirteen Conleys and others have been interred in this Whetstone burying-ground. The Roop graveyard, one mile southwest of the Conley Church, was also started at an early day. The Germans of the northern part of Liberty established the cemetery at the Reformed Church as early as 1832, and the one at the Lutheran Church was started about the time the building was erected in 1852. It is said that Waugne, a tinner of Sulphur Springs, was the first person interred here. Previous to 1830, a man named Wood, father-in-law of Asa Cobb, was buried on his own farm, and the Wood-Cobb burying-ground was started. Many who died in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs were buried about one-half mile southwest of the village. This little cemetery, on the edge of the woods, was started about 1835, when John Slifer owned the land. The graveyard on Henry Fry's land, near the Union Church, was started about the same time. The child of a Mr. Anderson died about 1848, and was buried on what is now John Adam Klink's farm. A cemetery was afterward regularly established here, which is owned by the farmers in that neighborhood.

The population of Liberty soon became numerous enough to secure for the township a civil organization under the laws of the State. For about four years, Liberty was temporarily attached to Sandusky Township. This statement is made for the following reason: Westell Ridgley and Joseph Young were commissioned Justices of the Peace for Sandusky Township, April 15, 1821, and, when their terms expired, on election was held May 15, 1824, with the following result: Mathias Markley, 22; Ichabod Smith, 22; Westell Ridgley, 17; Dezberry Johnson, 5; Michael Brown, 4. Markley and Smith, the successful candidates, were after-

ward the first Justices of the Peace of Liberty Township, but they were both commissioned May 31, 1824, as Justices of the Peace of Sandusky, and sworn in as such by Zalmon Rowse, Justice of the Peace of Bucyrus Township. The Commissioners of Marion County, at their March session in 1825, passed the following order: "That surveyed Township No. 2, in Range 17 south of the base line in the district of Delaware be, and the same is hereby organized into a new township, by the name of Liberty." At this time Crawford was temporarily attached to Marion County, and Justices of the Peace had been commissioned for only four townships. For some reason, Smith received another commission, dated June 18, 1825, as Justice of the Peace for Liberty, but Markley still continued to hold the office by virtue of the former election. He was re-elected in 1827, and again in 1830, but, after serving for over eight years, resigned, and removed to Illinois. James S. Gorwell was elected to succeed him in November, 1832, and, since this date, the following persons have been elected as successors of Markley, one of the first Justices of the Peace of the township: John Slifer, founder of Annapolis, in 1835; William Woodside, in 1841; William Snyder, in 1847 (resigned after six months); Horace Rowse, in 1848; Robert Johnson, in 1851; Jonathan N. Harmon, in 1854; William H. Hise, in 1863; Clark Bacon, in 1872, but he refused the office, and A. R. Briggs was elected the same year. After serving for two terms, Briggs was succeeded by Squire Hise, the present incumbent, who is serving his fourth term. Ichabod Smith was re-elected in 1828, but, before his second term expired, resigned the office to take a contract on the Columbus & Sandusky pike. He afterward removed to Chatfield Township, and was honored with the same office. Asa Wetherby succeeded Smith, but he also resigned, and, in April, 1831, Asa Cobb was elected to succeed him. Cobb served fifteen years, for five con-

secutive terms, and the following were his successors : Charles Keplinger, in 1846 ; Asa Cobb, in 1849, for the sixth term ; Joseph Roop, in 1852, who served twelve years ; Henry Fry, in 1864 ; Thomas Milliard, in April, 1873, who resigned after six months, and S. A. McKeehen, the present incumbent, was elected in November, 1873, and is serving his third term.

Dr. Squires, in his pioneer sketch, gives the following incidents in regard to the early courts and lawsuits of the township : "Lawsuits and litigations were more frequent in those early days, when there were few inhabitants, than at the present time, notwithstanding the vast increase in population and the more widely diversified interests of the people. So we conclude that the confidence with which man regards his fellow-man, and the intention among men to treat each other rightfully, has grown with the growth of the country. If not quite so fast as the country has improved in other respects, yet there has been a very manifest improvement. Previous to the election of Justices for Liberty, a legal process was served on John O. Blowers, who, in 1822, was summoned to appear before a Justice of the Peace in Bucyrus, to answer for indebtedness to one Schultz, of Bucyrus, from whom the said Blowers had obtained some shot for killing squirrels in his corn-field. The defendant appeared, and pleaded that the plaintiff had boarded at his house some length of time, and that defendant's wife had washed his (plaintiff's) clothes and mended them during the time for which defendant had received no compensation except the shot, and thereupon the defendant was discharged and judgment rendered against plaintiff for costs of suit. Probably the first lawsuit ever tried in Liberty Township was before Ichabod Smith, Justice of the Peace, on a complaint against Asa Wetherby for running his saw-mill on the Sabbath day. The defendant brought in testimony showing the uncertain nature of the stream ; that the water-power was an important item of

his property ; that it would be wasted and lost if not used ; whereupon the defendant was discharged and the costs taxed up to the complainant, who, however, appealed to the court and had the judgment for costs set aside, it being a State case. Another trial of those early days took place before Squire Mathias Markley. A man by the name of Smith sued Charles Dony for pay for grain. The account had stood over months, and the defendant refused to let plaintiff testify to his account, and defendant, on an account against plaintiff, obtained judgment for \$8. But defendant refused to accept all of this judgment, saying it was too much ; that plaintiff owed him only \$2."

Liberty was undoubtedly fully organized, and township officers chosen at the spring election in 1825, but there is no positive proof who filled the various offices from the date of organization until the year 1831, for, if the Clerk kept any record of business transacted by the Trustees, the books containing the minutes have all been lost or destroyed. From the year 1831, the records are nearly complete. John G. Stough thinks that John Kroft was the first Clerk, as he held this office for many years when the township was first organized. Stough says he attended the election in the spring of 1827, and was chosen one of the three Trustees, and James McCurdy was another. Stough also served as Treasurer for one or two terms previous to 1830. The first elections were held at private houses, near the center of the township, until the Center Schoolhouse was constructed. Isaac Rise states that they voted for Gen. Jackson, when he ran for President, at the cabin of James McMannes, who entered the eighty acres now owned by Henry Crall, and that Jackson received most of the votes cast in the township. This was in November, 1828. We learn from the records, that, on July 2, 1831, the Trustees, Isaac Rise, Elias Chambers and Robert Foster, took an enumeration of the householders of the township, and, at the same time,

appointed John G. Stough Treasurer. In those days, men were not anxious to serve as township officers, and many paid the fine which secured a release. Stough refused to fill this appointment, claiming that Thomas Smith, who had been regularly elected to the office, had not received from the Trustees the proper summons to appear before them and take the oath of office. The Trustees then served the required notice upon Smith, and he consented and acted as Treasurer. This was the first business transacted, as shown by the records. March 5, 1832, the Trustees met and divided the township into road districts, and this was possibly the first division of the township for road purposes. The first election on record was held at the house of Leven Conley, near the center, April 2, 1832. The Judges were the three Trustees previously mentioned, and the Election Clerks were John Kroft and Dudley Cobb. The following persons were chosen to fill the various offices: Trustees, Isaac Rise, Robert Foster and Jacob Mollenkopf; Constables, Isaac Slater and Frederick Beard; Clerk, John Kroft; Treasurer, John G. Stough; Overseers of the Poor, Robert Foster and Mathias Markley; Fence Viewers, Samuel Cover, Henry Charlton and Frederick Williams.

In examining the early records of Liberty, evidence is found which proves that fifty years ago several queer old-fashioned customs were practiced which now appear amusing, and it is also evident that some of the laws enforced in those days, have either been repealed or have become obsolete. Among the many industrious families who settled in the township were a few who, being idle and shiftless, could not or would not manage successfully, and the result was these frequently became a charge upon the community. In order to protect settlers from roving families of this character, laws were enacted, and every year two persons were chosen in the township, styled "Overseers of the Poor," whose duty it was to examine into

the cases, and render assistance to citizens who were unfortunate enough to need the aid of the township. They were also required to warn any idle or shiftless persons to leave before they had remained a sufficient length of time to gain a residence. Many notices of this character are found upon the records, the first being in 1832. Having learned that Thomas Alsoph, a roving character, had appeared in the township, the overseers issued the following notice:

The State of Ohio, Crawford County, S. S. To Isaac Slater, Constable of Liberty Township, greeting:

WHEREAS, information hath been given to us, Mathias Markley and Robert Foster, Overseers of the Poor for said township, that Thomas Alsoph has come within the limits of the township to be sick, who will be likely to become a township charge; you are hereby commanded forthwith to warn said Thomas Alsoph to depart the said township and of this writ make legal service, and duly return it, according to law given under our hands this 12th day of March, A. D. 1832.

MATHIAS MARKLEY,

ROBERT FOSTER,

Overseers of the Poor.

A copy of the above notice was left the next day at the house where Alsoph was staying. It is seldom that force was used under this law, in ridding the community of the poor and shiftless, but the warning given was a mere matter of form, and, having once been notified in this manner, a person could not claim the assistance of the township in case he became unfortunate enough to need aid. Many times this law was abused, and thrifty citizens who settled in the community were warned because some joker furnished the Overseers the required information. A few did not appreciate the humor of the act but deemed the "summons to depart" an insult, and they were very mad and indignant when the notice was served upon them. As a general thing, men did not wish to serve as Overseers of the Poor, and some paid their fine and refused to serve, but it was generally conceded by the best citizens of the township that it was the duty of each to take his turn



J. A. Klink

at serving in this disagreeable position. Occasionally the sportive elements of the community combined and elected some man to this office who was in every way unfitted for it. Quite a number of these warnings are copied upon the records of the township. John B. Morrison was notified to leave in August, 1833, and again in March, 1836, but in April, 1837, he was elected one of the school-examiners for Liberty. Either the warnings were an insult or his election as examiner a joke.

Frequently in the early days of the township, poor and shiftless parents would bind their children out for a term of years until they became of age, and many notices of these bindings are found upon the records kept by the Clerks of Liberty. The first one is dated December 31, 1834, and the agreement is between Moses Coberly, who binds his son Robert, to Cornelius Dorland for a term of seven years. During this time Dorland is to "teach the young man arithmetic to the rule of three, and keep him in wearing apparel." At the end of the seven years, Robert was to receive from Dorland "one horse, saddle and bridle worth \$75, also one suit of broadcloth clothes and one suit of home-made or common wearing apparel." The bond given is \$5,000. January 10, 1835, Moses Coberly also bound his eight-year old daughter, Margaret, to William Clingan for a period of nine years and ten months. Clingan was to give the young lady "one year's schooling; furnish her a good bed and boarding, and at the end of the time supply her with one Bible, one bed and bedding of a good quality, and also a new spinning wheel and a new suit of clothes of good quality." The bond in this case was only fixed at \$1,000. During the same month, Coberly bound a third child, Elijah, to John Noise. This old gentlemen, who got rid of three children in about thirty days, lived in the northern part of the township on the Loyer farm. The notes in his case are defective. It would have been a pleasure for an un-

biased historian to pen the statement that "this old fellow, having given into the care of others all his children, yielded up the ghost and was buried with his fathers." Although it is a satisfaction to learn that the old German afterward moved West, yet it is surprising that the records do not show how this "old codger" was warned to leave the township under the supposition that he might at some future time be in danger of becoming a charge upon the community. The language of these contracts is not always the same, for occasionally promises were made in them which could not be so easily fulfilled. In 1843, the Trustees bound Lucy Wilhelmgriner, an orphan, to Frederick and Elizabeth Williams for a term of five years and four months. This young lady was to be taught the "art, mystery and occupation of common labor" and they were to train her in "habits of obedience, industry and morality." During her term of service, she was to be allowed "meat, drink and wearing apparel both for summer and winter," and at the end of time she was to receive "two suits of common wearing apparel and a new Bible." Most of these young folks who were "bound out" did not suffer by changing their homes if they faithfully performed the new duties devolving upon them; frequently the bond between the child and the family was as tender as that of parent and child. This old custom, however, is not American, and has fallen into disuse, but the examples given above will show that it was practiced in Liberty Township at one time.

The first school taught in the township was in a vacant cabin on the farm of Daniel McMichael during the winter of 1821-22. The teacher was John McClure, afterward the first surveyor of Crawford County. The attendance was not large, a few families united in supporting the school, and the only person now living in Crawford County who was a pupil of McClure that winter is Martin Bacon, Esq., of Whetstone Township. Dr. Squires makes the following

statements in regard to the early schools of Liberty: "Educational matters interested the settlers at an early day, but, not having the advantages of our present school law, everything devolved upon the individual. Neighbors would join together and build a log schoolhouse—chink and daub it, build a stick and mud chimney, oil some paper to make it translucent and paste it over a hole in the wall for a window, and thus secure light enough for a beginning. But soon glass could be obtained, and low, long windows put in by cutting out a log from the cabin and inserting a sash with glass to fill the aperture. Such a schoolhouse, the first one in this township, was built on the northeast corner of John Maxfield's land, north of the road, during the fall of 1823. Nehemiah Squire made the window sash for it out of a linn-wood puncheon, that had constituted part of the chamber floor of an aristocratic log cabin the previous winter." This log building was known as the Maxfield Schoolhouse, and the land upon which it was located is now the property of Dexter Bacon. The exact site was near the big tree north of the road, about half way between Bacon's residence and the brow of the hill. Rev. William Blowers taught the first school here in the winter of 1823-24. Cary Tilbury taught one or two winters at an early day, and also Samuel Magers and a Mr. Orton. During the fall of 1827, another log schoolhouse was built just southeast of the present site occupied by the Crall United Brethren Church. Sallie Smith taught the first school here, and the building was known as the Smith Schoolhouse. J. G. Stough says: "This building was erected by six families, myself, Thos. Smith, Benjamin Manwell, Thos. Scott, Samuel Smalley and Prez Hillard. At this time no schoolhouse had been erected in the northern part of the township." The districts were not laid out as at the present time, but there might have been a schoolhouse in the Foster-Andrews neighborhood, near Bucyrus.

When the inhabitants of other settlements in Liberty became numerous enough to support schools, the same kind of rough, round-log houses were erected. Sometimes a vacant cabin was used for school purposes, but, when a special building had to be constructed, the entire neighborhood would turn out and devote a day to the interests of education by building their log schoolhouse. The tuition was raised by a subscription from each family interested, or so much each month or term would be charged by the teacher for every scholar. After the lapse of half a century, it is difficult to obtain the exact dates at which schools were established, or these first buildings erected in the various neighborhoods. The Maxfield and Smith Schoolhouses were both in what is now the Second District, and the Blowers Church, in the same territory, was used for school purposes many years. In the Foster-Andrews neighborhood, now the First District, a special building was erected as early as 1830. Robert Andrews, who came with his father, Samuel, September 15, 1832, says: "There was a log schoolhouse standing when we came, which had been there two or three years." In the Third District, the "Simmons" Schoolhouse was built before 1833; the Bell Schoolhouse, in what is now the Fourth District, several years previous; and schools were taught there possibly as early as 1827, for there were many settlers in the neighborhood at that time. The lands of the Fifth or Center District were not entered until other neighborhoods had many settlers. In 1825, only 240 acres of this territory had been purchased from the Government. The township records state that the election held April 7, 1834, was at the Center Schoolhouse, and April 7, 1845, at the Conley Schoolhouse. The polls were generally kept at private houses when the Center District was without a schoolhouse, and the first one, erected about 1833, was destroyed by fire after standing two winters. The children of the settlers were then sent to the Smith District for several years

until their second building was erected. In what is now the Sixth District, a schoolhouse was erected about 1838. Thomas Williams, of the Seventh District, says: "Frederick Williams, Asa Cobb and other early settlers of northwestern Liberty, the Smiths, of Holmes Township, and Samuel Chatfield, of Chatfield Township, united in putting up a round-log schoolhouse, with a chimney built of sticks, during the fall of 1830. This building was erected near the former site of the German Methodist Church, which was destroyed by fire during the war. At this time, no other schoolhouse had been built in the northwestern part of Liberty, or the northeastern part of Holmes; neither at the Center District, or the district north of Liberty Center. The only one between us and the town was at the Quaker Church Settlement, in Holmes Township." The Kroft Schoolhouse, in the Eighth District, was erected before the year 1832. The settlers in the Ninth District were not numerous, and possibly the last to organize. In the Tenth or Sulphur Springs special district, a log building was erected for school purposes in 1837, on land donated by John Slifer. When these districts became better organized, and the country more improved, these rough log schoolhouses gave place to finer frame buildings, and these in turn are now being superseded by brick structures. The first of these more durable edifices was constructed for the Seventh or Keplinger District in 1876, at a cost of \$1,200. The next year, the Fifth or Center District expended over \$1,000 on a similar structure. Both of these were the work of R. H. Bender. In 1878, the Second District erected a brick house, which cost over \$1,200. This was the sixth building erected for school purposes, in what is now the Second District, since the Maxfield Schoolhouse was put up by those early pioneers in the fall of 1823.

Ministers of the Gospel closely followed up the new settlements with that religious instruction which had much influence in molding the

character of the early settlers and their descendants. The Methodists, as a church, were the first to occupy the field in Crawford County, and missionaries of this denomination were the first who preached in Liberty Township. During the year 1821, the pioneer missionaries of Delaware Circuit had pressed into the new country as far north as what is now Bucyrus, and were filling regular monthly appointments. When John O. Blowers arrived with his family, in the spring of 1822, he immediately sought out those who could be induced to enlist in religious enterprises. Blowers, having learned that religious services were being held at Bucyrus, visited the place with his wife, at the time appointed, but for some reason the minister failed to appear. The next month the appointment was fulfilled, and Blowers prevailed upon the missionary to appoint services at his cabin on the next trip, and, when he again appeared, Blowers presented him a class of five, composed of himself and wife, William Cooper and wife, of Whetstone Township, and a German named Schultz. This was the first Methodist Episcopal class organized in Liberty Township, and it was the nucleus of the first M. E. Church of Liberty. This minister, who first preached at Blowers' cabin, was a man named Bacon. (This statement is made on the authority of John G. Stough, Rufus L. Blowers and Dr. J. B. Squires.) Bacon was the right man for such a mission. He was social, genial and big-hearted. He carried his pockets full of lettuce seed for the women, and fishing-tackle for the boys. Regular monthly appointments were kept up during the summer of 1822, and the next winter, preaching being held on Sunday at Bucyrus, and on Monday at the cabin of Blowers. When this pioneer settled in the township, he brought with him a very fine library of religious works, including most of the standard publications of the M. E. Church of that day. He studied these volumes of religious instruction, and became very well read in theology. These books

were loaned throughout the neighborhood to other pioneer settlers, many of whom had very little reading matter, and they were the means of accomplishing much good, as the works laid the foundation of thorough religious instruction in the mind of many pioneer settlers who were anxious to obtain this knowledge. In the fall of 1822, Rev. James Monroe was sent to this section of the country by the M. E. Conference, and in the spring of 1823, John O. Blowers and his brother William were licensed to preach the Gospel. They were the first licentiates of the M. E. Church in Crawford County. In the fall of 1823, the M. E. Conference marked out a district for itinerant preachers of their denomination to travel over, and give the new settlements regular circuit preaching. It is generally believed by those who should know, that Rev. James Monroe and Rev. William Blowers were the first preachers to travel this circuit, but Capt. S. S. Blowers states that his uncle William told him in 1868, that Rev. James St. Clair rode the first circuit with him. Among the early Methodist ministers who preached to the pioneers of Liberty, were Rev. James Gilruth in 1825, Rev. Abner Goff in 1826, Rev. Russell Bigelow in 1829, and Revs. Fenneland, Rennels and S. P. Shaw. When the Maxfield Schoolhouse, the first erected in the township, was built in the fall of 1823, religious services were held there, and this building was occupied until the Blowers Church and schoolhouse were built about 1830. The M. E. Church of Liberty Township was for many years in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. In 1840, over one hundred persons were subject to the discipline of this religious denomination, who were divided into two large classes, one at Sulphur Springs and one in the Blowers neighborhood, and also one small class in the McDonald neighborhood, in the northwestern part of the township. The M. E. Church edifice at Sulphur Springs was erected in 1848, and dedicated in

August of that year. Robert Johnston was the carpenter who constructed it. When the Sulphur Springs congregation was first organized, there were over eighty members connected with the Blowers class. Many of these removed to the great West, and most of the balance passed away one by one, until finally the Sulphur Springs class became the stronger of the two and the minister would hold services at that place, but for many years services were held at the Blowers Church in the afternoon. The Blowers brothers, who were the acknowledged leaders in the early religious movements of Liberty, lie side by side in the Blowers graveyard. John O. died in 1844, but William lived many years afterward, doing good service for the M. E. Church, of which denomination he was an active minister for nearly forty years. As the years passed by, this faithful preacher of God's truth became old; when his locks were silvered, the active generation which controlled the churches demanded younger men with modern ideas, and the man who, in 1823, traveled the first regular M. E. Circuit of this section was retired from active service in the church. Feeling that there was still some work for him to do, he, in the darkest hour of the rebellion—the fall of 1862—enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, and it is thrilling to relate that this old pioneer hero, at the advanced age of sixty-six, did active duty for his country in the camp and field near Washington City. But they prevailed upon him to take another position, and he was detailed for hospital duty at Baltimore, where he was placed in charge of the Seventh Ward in Jarvis Hospital. A minister at sixty-six enlisting in the army to defend his country—such was the character of those early pioneer heroes of Liberty Township. William Blowers died January 28, 1868.

A few months after the religious services held by the Methodist Episcopal circuit riders had been removed from Blowers' cabin to the Max-

field Schoolhouse, the settlers organized in this building the first Sunday-school of Liberty. This was started in the spring of 1824, and was also the first Sunday-school established in Crawford County. John O. Blowers was the leading man of this school, and possibly the first Superintendent, but Thomas Scott, Jonas Scott, Samuel Smalley, Sr., and others also filled the same position during the early years of the school, the sessions of which were held at the Maxfield Schoolhouse until the Blowers Methodist Episcopal Church was built, in 1830. Although most of the active workers of the Sunday-school were connected with this church, yet it continued as a union school, supported by members of other denominations until the United Brethren Church started one in connection with their religious work. The school at the Blowers Church was then discontinued, but many of the workers united with the new school, and the United Brethren Church reaped the harvest sown by the labors of those early settlers, who for many years continued the first Sunday-school of Crawford County.

The second denomination to send missionaries into Liberty were the United Brethren in Christ. Ministers of this sect visited the pioneer settlements at a very early day, and, by the authority of some, preached in Liberty about 1827. John Stough says that previous to 1830, Revs. Smith and Erit conducted religious services at the cabins of John Shong and Lawrence Simmons, and that the congregation was organized in the winter of 1830, by Rev. John Clymer, grandfather of John R. Clymer, Esq., of Bucyrus. Among the first members were John Shong and wife; Lawrence Simmons and wife; Betsy Simmons, his sister; Anselm Fulmer and wife, also a sister of Simmons; Abraham Grogg and wife, Anna Grogg. Services were held for many years in the old Simmons Schoolhouse. Their present church building, commonly known as the Crall Church, was erected in the fall of 1848, by Charles Perse

and Thomas Smith, carpenters. This edifice was enlarged in 1854, repaired about 1870, and is at the present time one of the finest country churches in the county. The first Trustees were Simon Crall, Henry Crall and Abraham Grogg. Many ministers have been regular Pastors of this charge, among whom are Revs. Benjamin Moore, in 1836, Alexander Biddle, Francis Clymer, Jacob Newman, Jacob Berger, G. Spracklin, M. Bulger, Gideon Hoover, C. L. Barlow, — Hubbard. I. T. Kiggins, William Neville, John V. Potts, D. F. Cender, Levi Moore, S. H. Randebaugh and M. Long. About 100 persons are at the present time subject to the discipline of the church, and Rev. O. H. Ramsey has charge of the work.

German ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church were the next to occupy the field and establish a church in Liberty. Previous to the year 1830, ministers of this denomination held religious services at the log cabins of several early settlers—the first sermon being preached by Rev. David Shue, at the home of John Stough. The congregation was regularly organized by Rev. John Stough, about the year 1830. At this date, Lutheran services were being held regularly at both Bucyrus and Benton by Rev. D. Shue. Rev. John Stough, the man who organized the church in Liberty, was the first Lutheran minister who crossed the Alleghany Mountains. He was born in York County, Penn., January 25, 1762, and about the year 1828, purchased eighty acres just west of the quarter-section owned by his son. He was then nearly seventy years of age, had labored forty years as a minister, and desired to retire from active service, but the German settlers who were moving into the township prevailed upon him to conduct religious services in the German language, and he was frequently persuaded to fill appointments when he should have remained at home. After living in the township upward of fifteen years, he died July 25, 1845, aged eighty-three years, and in the fifty-

ings, and it was also banished from the harvest fields and tables. Some substituted, on these occasions, a beverage called "metheglin," made of honey and water, boiled and fermented, and often enriched with spices. When one listens to stories told by those early pioneers, he is forced to believe that the Temperance movement has improved the farmers, if it has failed to stop the traffic in the cities, towns and villages of the nation. The anti-slavery sentiment of Liberty was never organized into a society, but there were a few Abolitionists even at an early day.

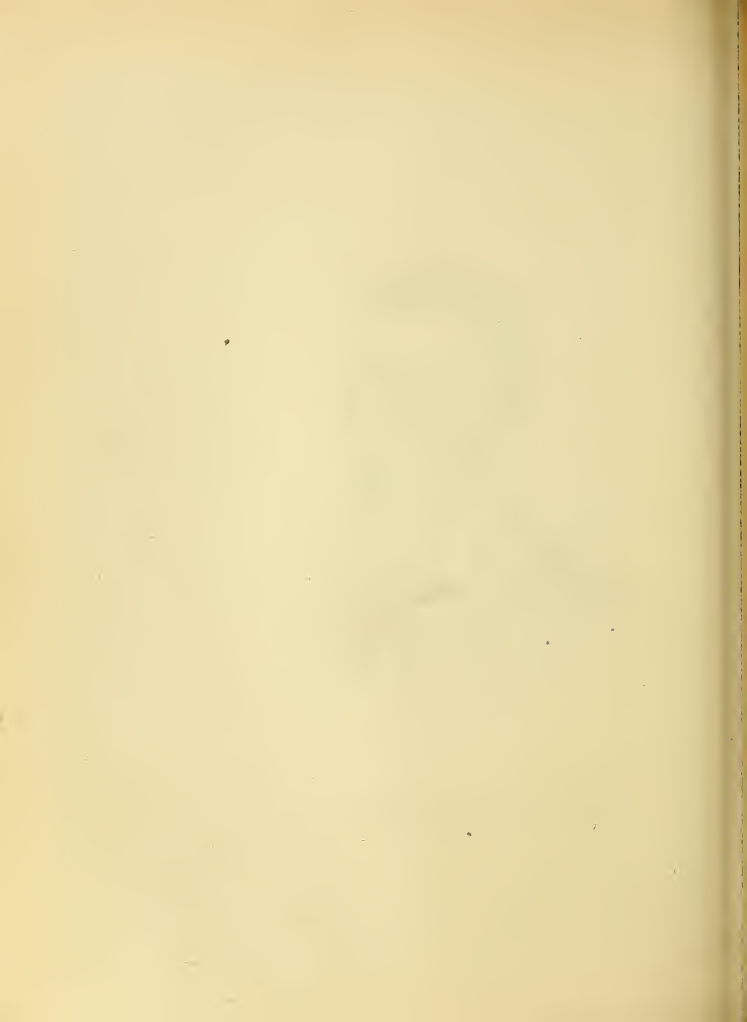
A very large portion of the wealth obtained by the inhabitants of Liberty, since 1820, has been the direct result of the many bountiful crops gathered from the soil. A few citizens have engaged in other enterprises, hoping to find an easier and quicker way to financial prosperity. Mr. McMichael, the first settler, erected a grist-mill a few months after he arrived, but the proprietor soon found that, owing to the scarcity of the motive-power, water, his dreams would not be realized, and he rented the establishment, which, during the next score of years, passed into the hands of many others who, each in turn, hoped to realize from the investment what his predecessor did not. This old mill, a great accommodation to many pioneer settlers, was finally destroyed after many years' valuable service. During the summer of 1824, Calvin and Nehemiah Squier, built a saw-mill on the Sandusky River for John O. Blowers, at the northwest corner of his farm. After running this mill a few months, he sold it to Eli Odell, of Whetstone Township, and in 1825, Odell took in Asa Wetherby as partner. In a short time, Mr. Wetherby purchased the mill, and, after continuing the business until 1829, sold out to a man named Ball, who, in a few years, transferred the establishment to George Fleck. Many of these early proprietors persisted in running the mill on Sunday, notwithstanding

the admonitions of John O. Blowers, who finally, in 1834, re-purchased the concern, in order to stop Sunday milling. He sold it to his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Squier. Previous to 1830, a grist-mill was added to the establishment. Mr. Squier conducted the business many years, and then, during the next two decades, many other men were proprietors. Finally, in 1867, J. B. Squier and W. S. Bacon, the owners, having erected a new steam mill with improved machinery at Sulphur Springs, removed the business from the banks of the Sandusky to their new building. Mr. Bacon sold out to his partner in 1874, and the business at the present time is being conducted by the Doctor's sons, Edgar A. and Oscar W. Squier. Thus, three generations have been interested in this, the only mill of Liberty Township.

A little distillery was started by a man named Wood, about the year 1826, upon land belonging to Edward Hartford. The distillery was just east of the Blowers Mill. Wood, the proprietor, got into trouble, left the township, and the business was discontinued. A tannery was started by David Hawk and Jacob L. Gурwell, previous to the year 1830, near the present site of the Union Church, northeast of Annapolis. In those days bark was plenty, and any person having sufficient capital to prepare vats could engage in the tanning business. David Kinter ran one a short distance west of Annapolis, previous to the year 1840, but he did not have much business. Several years after, Blowers erected the first saw-mill in the Township; other men erected mills. The tax duplicate of 1832, proves the following parties were engaged in the business during that year: Cronebaugh & Shafner, George Fleck, Jr., and John Slagle. By 1836, six other saw-mills, owned by Jas. Decker, Frederick Decker, Aaron Decker, John H. Fry, John Kroft and Andrew Wingert had been erected. Three of these were owned by the Decker family, and Aaron had a grist-mill in connection with his establishment.



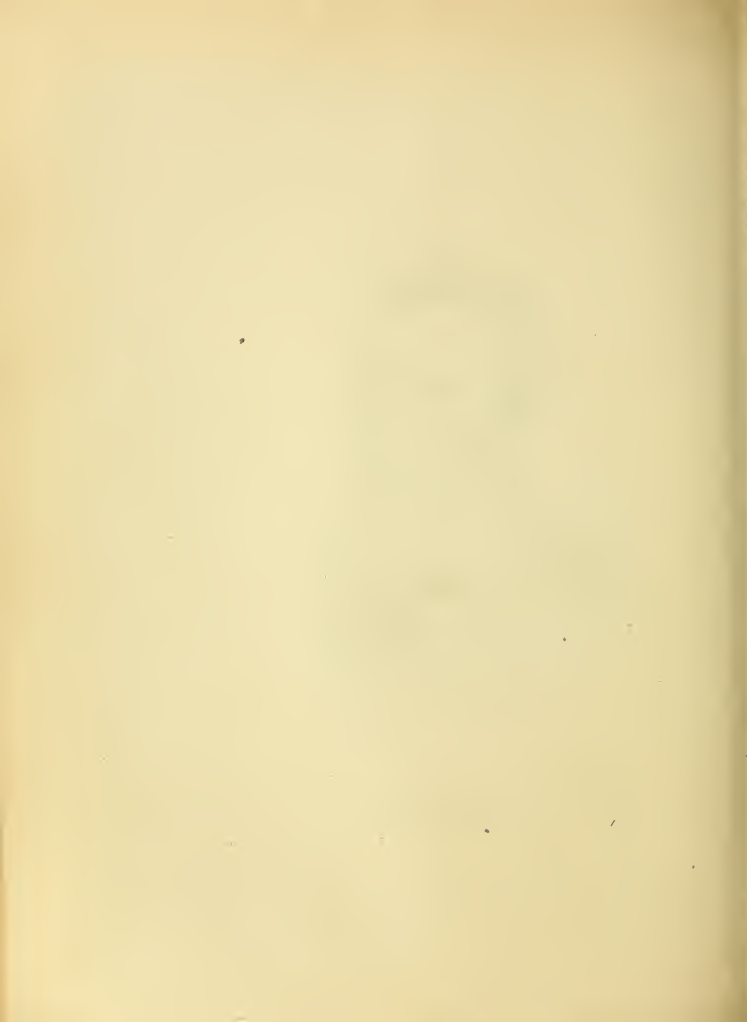
C. Keplinger



The village of Annapolis, or Sulphur Springs Post Office, was originally laid out, in the year 1833, by John Slifer, formerly of Maryland, who named the town to honor the capital of his native State, but in the early days many people in the neighborhood called it Slifertown, as a nickname. The original town plat contained twenty acres, comprising the "southern portion of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14." This was part of the 160 acres which Slifer purchased from the Government, previous to the year 1825. In the year 1841, he sold his farm to Judge R. W. Musgrave. Through bad management he was soon very much reduced in circumstances, and in a fit of despondency committed suicide, during the summer of 1842, by shooting himself. When he was buried his body was disinterred by the doctors. Slifer, during his life, held several minor township offices and was Justice of the Peace from 1835 to 1841. He was a good scholar, a fine, but exceedingly careless, penman. The following anecdote is related of him: On one occasion, he sent up to the Court of Common Pleas a transcript from his docket, that was so illegible that Judge Ozias Bowen, who then presided, was unable to read it. Whereupon the Judge, in a tone of mingled dignity and austerity, exclaimed, "The people must be fools to elect such ignorant men as Justices of the Peace." Hon. Josiah Scott, then a practitioner at the Crawford County bar, quietly remarked to Judge Bowen, "How would it be, Judge, if this ignorant Justice knew more and could write a better hand than any of us?" Whereupon Slifer, who was in the court room at the time, came forward and called upon Zalmon Rowse, Clerk of the Court, for a pen and sheet of paper, which he promptly paid for on the spot. Then he copied the transcript in a bold, beautiful round hand, almost equaling the celebrated signature of John Hancock to the Declaration of Independence, and handed it to the Court, who was

thunderstruck with astonishment. "Why," exclaimed the Judge, "didn't you write it that way before?" "Because," answered Slifer, with quiet dignity, "Because, sir, I supposed I was writing it for the perusal of *men* and not of *boys*."

About forty lots were formed from the real estate comprised in the original village plat. These were listed on the tax-duplicate of 1834 at \$125, and at \$550 in 1835. During the first year, houses were erected by James L. Gurwell, John Bolinger, Jacob Peterman, Peter Stuckman, Nicholas Bolinger and Benjamin Sinn. In the fall of 1834, ex-Judge Enoch B. Merriman opened a stock of dry goods in the village, and Daniel Young, his clerk, sold the first pound of coffee. In about two years, Merriman transferred the store to his nephew, G. N. Davis, who continued the business about two years, when Merriman again took possession of what was left, and in a few months transferred them to Pomeroy A. Blanchard, another nephew. Blanchard remained in Sulphur Springs several years. In the fall of 1836 or early in 1837, Cornelius and James F. Dorland started another store in the village. Cornelius soon sold out to his brother, who continued the business some months afterward. For a few months in 1840 and during the year 1841, the place was without a store until ex-Judge R. W. Musgrave established one, which he sold to Horace Rowse, of Bucyrus, in 1844. The latter was a merchant of Annapolis until autumn of 1851; his brother Stephen was a partner most of the time. Musgrave also started an ashery, and shortly afterward another store, which he transferred to his brother-in-law, Thomas Gillespie. About the time Annapolis was laid out, Frederick Beard kept a blacksmith-shop a short distance west of the place. Winebar, another blacksmith, was a character of the village for many years. A linseed oil mill was started by James Gurwell and Jacob Peterman about 1839, who transferred it to William Souder,



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thunderstruck with astonishment. "Why," exclaimed the Judge, "didn't you write it that way before?" "Because," answered Slifer, with quiet dignity, "Because, sir, I supposed I was writing it for the perusal of *men* and not of *boys*."

About forty lots were formed from the real estate comprised in the original village plat. These were listed on the tax-duplicate of 1834 at \$125, and at \$550 in 1835. During the first year, houses were erected by James L. Gurwell, John Bolinger, Jacob Peterman, Peter Stuckman, Nicholas Bolinger and Benjamin Sinn. In the fall of 1834, ex-Judge Enoch B. Merriman opened a stock of dry goods in the village, and Daniel Young, his clerk, sold the first pound of coffee. In about two years, Merriman transferred the store to his nephew, G. N. Davis, who continued the business about two years, when Merriman again took possession of what was left, and in a few months transferred them to Pomeroy A. Blanchard, another nephew. Blanchard remained in Sulphur Springs several years. In the fall of 1836 or early in 1837, Cornelius and James F. Dorland started another store in the village. Cornelius soon sold out to his brother, who continued the business some months afterward. For a few months in 1840 and during the year 1841, the place was without a store until ex-Judge R. W. Musgrave established one, which he sold to Horace Rowse, of Bucyrus, in 1844. The latter was a merchant of Annapolis until autumn of 1851; his brother Stephen was a partner most of the time. Musgrave also started an ashery, and shortly afterward another store, which he transferred to his brother-in-law, Thomas Gillespie. About the time Annapolis was laid out, Frederick Beard kept a blacksmith-shop a short distance west of the place. Winebar, another blacksmith, was a character of the village for many years. A linseed oil mill was started by James Gurwell and Jacob Peterman about 1839, who transferred it to William Souder,

and he conducted the business many years. A few months after this enterprise was established, an attempt was made to run a little distillery on the same lot, but this was a failure. A small pottery establishment was conducted at the same time by the same parties with no better success. John Birk, a hatter, was in business as early as 1838, and John L. Dawson started a cabinet-shop in 1837. William Dicks was a shoemaker, and his brother, James Dicks, a harness-maker, about 1841. James McKee built a saw-mill about 1839, and David Hawk started a tannery north of the site now occupied by Zarbe's Hotel. John Grogg put up a log house and kept the first tavern about 1836, and shortly afterward Cornelius Dorland and Robert McKee erected a hotel on the lot now occupied by Fry's store. Dr. Turley put up a fine building for the same purpose on the lot now occupied by the Sexauer Brothers' carriage establishment. This building was destroyed by fire in 1847. Dr. Daniel L. Kelly was the first physician to locate in the place. It is very doubtful if he knew much about medicine, as he started a saloon and neglected what little practice he might have obtained. Dr. George L. Zeigler moved to the village in 1842, and Dr. J. B. Squier in 1848. Dr. Turley also practiced medicine at an early day. The physicians at the present time are Dr. J. B. Squier, Dr. H. S. Bevington and Dr. M. M. Carrothers. George Heiby, who removed to Liberty in 1836, has been a citizen of the village for many years, and served as Assessor of Liberty Township twenty-four terms. Although the place was quite a business center, it had no post office until about 1843. It is difficult to obtain the exact order of those who served as Postmaster from that date until 1860. In a small village, every one is his own clerk, and so long as he secures his mail matter from the stock on hand, it does not matter to him who pockets the meager stipend paid by the Government. G. W. Teel, however, is authority for the following

order: Horace Rowse, Thomas Gillespie, R. W. Musgrave, Dr. George L. Zeigler, George Heiby, J. N. Biddle, who was appointed in 1861 and served until his successor, Al Fry, the present incumbent, took the office in 1868. Jonas Harmon was Dr. Zeigler's Deputy, and for several years the office was kept in Harmon's gun-shop.

Many different firms have been engaged in business at Annapolis during the past forty years. The following is a list of the principal establishments at the present time: Sexauer Brothers, carriage-factory; J. B. Squier & Sons, steam flouring-mill; George Hummiston, steam saw-mill; Klopfenstein & Co., dry goods and general store; Scott & Keller, dry goods and general store; J. H. Fry, Jr., hardware; Dr. H. S. Bevington, drugs; Charles Heibert-hausen, boots and shoes; F. Obendroth, boots and shoes; G. Seits, wagon-maker; A. Young, undertaker and cabinet-maker; William Haffner, saddler; John Zarbe, hotel and grocery; Capt. S. S. Smalley, shoemaker; Jonas Harmon, gunsmith.

The most important manufacturing interest in Liberty Township is the carriage establishment of the Sexauer Brothers, located at Sulphur Springs. These young men were born in Bucyrus, and removed to Annapolis many years since, where their step-father, Mr. Kinninger, followed his trade as a wagon-maker. In 1862, the Sexauers started their present establishment. The character of their work was sufficient to guarantee a ready sale, and they soon established a reputation which extended not only throughout Crawford but into neighboring counties. These young men, Louis, William, Frederick and Lewis, succeeded in a very short time in having a larger trade in farm wagons than any other firm in the county. Many years since, they commenced manufacturing carriages, buggies and light spring wagons. The reputation obtained by building first-class heavy farm wagons has not suffered by the many light, strong, neat and

stylish vehicles which they have made and sold since commencing this finer branch of manufacturing. Their work exhibited at county fairs has frequently obtained premiums, and carried off the first prizes against strong competition.

The first schoolhouse in the village was erected in 1837, on land donated by John Slifer. Previous to the construction of this building, the children attended the schools taught at the Bell Schoolhouse, situated at that time about one-half mile south of Annapolis. For some years, the citizens of the village and neighboring territory had many discussions in regard to the location of their school building, and, in thirty-five years, several different special districts were formed; the lines of those adjacent being changed frequently, in order to satisfy, if possible, all persons interested. Finally, on October 2, 1872, the citizens assembled, and, by a vote of fifty to two, created the present special district, embracing "all the fractional Section 13, Section 14, the northeast quarter of Section 22, and the east-half of the east quarter of Section 15 in Liberty Township." The voters then elected the following Directors: C. W. Perse for one year, William Sexauer for two years and Dr. H. S. Bevington for three years. December 14, 1872, it was decided, by a unanimous vote of the citizens, to levy a tax of \$3,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing a new

schoolhouse, which was erected in 1873 by James H. Kemmis, who received \$3,316 for his services. The building was furnished and provided with a bell, at an additional cost of some \$700, so that the citizens have expended about \$4,000 for educational purposes, and have provided for their children an edifice which is an ornament to their little village. It is in very striking contrast to the first building erected for school purposes in the township. The first enumeration taken in the new district showed 53 boys and 69 girls; total, 122. Robert McKee and Jennie Birch taught the first schools in the new building during the winter of 1873-74.

The only secret society in the village, at the present time, is a lodge of the Knights of Honor, which is composed of many prominent citizens residing in the town and on neighboring farms. This lodge was organized January 2, 1878, with the following thirteen charter members: Dictator, H. S. Bevington; Assistant Dictator, Charles Heiberhausen; Vice Dictator, C. F. Sexauer; Reporter, J. H. Wert; Financial Reporter, W. K. Evans; Past Dictator, A. Fry; Chaplain, J. B. Wert; Sentinel, Henry Heiberthausen; Guardian, J. H. Fry; Treasurer, William Sexauer; Guide, Thomas Laux, John Guiss, Jr., and William Heffner. The last two and William Sexauer were the first Trustees.

CHAPTER XX.

HOLMES TOWNSHIP—ORIGINAL BOUNDARY—PIONEER SETTLEMENTS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—CONFEDERATE X ROADS—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

THE generations of to-day can scarcely realize the hardships passed through by their parents and grandparents more than half a century ago. Surrounded as they are with the loving endearments of home, and with all the pleasures that riches can bestow, they are apt to forget at what a cost their enjoyments were

purchased by their ancestors, who cleared up the forests, and, from primeval wildness, created the bright habitations of civilization. The dear old father and mother, who are standing, as it were, on the brink of the grave, are the only ones who love to live over the wild experiences of pioneer life. To them the remem-

brances are sweet; and they love to tell of the privation and adventure through which they passed while the red man was yet an inhabitant of the woods, and animals of ferocity roamed unmolested and unscared. They have no need to desire a draught of the waters of Lethe's stream to drown in forgetfulness the miseries of a wrecked and ruined life. No remorse can pierce their hearts "like a tooth of fire," with sad recollections of kind acts omitted or left wholly undone. Though their lives have been checkered with sunshine and shade, and though their lot has been humble and obscure, yet they have left memorials, more lasting than monumental marble, in the beautiful homes reared by their endeavors.

It is difficult to realize that the township of Holmes was once, and but a short time ago, the unmolested home of wild animals and wild Indians, and that its pleasant slopes were once the sporting grounds of the Mound Builders, who followed their peculiar occupations in unknown centuries before either white or red man became their successors. These strange people have left a few evidences of their presence in the form of nearly obliterated earthworks along the course of Broken Sword Creek, though to the passer-by nothing would appear to lead him to suspect that the mysterious race, whose origin and fate are so perplexing to the archaeologist and chronologist, once lighted his campfires on the banks of the winding stream, or, with war implements of stone or copper, wandered the forest paths in pursuit of game. They have passed away, with almost all the evidences of their presence, and in their place the Indian has reigned for his allotted time, and has been succeeded by the white race, whose steady advancements by superior skill and intelligence, have driven back the aborigines, until but a remnant remains, scattered throughout the country, to tell of the once happy and warlike race of native Americans. Will the white race also have its day, and pass

from the stage of action, giving place to some more highly developed order of humanity? Nothing but time can tell the decrees of fate, or solve the problem of human destiny.

The early records of Holmes, like those in the other townships in Crawford County, have been lost or destroyed, and there is but little left to guide the historical investigator to the numerous items of interest of this division of the county, save the traditions handed down by the generations of the past to those of the present. The memories of the old settlers are filled to overflowing with neighboring traditions, and, though in matters of detail they cannot always be trusted, yet in general their accuracy may be depended upon. None of the land in Holmes could be purchased by the settlers until after 1820, and the western part of the township was owned by the Wyandot Indians prior to 1836, at which date a strip of land on the eastern side of the reservation was purchased of the Indians by the Government, and was sold at public auction at the date last mentioned. That portion of the Wyandot sale that afterward became a part of Holmes Township, was something more than two sections wide, and, on account of the numerous and inexhaustible beds of excellent limestone, has proved of greater value to the citizens than any other portion of the township. The stone has been taken out in large quantities by Nicholas Pool, Adam Gearhart and Christian Reiff, and much of it has been sold to the citizens for the foundations of their houses and barns, and the walls of their wells, at the rate of from \$1 to \$2 per load. A number of years ago, the town of Bucyrus purchased one of the best quarries on Broken Sword Creek, consisting of two acres, underlaid with deep, large beds of fine stone; but this quarry has not been worked to any extent worth mentioning. Lime has been burned since 1838 or 1840, sufficient in amount to supply the large demand.

The township, one of the most attractive and

wealthy in the county, received its name from Deputy Surveyor General Samuel Holmes, who was authorized to make a re-survey of its territory in 1836. It lies wholly on the northern slope of the Ohio water-shed, and its entire surface is drained by tributaries of Sandusky River. The principal stream is Broken Sword Creek, which enters the township, coming from the east and flowing across Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 8, 7, 18 and 19, southwestwardly into Todd Township. It has a small valley fifteen or twenty rods wide, which in some places approaches one side of the stream, thus forming a series of low bluffs, that in early times were covered with a heavy forest of poplar. This timber has been highly prized because of its lightness and durability, and has been extensively used in the construction of houses and barns. Brandywine Creek, the largest branch of Broken Sword in Holmes, flows from Liberty Township across Sections 12, 11, 10 and 9, uniting on the latter section with the larger stream. A small branch of the Sandusky River, called Grass Run, flows angling across the lower two tiers of sections in a southwestern direction. These streams, with a few small branches, afford ample drainage to the township. While the land was yet covered with heavy woods, the southeastern third, which is almost as level as a floor, was wet and muddy the whole year. Having but little or no slope, and being thickly covered with fallen logs, which lay strewn in promiscuous confusion, the flat land retained the water, and even in summer time, as related by Joseph Lones, the trip to Bucyrus could not be made without walking ankle deep in water and mud a large part of the way. Sometimes the fallen trees lay so thickly upon the ground, that, by skipping from one to another, miles could be traveled without once having to step into the water. The northern and western parts of the township are abundantly rolling, and in some places the hills are quite long and steep. The surface

soil has a large proportion of clay, especially along the banks of Broken Sword Creek, though farther away from the stream; on the flat land in the southeastern part, it contains much decaying vegetable matter, underneath which is found a black alluvial earth, very productive when properly drained. In the western part is an area of about fifty acres, known, since the earliest times, as the "Burnt Swamp," from the circumstance that, when the first settlers came in, the swamp was thickly covered with willows and tall weeds, growing from a bed of vegetation of about a foot in thickness, and a fire, having been lighted by the Indians or settlers to dislodge game, swept over the swamp, continuing to burn for about a week before the decaying vegetation was consumed. This circumstance gave rise to the name by which the swamp has since been known.

Tradition says that a man named Heaman was the first settler in the township, having located about two miles and a half from the southern boundary on what afterward became known as the Columbus and Sandusky Pike. Quite an extensive settlement had been formed in the eastern part of Liberty Township several years before Heaman located in Holmes, and it is probable that this man came originally to either that village or to Bucyrus. The boundaries of settlements were gradually increased, as settlers came in, who purchased land on the outskirts, as by thus doing they could have a choice of farms. It is more than likely that Heaman pushed westward from Annapolis, and selected his farm. When he came in, how long he remained and what finally became of him are unrecorded and unknown items. Soon after he appeared, William Flake built a log cabin on the old Quaintance farm, and began clearing his land, preparatory to farming. This man was well known and became quite prominent in early years. He was kind-hearted and charitable to a fault, as natural inclination of his heart led him into the

communistic plan of bestowing his property upon others, without expecting or desiring anything in return. This peculiar characteristic caused him to be as free with property not his own, which procedure finally led him to break open a store in Bucyrus, for which he was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to serve a number of years in the penitentiary. He died soon after his release, and it has been many years since any of his descendants lived in the county. It was as late as 1823 before any settler located in Holmes Township. That portion of the township nearest Bucyrus was flat and covered with water, and was not the land selected by the first settlers. The western and northern parts were rolling, but were not selected because they were too remote from the "base of supplies"—in other words, the villages; and, besides, a portion of the land belonged to the Wyandot Reservation. Notwithstanding the remoteness of his land from towns, Daniel Snyder, or "Indian" Snyder, as he was popularly known, built a small round-log cabin in the northeastern part of the township in about 1825, into which he moved his family, consisting of a wife and half a dozen children, apparently of about the same size. He was called "Indian" Snyder from the fact that almost his whole time was spent in traversing the woods in pursuit of deer and other varieties of game. He was very skillful and successful in his hunting excursions, and was often employed by his less expert neighbors to furnish them with venison, for which services he was paid \$1 per day, whether he succeeded in getting anything or not. He was gone from home for days together, leaving his wife and family to bear the burden of loneliness as best they might. He was the most expert hunter in the township in early years, and his services led him to hunt over large tracts of land. He had no regard for the Indian's reserved rights, and invaded their land without any conscientious scruples, or without any apparent fear of danger to himself

for so doing. He understood the language of the Indians quite well, and could converse with them. Often when disputes arose between the Indians and settlers, Snyder was called upon to act as interpreter. Joseph Lones had four pigs, which were turned into the woods in the spring of 1829, after having been carefully marked. They continued to run at large all summer, and when fall came, the owner began to inquire as to their whereabouts. Daniel Snyder reported that he had seen them near the "Burnt Swamp," where Mr. Lones went in search of them. Three were there, but the fourth could not be found, and the owner began to mistrust that it had been boiled in an Indian stew-kettle. He sent Snyder as a spy into the Indian camp on their reservation to discover, if possible, what had become of his lost *sus scrofa*. Nothing at the time was found, but a few years afterward one of the Indians confessed of having shot the pig in the woods, and of having taken it to "Indian Town," where it was devoured. Many swine of the settlers were shot and eaten by the Indians; but the red men were not the only ones who violated the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not steal." Swine that had no ear-mark and that could not be identified were considered public property, and became the property of the possessor; but, usually they were marked when turned into the woods, and yet, notwithstanding this precaution, large numbers were driven off and sold to buyers, who "shipped" them to Sandusky City. Mr. Lones' three pigs, mentioned above, were shot as soon as found, and were conveyed on sleds to the cabin, where they were dressed, cut up and salted down for winter use. The pigs were a gift to Lones from Flake. The latter told the former to come over and receive a present in a sack. The present proved to be the pigs, which were then about three weeks old, and which were carried home in a sack by Lones. This is an instance of the charitable acts of Flake, for, though to-day

Lones is surrounded with the comforts of wealth, he came to the township in 1828 with scarcely a dollar's worth of property of his own. He came from Columbiana County, Ohio, with his father-in-law, John Boeman, and was over eleven days on the route between New Lisbon, Ohio, and Crawford County. Mr. Boeman came with his family in a wagon drawn by five horses, while Lones drove the sixth horse to a small empty Dearborn wagon. It was in March, 1828, and the route lay through a wild country that was almost impassable from the fallen timber that lay scattered upon it, and from the muddy condition of the entire route. They traveled at the rate of about ten miles per day, surmounting almost incredible obstacles in the shape of mud and fallen timber, cutting their way through the deep woods. They were unable to follow the comparatively good roads which led to the west farther south, and the men were obliged to walk almost the entire distance leading the way with axes on their shoulders, ready to cut away any obstruction that could be removed with the ax. Finally, after a tedious journey, and the usual number of accidents to men, beasts and wagons, they arrived safe at their destination. Lones built his cabin on land adjoining the Quaintance farm, and began work on the Columbus and Sandusky Pike, in process of construction at the time. He received \$10 per month for his services, and continued laboring on the road for about two years, paying for the bulk of his land from the wages thus received. Not one cent was spent foolishly during the whole time, but all were carefully hoarded to be used in paying for the land, and the members of the family were required to forego many of the necessities of life, having in view the ownership of a home. Mr. Lones is yet living in the township, and is one of the few old settlers left to tell the tale of hardships and privations endured by the pioneers.

So far as can be learned, the following men

were in the township in the year 1828: William Flake, Fisher Quaintance, Isaac Williams, William Spitzer, Samuel Miller, David Brown, Jonas Martin, Jacob Andrews, Joel Glover, Jacob King, Eli Quaintance, Joseph Newell and Timothy Kirk. Mr. Flake had cleared, by 1828, about ten acres, and lived in a round-log cabin on the farm now owned by the descendants of Eli Quaintance. Mr. Black now owns the farm where Timothy Kirk located. Kirk died at an early day, about 1828, and his death was probably the first in the township. Joseph Newell, who arrived in about 1826, purchased a fine rolling farm on Broken Sword Creek, his land then joining the Wyandot Reservation. He was an intelligent man, and saw, from the rapid settlement of the country, that numerous villages were destined to spring up, and that county-seats were soon to be established in the newly laid laid-out counties of the New Purchase. A portion of his farm was laid out into a town, which Mr. Newell designed would some day become the county seat of Crawford County. The lots were offered for sale; but, so far as known, none were sold, and Mr. Newell soon saw that he had made a mistake and that Bucyrus was the town to be honored. He also laid off half an acre of land, fenced it with rails, designing it for a cemetery. It may be stated that his cemetery was a success, if his county seat was not. About the time Newell appeared, a Mr. Spitzer settled on the farm now owned by Charles Laman. Jacob King was, in a few years later, living in a little log cabin on Broken Sword Creek, on the farm owned at present by Samuel Slapp. James Martin was in at an early day. He was a sort of a local minister, and preached in the cabins of the settlers, and was probably the first one to preach the word of God in the township. There came with him from England a young man, named Thomas Alsoph, whose father was one of the English nobility. The son's mental horizon was somewhat clouded, or, in other words, he

was *non compos mentis*. Just why he was sent from England and plenty to the backwoods of Ohio and privation, is an unsolved mystery. Some thought he was a monomaniac, because of his being perfectly rational and sensible on all ordinary subjects. This is probably the correct view. His manners were refined, and, in all his intercourse with the settlers, he was as genteel and polished as was customary in the polite society of European aristocracy. He soon became a favorite with every one. The first Sunday schools in the township were organized by him, and it was perhaps for the best that he became a backwoodsman, thousands of miles from home and friends. It became current, and was believed by many, that he became mad by brooding over disappointments in love. If this be not true, it proves that the reporters, Adam-like, were inclined to lay the sin of wrecking the young man's life to woman. He taught many of the early schools, and, after living in the township quite a number of years, returned to England.

Prior to 1836, the township of Holmes was fractional, but, at that date, a portion of the land belonging to the Wyandot Reservation was annexed to the western side, giving the township its present size and shape. The following, from the records of the County Commissioners, shows the change that was made :

Resolved, by the Commissioners, that they proceeded to attach the Wyandot Reservation to the different townships adjoining said Reservation, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Ohio Legislature, made for that purpose, and said territory shall be attached as follows: * * * * *

All that part of Township 2, Range 16, as lies within said Reservation, shall be attached to Holmes, and shall constitute a part of said township.

This gave to the township thirty-six square miles of territory. The names of a few of the first officers are remembered, and were as follows : Jacob Andrews was the first Justice of the Peace, and Joseph Newell was elected

Clerk. The spring after the township was organized and named, at an election held in the cabin of John Hussey, an early settler, a total of nine votes was polled. At the second township election, Joseph Lones was elected Constable—lo! without a dissenting voice. Soon after his term of office began, an execution was placed in his hands, to be levied upon the personal property of Thomas Williams. The execution was duly issued by "Squire" Andrews, and, when Lones presented himself in the presence of Williams, announcing that he had come to serve an execution, Williams asked to have it read, which was accordingly done. During the reading, Williams approached and looked over the shoulder of the Constable, and, with a sudden movement, snatched the legal document and put it in his pocket. Lones stormed and threatened, but, finding that Williams could not be scared by threats of lawful punishment, went for advice to the "Squire," who issued another execution, and, also, a warrant for the arrest of the rebellious Williams. It was winter, snow being upon the ground, and Lones again went to the cabin of Williams with the warrant and execution, accompanied by a Mr. McMichael, who drove an ox team hitched to a sled. Williams was away from home, and without any ceremony, Lones and his deputy took a sled-load of personal property from the cabin, against the violent protests of Mrs. Williams, and conveyed them to the cabin of Andrews, who announced that they should be sold after a certain date, unless Williams paid the execution and costs. Williams appeared the next day, paid all the charges, which amounted to about \$15, and was then permitted to take his property home. This was the only official business required of Lones during his term of office.

The southern half of the township, in early years, was noted from the circumstance that no liquor was used at the house-raising or log-rollings. All parties, with few exceptions,

abstained from all drinks, except strong coffee. This was a very desirable state of things, and was greatly appreciated by lovers of temperance; but, after a number of years, when many settlers had appeared, the neighborhood fell from grace, and whisky was used at the rollings, as in other localities.

In about the year 1830, Moses Spahr, John Lichtenwalter, Thomas Minich, Jacob Mollenkopf, Samuel Shaffner, John McCulloch, William Roberts, Thomas Williams, John Hussey, Abraham Cary and several others, settled in the southern part of the township. The early population was about half German and half English; but, in 1828, when the settlement of the township became quite rapid, the German element prevailed. Two distinct settlements were formed, one in the southeastern corner, and the other near the present site of Portersville, and the two were made about six years apart. The one formed in the northern part was almost wholly German, eight or ten families coming together from Dauphin County, Penn., in wagons drawn by horses, in the year 1828. Among those that settled in the northern part were the families of Michael Shupp, Isaac and Abraham Ditty, Henry Fralick, Jacob Lintner, Jacob Moore, Daniel Porter, Daniel Fralick and three or four others. These families settled near each other in the northern part, on or near Broken Sword Creek, built their little log cabins, some of which are yet standing, and began to clear up and improve the country. Various industries began to spring up to furnish articles only obtained by long and toilsome journeys through almost bottomless roads to some of the neighboring villages. It is hard to believe some of the "mud and water" stories told by the early settlers relative to the condition of pioneer roads. Who would imagine to-day, in traveling over the Bucyrus & Tiffin road, which is almost as hard as pavement, that it formerly took a harassing journey of two days to go by wag-

on from the northern part of the township to Bucyrus and back? And yet the story bears all the evidences of truth. A journey of ten miles through the swamps and marshes and fallen timber was a day's work for man and beasts. Land which is now cultivated year after year without the least difficulty from dampness, was slush in early times, and wagons sank into it from six inches to the hub, and were only pried out after half an hour of hard and disagreeable work. And then the long journeys to some distant mill, often consuming a week, were multiplied journeys to Bucyrus.

The early settlers in the northern part, as a whole, were not willing to relinquish liquor drinking, and often went to Bucyrus for supplies of whisky. If they remained in the village all night, their evenings were spent reveling in bacchanalian enjoyments, drinking and toasting each other's health, and singing

"Oh! landlord, fill the flowing bowl
Until it has run over.
Oh! landlord fill the flowing bowl
Until it has run over.
For to-night we'll merry be,
For to-night we'll merry be,
For to-night we'll merry be,
And to-morrow we'll be sober."

The Indians from the reservations were in the habit of joining the revelers, and were very fond of what they called "Sandusky water." When under the influence of liquor, they became quarrelsome, and it was safest to leave them alone until they were sober. Several women in the northern part were inveterate and disgraceful drinkers, and were frequently seen beastly drunk, lying by the roadside. But this state of things passed away, and the citizens have learned to leave liquor alone.

Probably the first saw-mill in the township was built in 1833, on Broken Sword Creek, by Jesse Quaintance. It was an "up and down" mill, operated by water-power, and continued

to do good work for nearly twenty years. The building was frame, being sided with poplar boards, obtained after the saw had been in operation a few months, and was divided by a partition into two apartments, into one of which was placed the sawing machinery, and into the other the machinery necessary for grinding grain. Notwithstanding the creek had but little fall where the mill was located, excellent water-power was secured by extending the race across the narrow neck of a large bend in the stream. This advantage, together with a large, strong brush-dam, gave sufficient fall to the water to furnish ample power for the operation of saw and stones. Both departments of the mill were well patronized as long as they continued to do good work. Two years later, Frederick Williams built a saw-mill on Brandywine Creek. This was also a frame building, and an "up and down" saw, and, though he was unable to secure as fine water-power as Quaintance did, yet he did good work. This mill necessarily ran slower than the other, and was continued in operation ten years, when Williams sold it to other parties, and, four years afterward, joined a party of men en route for the gold mines in California. The parties who purchased the mill, carelessly permitted the dam to break, which ended the career of the mill. In the year 1845, Rodney Poole built the third saw-mill, at the "Falls," on Broken Sword Creek. The bed of the stream, at this point, has an irregular fall of about a foot and a half. This, together with a strong dam and race, furnished abundant power for the rapid running of the saw, and was the best site for either a grist or saw mill in the township. This mill, like the others, was frame, having a long shed, extending out at right angles to the main building, in which was piled the lumber when sawed. The sawing was done either on shares, or at the rate of 50 cents per 100 feet. In early years, the mill-dams were not as strongly constructed as they are at the present day, when large quantities of stone

can be had at but little cost. They were usually built of dirt, stones, brush, logs, etc., piled in promiscuous confusion into the bed of the stream, the work being done in times of low water, and the whole dam being braced from the lower side by logs driven into the ground in a slanting position. These rude dams were subject to continual breakage, the owner being uncertain upon going to bed, whether he was destined to have water-power the next morning or not. The streams were full of muskrats, which burrowed into the dams, and were the cause of many a breakage. On the occasion of heavy rains, the water was held in check by the large amount of fallen timber, which often resulted in flooding the whole country in the neighborhood of the streams. Samuel Shaffner recollects of being compelled to swim his horse, on one occasion, across the Brandywine Creek, which now, in times of the greatest rains, does not acquire a depth greater than two or three feet.

In 1853, Joseph Lones built a steam saw-mill on the plank road in the southern part near a small stream called Grass Run. A muley saw was placed in the mill, which was operated three years and then sold to other parties. The mill is yet running, and, since its construction, has done a large amount of good work. It has been operated by several different owners. Two years after the Lones mill was built, another was erected in the northern part, on Broken Sword Creek, by Fralick & Flickinger, and was continued in operation until a short time after the war. It was a large frame mill, having a muley saw, and was operated by steam while it continued running. Several other mills have been built in the township at different times, furnishing an abundant supply of sawed lumber from the various varieties of wood, at a reasonable figure.

The little village of Portersville lies partly in Holmes Township and partly in Lykens, and its creation and growth, regardless of the location

of the various industries and dwellings, will be given in this sub-division of the county history. There are circumstances connected with the village to be detailed in coming pages, rendering the annals of the town universally interesting, and a matter of wide public interest. In about the year 1830, as has been stated, about ten families of German emigrants established themselves in the woods in the vicinity of Portersville. In addition to those families already mentioned, which located in the northern part, were those of Robert Knott, John and William Shultz, John, Peter and Jacob Shupp, Samuel Fralick, Samuel Flickinger, David Seale and others. It was more than twenty years after this settlement was formed, that the village of Portersville was laid out, and the country around had become quite thickly populated with emigrants of different nationalities from the East, and various industries and improvements had arisen, here and there, before that event transpired. Jacob Lintner, one of the earliest in this settlement, erected a blacksmith-shop just across the line in Lykens Township, shortly after his arrival, though he did not receive sufficient work to make it advisable to drop all other labor, except in the line of his trade. He was quite ingenious, and worked considerably at the carpenter's trade, acquiring, by practice, what little he knew of that business. When the log cabins were reared, he was called upon to prepare the door and window casings, and to do the work requiring greater skill. Jacob Moore was a shoemaker, and had a small shop in one end of his cabin. His leather was largely obtained at Bucyrus, and, during the winter time, he was in the habit of traveling from house to house to ply his trade. Notwithstanding his shop furnished coarse shoes at a very low figure, many, too poor to buy, were compelled to manufacture a rough moccasin from deer or other skin, and to wear the same the whole year. It was no uncommon thing to see whole suits of buckskin, and many amusing tales are told of the

efforts made to get into buckskin breeches that had been thoroughly souked in water and then dried. It is related that the custom was to stand the breeches on the floor near the bed (for they were abundantly able to stand alone) and to take a flying jump from the couch, care being taken to alight in the proper place and position, or the effort was abortive, and dire disaster followed. Whether this is true or not, the reader is left to determine.

William Fralick was a carpenter, and was employed to build many of the early frame houses. Any man with average ingenuity could design and construct the log cabins; but, after a few years, when the settlers were in better circumstances, carpenters were called for and better houses were built. William Spitzer, who lived in the southeastern part, was a mason by trade, and, when the better class of dwellings began to go up, his services were required in laying the foundations and chimneys. He burned several small kilns of brick, obtaining his supplies of clay from large banks in the neighborhood of his cabin. These bricks were sold to the settlers, and were used in building chimneys, etc. Oxen were used to mix the clay and sand composing the bricks. The first were made in about 1830.

Samuel Burnison erected a small building in the northern part in 1841, designing it for a distillery. He owned a small copper still, and operated a small horse-mill at the same time, to furnish him supplies of ground grain, from which an inferior article of whisky was made. The enterprise did not pay, and Burnison endeavored to change the business to that of cheese making. He purchased a few good cows and made preliminary arrangements to begin the manufacture, but for some reason unknown dropped the enterprise at the beginning, disposed of his cows, tubs, vats, etc., and turned his attention to farming. His was the first, last and only distillery ever in Holmes Township, which remark is also true of his cheese-

factory. David Porter owned an ashery in about the year 1837, and manufactured black and scorched salts from ashes obtained from the surrounding settlers. Ashes could be obtained in quantities from the large heaps of logs burned soon after the rollings. They were hauled loose in the wagons or often in sacks to the ashery, where they were made into potash, frequently on shares. The supply of ashes from the surrounding country, failed to such an extent within the next ten years, that the ashery was no longer profitable and was discontinued.

The village of Portersville was not in existence when the German settlement was formed, and it was a number of years before the first cabin was built on its present site. John Brant erected the first building. It was a large frame and is yet standing. Cyrus Fralick built the second, which is also standing, though additions have since been made to it. The third was erected across the line in Lykens Township by Benjamin Fawcett. The town was laid out in 1852 by the County Surveyor, George M. Wiley. Sixteen lots, wholly on the western side of the Bucyrus and Tiffin Road, were laid out from the northeastern corner of the eastern half of the northeastern quarter of Section 4, Township 2, Range 16. David Porter was the founder and owner, and the village was named Portersville in his honor. Porter did not enter into business in his village, but turned his attention to his farm near by. William Wingart lived just across the line in Lykens Township, and was a chair and cabinet maker. He made large numbers of very durable chairs from poplar and other kinds of wood, and scores of them can be seen in the dwellings at Portersville, as sound and serviceable as the day they were made. He also, though less extensively, made cupboards and bureaus, besides other useful articles of furniture. About five years after the town was laid out, he was employed by George Quinby, of Bucyrus, to sell goods on commission, and was given about \$300 worth to com-

mence with. These were the first goods sold in the town, and the rapidity with which they disappeared from the shelves, proved that quite an extensive business could be profitably carried on in the village. Wingart continued to sell two or three years for Quinby, and then went to New York City, where he purchased goods of his own valued at about \$800. He followed the mercantile pursuit for about ten years, when he closed out his stock and, retiring to his farm, began the peaceful occupation of tilling the soil. Two years before Wingart retired, Brinkerhoff & Wilson, then doing business in Sycamore with a general assortment of goods, established a branch store in Portersville, and offered for sale about \$3,000 worth of goods. Daniel Fralick purchased the stock in 1854, which then invoiced at \$2,740, and has continued the business from that time until the present, sometimes carrying \$6,000 worth of stock, consisting of a general assortment. Occasionally, as during the war, considerable money was made; but at other times the sales have been small and the business unprofitable. Country stores are burdened with the requirements of competition, and it is only through large sales that they are rendered profitable. Mr. Fralick has in store at present about \$900 worth of goods. Shook & Ditty have also been engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village. In 1846, Seale & Hollingshead opened a saloon in the village. They sold considerable liquor, and, it is said, could perform the miraculous feat of selling a half-dozen different kinds of liquor at the same time from one bottle. One day, several young men, in order to secure a public exhibition of the wonderful performance, posted one of their number behind the door of the saloon unknown to the proprietor, and the others retired, and, after a time, came in singly asking for liquor not called for by the others. The first one called for whisky, and obtained it from the big brown bottle; the second called for ale, and received it from the same brown

bottle; the third asked for gin; the fourth for wine and so on, and all received their potatoes from the same mysterious brown bottle. The performance became noised about and excited no little sport and comment; but for some reason, after the event narrated above, the different varieties of liquors were sold from as many bottles. This partnership continued for a number of years, and, while in the business, also began entertaining the public, though they did not pretend to keep tavern. John Stinerock, a tailor by trade, was the first genuine tavern-keeper in the village. He kept no bar, and his tavern is spoken of as the best and most orderly ever opened in the town. No bummers nor loafers were permitted to lounge round the premises. He was a tailor and worked some at his trade, cutting and making suits according to the prevailing fashions. The building is yet standing, and is still under the management of a tavern-keeper. In 1868, Elias Shirk built another tavern in the town, which is at present owned and managed by his widow. Liquor has been sold in the village since 1846.

In 1834, long before the town was laid out, William Wingart circulated a petition, which was signed by every one, praying for the establishment of a post office in the settlement. The petition was granted by the authorities, and Wingart was appointed Postmaster. The postal route established at the same time lay from Bucyrus to Tiffin, with intermediate offices at Portersville, Benton and Melmore. Daniel Fralick is the Postmaster at present, and has officiated in that capacity for many years. Two years after the village was surveyed and named, an addition was made by Shupp & Company. The addition was on the eastern side of the Bucyrus & Tiffin road, and across the line in Lykens Township, and comprised some forty lots. This addition gave great impetus to the growth of the town, and the citizens became impressed with the thought that some railroad company should honor their town with its presence. But

the years have glided by without bringing the desired road, and the citizens are now in despair of ever seeing their hopes realized. The Ohio Central Railroad has just been built across the lower part of the township, but this, instead of increasing the population of the town, has lessened it, and has turned the attention of the villagers to the more favorable locations along the new road.

Portersville gained national notoriety during and since the last war, by being the celebrated X Cross Roads, where the fictitious personage, Petroleum V. Nasby, first began to chronicle his experiences, and to send communications to the *Toledo Blade* and other well-known newspapers. Many of the incidents and circumstances narrated by him, though given with partisan partiality, actually transpired; and all the principal characters, such as Nasby, Bascom, Bigler, Pogram and others, were taken from fancied resemblances to individuals residing in the village at that time. The inquisitorial eyes of the nation became centered upon the little town; and the characters drawn have become almost as well known to the citizens of the United States as those of Dickens or Shakespeare. They have become permanent characters in standard American literature. It was not long before the renowned Nasby sold out at Portersville (if the figure may be indulged in), and established himself at the "Confedrit X Roads, wich is in the State of Kentucky." Several of the originals from which the principal characters were drawn are yet living in the village, or in other parts of the county. The legend of Nasby's trials in the political world, like that of the fanciful Don Quixote, will ever remain connected with the unpretentious little village, and will afford abundant material for gossip for scores of years to come.

When the village was first laid out and named, William Wingart strenuously objected to its being called Portersville, and suggested Wingart's Corners, as being, in his opinion, a

much more euphonious title. David Porter, after whom the town was named, positively refused to have any other name bestowed upon his protegee, except the one selected by himself. But Wingart, determining not to be outwitted, spread abroad the report that the real title of the village was Wingart's Corners, and a few years afterward, when he went to New York for his goods, he had them shipped to Wingart's Corner's, Ohio, via Bucyrus, thus introducing the town to the attention of the citizens, at the county seat, under his favorite name. He continued this practice and other skillful maneuvers, until the village became quite universally known as Wingart's Corners, a name yet bestowed upon it by the majority of the citizens in the county. Of late years, it has also been known as "The Confedrit X Roads," but this name is not countenanced by the villagers, who much prefer either of the others. Various physicians have lived in the town since its organization, among whom were Foutz, Rousch, Zander and the present one, C. D. Lea. It was not considered a good point for doctors, because the town and surrounding country are quite free from sickness.

Ohio was traversed more than any other State between 1840 and 1850, by large numbers of slaves from the Southern States, especially from the large cotton plantations on the Red River, on their way to Canada. The runaways were always welcomed by some one in every county in the State, although, perhaps, the Quaker settlements afforded the surest protection against capture by pursuing owners. After the enactment of laws making it the duty of public officers in the Northern States to apprehend negroes, found under suspicious circumstances, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, it became necessary for the escaping slaves, in order to avoid detection and arrest, to travel wholly in the night, and to lie concealed in out-of-the-way places during the day. This procedure gave rise to what is

known as the Underground Railroad, as the runaway slaves were not seen publicly, until they had reached Canada. For a decade before the last war, many of the citizens of Ohio were so bitterly opposed to the efforts made by some of their neighbors to assist the slaves in escaping North, that they began a system of espionage to discover those violating the laws referred to above. This often occasioned extreme bitterness between neighbors, and even resulted in family estrangements. Although Crawford County was largely populated with citizens who were disposed to prevent the escape of the slave, and to even apprehend him, when it became certain that he was running away; yet, quite a number of the farmers in different parts of the county were engaged quite extensively, at times, in feeding the slaves, and in conveying them farther North. A family named Jackson, living in the southern part of Holmes Township, were known to harbor the runaways, and to convey scores of them to some other friend in Seneca County. The slaves were always brought to Jackson's cabin during the night, and usually after 10 o'clock; but who brought them is a mystery not yet solved. The Columbus and Sandusky Pike, one of the finest highways in the State running north and south, was extensively traveled by slaves without guides, as the road was so plain that no mistake could be made. But the traveling was usually done between 10 o'clock at night and daylight the next morning. Isaac Jackson and his son Stephen have been seen to carry sled-loads of them north into Seneca County. At one time, about 1853, they were seen to have six or eight negro women and children in a sled, which was driven rapidly north, while five or six negro men, unable to get into the sled, ran at the side or behind. The night was bitterly cold, though the moon shone brightly upon the scene, revealing the runaways to the people along the road, who were willing to jump from their beds in the cold and look from

the window or door. The Jacksons are the only ones in the township who are remembered to have been connected with the Underground Railroad.

It was the custom, for a decade after Bucyrus was laid out, for the settlers within a radius of three or four miles from that town to refrain from erecting school buildings, and to send their children to the village schools. The larger scholars could walk the distance, even in winter, and the smaller ones, if they were proof against the sticking qualities of the spring and summer mud, could attend during the warmer months. These advantages, such as they were, obviated the necessity of building schoolhouses near Bucyrus until the surrounding country became so thickly populated as to render such a course advisable. The result was that schoolhouses were built in settlements five or more miles from Bucyrus, a number of years before those nearer the town. Although the southern part of Holmes Township was first settled almost a decade before the northern part, the latter division erected a log schoolhouse several years before the former, and also had several terms taught before the school building was erected. David Moore, one of the early settlers in northern Holmes, was an old bachelor, who had come into the wilderness of Ohio to secure a home for his widowed mother and himself. His land was purchased in 1828, and during the following year his cabin was built, four or five acres cleared, and a small crop of corn and potatoes raised. Everything was then in readiness for his mother, who was to preside over this rude home. During the succeeding winter (1829 and 1830), he returned to Pennsylvania, and, while he was gone, the neighbors converted his cabin into a schoolhouse, and the first term in the township was taught here by John Bretz, a native of the Keystone State, who had come in with the German emigration. The attendance was quite large, owing in a measure, no doubt, to the novelty incident upon attending the first

school. The following winter, Bretz taught in the southern part of Lykens Township, in a cabin designed for a dwelling, but into which no family had yet moved. He continued to teach for a number of years in the German settlement and its vicinity, always having good, orderly schools; indeed, he prided himself on being able to govern any school, and from his personal appearance his scholars and all others were willing to admit the statement without cavil. He was over six feet in height, and as wiry as a panther, and could handle any other man in the neighborhood with ease. His commands were implicitly obeyed, but he had one serious drawback in teaching, as his knowledge of mathematics, and, indeed, of all the other branches required to be taught, was sadly deficient. He therefore resorted to artifice and procrastination when called upon to work "sums" beyond his capacity.

It is probable that the first schoolhouse in the township was built on Section 3, during the summer of 1833. The first term in this building was taught by Edward Porter, who had taught one or two terms in the neighborhood previously. During the winter of 1832-33, he had taught in a log cabin in Lykens Township, about a mile and a half northeast of the present village of Portersville. In early years it was customary, and was the supreme delight of the pupils (and they greatly relish it yet), to reach the schoolhouse before the teacher on the first day of the term, and to bolt the door and bar that dignity out for an hour or two, or for a half-day, just as the scholars were inclined. Porter, anticipating such a maneuver on the part of his scholars, on the first day of the term taught the winter of 1832-33, determined to outwit them; so he took Daniel Fralick into his confidence, and instructed him to raise the window at the proper moment, into which the teacher would leap with a bound, to the dismay of the scholars. As was anticipated, upon reaching the schoolhouse the first

morning, the teacher found the door securely bolted, and, from the suppressed titter within, knew that the scholars were expecting any amount of sport. The teacher began pounding loudly on the door, and, when sure that the attention of all the scholars was riveted to the entrance, he darted to the rear of the building; the window was quickly raised by the watchful Fralick, and, ere the guilty students were aware of his presence, their teacher stood in their midst. The utmost consternation prevailed. The door was thrown open, and the frightened scholars poured from the room into the yard, like sheep before a wolf. They scattered in all directions; and many of them, fearing dire chastisement, did not return until the next day. The teacher was master of the situation, and the scholars were no little chagrined at being so completely outflanked. The treacherous Fralick, who was to blame for the rout, was thenceforth tabooed from the confidence of his fellow-students.

After the schoolhouse on Section 3 had been used about nine years, a much better and larger one was erected, a short distance south, to take its place. This building was a frame, and was almost wholly built of lumber sawed at the mills on Broken Sword Creek. It is yet used for school purposes. A Miss Margaret Cannon taught many of the earlier schools in the northern part. She attempted many of the winter schools, which were attended by large, rough boys, but usually succeeded in giving satisfaction to the patrons in both government and instruction. The larger boys in the early schools were required to cut the wood, which was usually done while the school was in session. When one was tired or was called upon to recite or get his lesson, another took his place, and this excellent respite from study was necessarily continued a greater part of the day, as the fire-places in the old log schoolhouse were noted for the consumption of wood. It was not until 1835, that a school-building was

erected in southern Holmes. It was built on or near the farm of Mr. Black, and was constructed of hewed logs. A few years later, a frame building was erected on the Lones farm, which, after being used for school purposes for nearly twenty years, was removed, and the present one was built at a cost of about \$350. The township was divided into school districts as early as 1836, or thereabouts, and, soon after, each was furnished with a school-building. No schoolhouse has been built in Portersville.

As is usual in a new country, early church societies were established in Holmes Township a number of years before the settlers deemed it advisable to build churches. Local preachers visited the township from the neighboring villages. Itinerant ministers, known as "circuit riders," of all the various orthodox denominations, stopped in the neighborhood periodically, and, as is usual in the history of the human race, wherever there are leaders in the cause of Christ, there are also followers. Meetings began to be held regularly in the cabins of Michael Shupp, Daniel Seats and others, until in about 1834, an Evangelical Church was built in the extreme southern part of Lykens Township. Soon after this, the Lutherans and German Reformers erected a log church in the northern part of Holmes. Considerable antagonism was developed from the start, between the two denominations, growing out of certain assumed privileges denied to each sect by the other. Much bitterness was manifested for several years, until the matter culminated by being adjusted in the courts. In 1852, a log meeting-house was erected one mile west of Portersville, by the Protestant Methodists. This building became known as the Concord Meeting-house. Rev. William Brown was the officiating minister during the last war, and, being a strong Abolitionist, he incautiously incorporated his political views in his sermons, in opposition to the protests of many of the members, who, as might have been expected, posi-

tively refused to tolerate any such procedure. But the minister persisted in the course begun, until finally, one night, a party of men went to the church and leveled it with the ground. Much the same proceeding was enacted in other localities. One night, a man with blackened face, went to the store of Daniel Fralick, in Portersville, and bought six dozen eggs. That same evening, a minister, conducting a revival in one of the churches near the village, was severely pelted with eggs—evidently the ones purchased at the store. Soon after, a church on the line between Holmes and Liberty Townships was burned one night—the result of an

effort to unite political and religious views. It is proper, though unnecessary, to state that the better class of citizens had nothing to do in perpetrating these outrages. The southern part of the township was not without its early church organizations. Meetings were held in the cabins, until, in about 1840, the Quakers erected their church, which is yet standing. It is a large, low building, built originally of logs, and afterward weather-boarded with poplar lumber. It was used continuously until 1879, when the building was deserted, and it yet remains unoccupied.

CHAPTER XXI.

VERNON TOWNSHIP—GEOLOGICAL—FIRST SETTLEMENT—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—GROWTH OF VILLAGES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—SEMINARY.

THIS is one of the most attractive and beautiful portions of Crawford County. It is found within the broad area stretching north and south across Ohio, where the Waverly group of rocks lies next underneath the drift deposits. In almost all cases where wells or other excavations have reached a depth of from ten to fifty feet, passing through the surface deposits, the Berea grit of the Waverly group has been reached. In the northwestern corner, on Bear Marsh Run, where the channel of the stream is worn through the surface deposits, is found a slate, or shale, which has a bluish cast when exposed to the air, but which, under water, is dark brown, or almost black. It evidently belongs to the Huron shale, and lies on the eastern edge of that formation, which passes in a broad belt across the county, a little east of north. West of De Kalb, on the land of James Caruthers, the Berea grit outcrops; but, on account of deep beds of overlying drift, has never been quarried in any paying quantity. It is also exposed on the land of

James Campbell and Jacob Myers, and may be seen on a small creek in Section 19, and in several other localities. The working of these quarries has proved unprofitable in the past, yet the future will develop rich beds of valuable stone.

The township lies on the northern slope of the Ohio water-shed, and is, therefore, drained by streams which flow into Lake Erie. The principal one is Loss Creek, the name being a corruption of "Lost Creek," which, tradition says, was thus named because its source, like that of the Nile, cannot be found, or, as other reports say, because the mind becomes bewildered and lost in trying to discover the head. Which report is correct will be left to the reader to determine. This stream is a tributary of Sandusky River, and has its source in the extensive flat lands found in the southern part of the township. It takes a winding northwesterly course until it reaches the center of the township, and then turns toward the southwest and flows into Sandusky River. The slopes along

its course are beautiful and rolling. Broken Sword Creek, one of the principal streams in the county, drains the northwestern corner, and Honey Creek, one of the head branches of the Huron River, drains the northeastern corner. The township is bounded on the north by Auburn, on the west by Sandusky, on the south by Jefferson and Jackson, and on the east by Richland County. The southern and eastern portions are flat, and, in early times, were covered with water during the entire year; but, as the sun's heat became unobstructed by the clearing of the land, and extensive drainage was resorted to, the marshy land became suitable for unlimited production. The soil in the southern part is rich, deep and black, and, in the western and northern parts, is a light, sandy loam with some clay. This clay is yellow and tenacious, and is suitable for brick, tile and common red pottery. The western part is billowy, being quite precipitous in some localities. The township is six miles long by four wide, and was created March 9, 1825. Prior to February 3, 1845, it was six miles square, and formed part of Richland County; but, at that date, four tiers of sections on the west were annexed to Crawford County, and now form the present Vernon Township. It was situated in the western part of the Old Purchase—a strip of land called the "Three Mile Strip," lying between it and the New Purchase. The territory composing the township was surveyed, in 1807, by Maxfield Ludlow, and was then an almost impassable forest, covered with swales and marshes, and crossed by numerous Indian trails. The almost impenetrable swamps in the southeastern third of the township were the retreat of many species of wild animals, which fled there for safety when pursued by bands of Indian hunters, or by the more skillful pioneer.

The first settler in the township, so far as known, was George Byers, who, in 1820, lived in a small log cabin, or "hen coop," located on Section 17. The exact date of his settling

there is unknown or forgotten, but was, probably, 1818. He had several acres cleared in 1820, but from the fact that he spent his time in hunting and trapping, seeming to despise farm labor as a much less dignified pursuit, many think his land was cleared by an earlier settler of whom he bought. He was a successful hunter and trapper, roaming the forest and swamps for miles around in search of adventure, or joining the circular hunts of the Indians. He became familiar with every path in the cranberry marsh northwest of his cabin, and was about the only hunter who dared, in the night-time, to brave the perils from snakes and from the wolves, panthers and bears which infested that dreary region. He made large wooden traps for wolves and foxes, baiting them with deer or other meat attached to sharpened sticks which formed the triggers of the traps. His traps for fur-bearing animals were thoroughly rubbed with asafetida to remove any suspicious smell. He is said to have caught more than a hundred mink in one winter, together with coon, beaver and a few otter. Mink skins sold for \$4; fox for from 75 cents to \$3; beaver for \$5; otter for as high as \$8. After many years, Byers died and was buried in the township. James Richards appeared in 1821. He was the second settler and the first blacksmith, and, shortly after the erection of his cabin, built a small round-log shop. He made cow bells, prepared iron points for plows, hammered out and tempered axes, obtaining his supplies of iron from Sandusky City. He found much to do in repairing settlers' wagons that had become disordered in the long journeys to the West. At this time, there were two roads in the township (if they deserve that name). The Columbus and Sandusky road, running north and south through the township, had been first cut out about the year 1818, and was simply a blazed path through the forest, from which undergrowth and fallen trees had been removed. It was

located on the site of an old Indian trail, and was one of the routes traveled by settlers living in the central part of the State, on their journeys to the cities on Lake Erie. The other was the Bucyrus and De Kalb road, that had been blazed in 1821. Pioneers in their journeys to the West would follow, as far as practicable, Indian trails to avoid the serious delay and annoyance of having to cut a wagon road. These trails afterward became fixed highways, and are now among the best roads in the State. George Dickson, a young unmarried man, arrived, in 1822, and entered the land upon which he yet lives. After clearing a few acres and making some improvements he returned to the Keystone State, where he married, and, in 1823, brought his wife to their wilderness home. He has ever since been one of the most prominent citizens in the township. The fourth settler was Conrad Walters, who arrived in 1824, and began working at the cooper's trade. Several old settlers are yet in possession of kegs, tubs and barrels made by him. Mr. Walters was well educated and well-bred, and his case was one of those where men of culture left the attractions of settled localities for the solitude and hardships of pioneer life. He was apt and courageous, and soon became an expert hunter and trapper, learning much from his associations with Byers and from the Indians. One night, just at dark, while hunting in the swamps in the southern part of the township, he shot and wounded a large buck, which was standing knee-deep in mud and water. It fell, and Walters, thinking it was dying, rushed in to cut its throat. He seized it by the horns and drew his knife; but the deer had only been stunned, and began to struggle desperately to get up. It knocked the knife from his hand into the water, and Walters, to prevent the enraged animal from goring him to death, seized him by the antlers, and exerted all his strength to prevent it from rising. He clung to it until it was thoroughly exhausted,

when throwing his whole weight on its head, he plunged its nose into the mud and water. The animal was too much exhausted to raise its head and, in a few minutes, was strangled to death. Walters' clothing was cut to ribbons by the sharp horns and hoofs, and his body was covered with bruises and wounds. He was ever afterward careful to avoid a hand-to-hand struggle with a wounded deer. He recovered his knife and, having bled the deer, swung its body into a sapling for safe keeping from the wolves until morning.

Levi Arnold, R. W. Cahill, William Cleland, James Dickson, Charles Warner, Jonathan Dickson, Samuel Tarr, David Anderson, Barnett and James Cole, Andrew Dickson, Dennis Orton, Thomas Gill, Samuel Dean and a few others settled in the northern part prior to 1830. These settlers were mostly New Englanders, and many of them were the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. There were probably twenty cabins erected in northern Vernon prior to 1830, and the forests began to disappear. Various industries arose to supply articles which otherwise were only obtained by long and tiresome journeys to Sandusky or some other city. Arnold located where the village of West Liberty now stands. He was a carpenter, probably the first in the township, and began working at his trade. Richards planted the first orchard, in 1825. In 1826, two births occurred—Andrew Dickson and William Cleland. These were likely the first. David Holstein died in northern Vernon in 1833, and Mrs. Akerman in southern Vernon same year. These, so far as known, were the first deaths. Prior to 1830, no settler had made his appearance in the southern part of the township; but, between 1830 and 1835, as many as twenty families of German emigrants came in and erected cabins in the swamps and marshes. They were induced to come there because the land was cheap, and because their finances were impoverished by the traveling

expenses from the old country. They immediately began to clear and drain their land, and were frugal and industrious. The surface was covered with water, and the prospect for anything except frogs and ague was gloomy and disheartening. The marshes were filled with snakes and other reptiles, many of them being large and venomous. Near the center of a swampy section of land, comprising about two hundred acres, was a small knob of earth, about twenty feet across and two or three feet above the surrounding flats, where large numbers of snakes made their dens, and where, on sunny days, they would lie and bask in the sun. One day, several German settlers witnessed a furious battle. While they were looking at the bank, two rattlesnakes, each about six feet long, came quickly out of an opening, and, throwing themselves into coil about three feet apart, raised their heads about a foot high, and began swaying their bodies from side to side, watching for a chance to strike. Finally, one of them struck the other with its sharp teeth on the neck. The glistening bodies were instantly lashed together like whips, writhing and twisting on the ground for some time, until at last one freed itself from the hold of the other, and, with a rapid movement, darted into its den, leaving its antagonist surprised at its sudden departure. Large numbers of rattlesnakes were afterward killed there. Mr. Tempy was the first settler in the southern part, coming in 1831. Jacob Clahn, George Amspaugh, Christian Makerly, Leanderline Gosser, Gotlieb Schneider and Conrad Ebner came in 1832, and John B. Yetser, John Weaver, John J. Rubly, John Baumgartner, Jacob Reichlin, Jacob Shibly, Fredolin Gosser, John Heimgartner, Phillip Akerman and others in 1833. Among those who came in 1834 were Bowers, Beach, Feik, Keller and Reiter. Tempy was a blacksmith, but did not work at his trade. Gosser was a shoemaker, and had a small shop in one end of his log cabin. He

did a small amount of tanning, but only enough to supply himself with rough leather for patching shoes. He planted a few apple-trees in 1832, the first in the German settlement. Yetser also set out a small orchard in 1834, and many of the trees are yet standing. This man had received an excellent education in Germany, and he soon became a leader in the settlement. He led in all public enterprises and educational undertakings, and is to-day one of the most prominent men in the eastern part of the county. Makerly was a cooper, and began making pails, tubs, barrels, etc., an occupation he followed to a limited extent for many years. Jacob Clahn had previously settled a few miles east. When he moved to Vernon, it is related that his wife, having a pailful of excellent swill, determined not to lose it; so, taking the pail in her hand, she started on foot to carry it two miles to her new home. She got lost in the woods, and, after traveling nearly five miles, reached her destination, and was repaid for her effort when the swill was placed before a large family of hungry pigs. The wonder is that she did not empty the swill on the ground before starting, but the German characteristic to save was paramount. Beach was a carpenter, and erected the first frame houses in Southern Vernon, beginning in 1835. Bower worked at cabinet-making, although he had not learned the trade. He made rough tables, stands, chairs, coffins, etc. The inability of the Germans to speak English almost severed their intercourse with neighboring settlements except those of their own tongue. This resulted in bringing forward many industries, which made the settlement an almost independent colony. However, the journeys after flour, whisky, powder and shot had to be made. Mansfield was the principal trading-point, although liquor was usually obtained at the extensive distilleries in Monroeville. In 1840, one bushel of corn was worth seven quarts of whisky; sheep sold at

\$2.25 per head; cows at from \$12 to \$15; pork at \$2 per hundred; horses at \$50. By this time, all the larger varieties of wild animals had disappeared, except an occasional wanderer, and even deer and wolves were scattering and shy, and could be trapped or shot only with difficulty by experienced hunters. Catamounts occasionally wandered in, and then all the neighborhood turned out with dogs to hunt them down. These hunts afforded great sport and excitement, often coupled with no little danger, before the animal was killed. Coons and the Ohio species of porcupine were yet abundant, especially the former, which could be found in the woods at any time, and which were accustomed in the night to feed extensively in the settlers' corn-fields. The woods were also filled with large flocks of wild turkeys. For several years, about 1840, much consternation had prevailed in the southern part among sheep owners. A few wolves had established themselves in the heavy woods on Lost Creek, and, when the shades of night fell, would steal into a neighboring sheep-fold, and, when the morning dawned, the indignant owner would find eight or ten of his flock killed and mangled. Large losses occurred to several citizens, and a grand circular hunt was organized to rid the neighborhood of the marauders. After several trials and a great amount of sport, two or three wolves were killed, and the others were dispersed to distant localities.

The first saw-mill in the township was started by Samuel Reed in 1836, and was located about two miles east of West Liberty. It was at first run by a sweep, but afterward by tread-power, and for ten years did a good business. The most extensive saw-mill ever in Vernon was built on Loss Creek, in 1837, by Isaac Vanhorn. It was a water mill, and was enabled to run nine months of the year—a very unusual thing for mills on small streams. This was possible by reason of the vast quantity of water obstructed in its flow from the flats by a large

amount of fallen timber. The sawing was mostly done on shares. A Mr. Kilgore afterward owned it, as did Walters and Charles Warner; the latter tore the mill down. Several other mills have been run at different times, the most important one being a steam muley mill, built by Nicholas Fetter, in the eastern part in 1862. Previous to 1833, the settlers obtained their flour and meal at the large grist-mills on Sandusky River, or at Mansfield; but, at that date, Conrad Walters erected a frame grist-mill near West Liberty. It at first received the patronage of the citizens, but finally lost support, and was permitted to run down. Samuel Reed built the second grist-mill two miles east of Liberty, in 1836, in which were placed two sets of stone—one, made from "nigger-heads," for grinding corn, and the other, a first-class set of French buhrs, for wheat. It was run by tread-power, in connection with his saw-mill, and for ten years did a prosperous business; but, having lost much of its custom, the business was discontinued, and the stones removed. These were the only grist-mills ever in the township. Conrad Walters began making potash in 1834, and Dimmick & Gibbs in 1844, the latter firm making as high as seven or eight tons per annum. Jacob Kemp began burning brick in 1838, and about this time brick buildings began to go up.

The village of West Liberty was laid out May 28, 1835, by John Stewart, Surveyor of Richland County, and Thomas Dean, projector and proprietor. It was located on Section 17, and was laid out into twenty-eight lots, to which no additions have since been made. The lots sold originally for \$25, a higher price than has prevailed at many periods since. The little village was ambitious in early years, and apparently stood as good chance of becoming populous and opulent as its neighbors; but its dearth of manufacturing facilities, and its lack of capital, were serious drawbacks to its pretensions, men of wealth preferring to invest their means where county seats were likely to be located, or on

large streams where ample water-power insured a permanent future revenue. The town fell into the hands of poor men, who began improving it as rapidly as circumstances permitted. At the expiration of a decade, the outlook was promising, and, in 1850, the town reached the pinnacle of its fame. A Mr. Gillespie built the first dwelling, in what is now West Liberty, in 1830. It was a double log cabin, and was constructed by Eli Arnold, a carpenter by trade. The building was peculiarly constructed, and people spoke of it as "stylish." It was probably the most elegant (if that is the word) dwelling in the township up to that time. Thomas Dean, the proprietor of the town, failing in business, transferred his interest to Jacob Kemp and Andrew Miller, each of whom built a log cabin, obtaining the material from a large log barn erected a few years before by Dean. These were built about the same time, and, like the Ark, had but one window each. Jacob Kemp, Andrew Miller and Samuel Dean, each began with a separate stock of goods in West Liberty in 1838, and thereby hangs a tale. In the fall of 1838, when there were but four or five dwellings and no store in the town, a peddler arrived with about \$500 worth of goods in one of the old-fashioned box wagons. He was a boy about twenty years of age, and, to all appearances, was as green as grass. In his awkward way, the "Green Irish Boy," as he was called, began praising the town, quietly insisting that its location was a sufficient guaranty of its becoming an important trading-point. The citizens listened and commented, and the three mentioned above, possibly thinking there were "millions in it," determined to embark on the mercantile sea. He sold his entire stock of goods to the three men, neither of whom knew that the others had bought. When they discovered the truth, they were staggered; but, determining not to be outdone by each other, the stock of each was increased to the value of several thousand dollars. But the surrounding country

could not furnish the trade necessary for the success of the stores, and, after much contention and disappointment, they were closed. The "Green Irish Boy" took possession of the stock, and considerable land, pledged as security for the goods, fell into his hands. This, for a time, dampened the ardor of mercantile pursuits in West Liberty, and the citizens began to suspect that the "Green Irish Boy" was a "Tartar" and had outwitted them. Fry & Kaler ventured to begin about 1845, with a general assortment of goods, valued at \$5,000. The goods were purchased in New York City, and, in 1850, the stock invoiced at \$8,000. Six years after beginning, Mr. Fry sold to Mr. Malie, and five years afterward Mr. Kaler, having been elected County Treasurer, also sold out to Mr. Malie, who continued the business alone for about five years. Brown & Guiss succeeded him, and soon afterward Mr. Gloyd took Mr. Guiss's place in the partnership. Brown & Gloyd failed, and made an assignment of their goods to J. J. Bowers, who yet has a grocery and notion store in the town. This has been the extent of mercantile pursuits in West Liberty. Mr. Wallace was the first blacksmith, but the date of his location is forgotten. Thomas Gill opened a cooper-shop in 1844. He was well educated, and taught many of the neighboring schools. Jacob Kemp built a large two-story frame tavern as early as 1833; it was one of the first buildings erected in the town. It is yet standing and has been converted into a barn. Charles Warner was the first cabinet-maker in the town, beginning in 1830, and continuing about sixteen years. He was succeeded by Henry Balsor, who, soon afterward, sold to George Parsons. In 1844, Gibbs & Main erected a distillery, into which they placed a small copper still, having a capacity of fifteen gallons. The grain was ground in a small cast-iron crusher, run by horses. About two barrels of whisky were made each week. It is said that the whisky was imbibed as fast as it was made. Notwithstanding

this very satisfactory condition of the business, it was discontinued at the expiration of about a year. A few years before this, a Mr. Kile tried the experiment of having a raising without whisky : not a man came to assist him. Dr. J. C. Wood, an allopathic physician, located in the village in 1842, but died five years afterward. He was followed by Dr. Hutchinson, who flourished for a short time, and by Dr. James Aikens, who appeared in 1852. Afterward, in 1873, came Dr. Bevier, who left for more fruitful fields at the end of two years. The town has no physician at present.

The village of De Kalb was laid out November 20, 1835, by David Anderson, projector and proprietor, the surveying being done by Christian Wise. The town consisted originally of sixteen lots, and to these Anderson added twelve more October 15, 1838. The town was located on Section 5, and, since the establishment of the station at Tiro, business has been suspended altogether, or transferred to the station. West Liberty and De Kalb were rivals in early years, each striving to surpass the other in improvements and industries.

In 1838, Dr. Peter Carlton, a physician of the old school, located in De Kalb. He brought with him about \$2,000 worth of goods, consisting largely of drugs, and began selling his stock, practicing his profession at the same time. David Anderson bought his stock in 1840, but, after continuing in business for five years, sold to Gabriel and Cornelius Fox, who disposed of the goods and retired from the business. George Cummings kept a small stock about 1840. Elias Cramer opened a grocery there soon afterward. To him belongs the questionable honor of having kept the only saloon ever in the township. Phillip Artz brought a stock of groceries to the town in 1871; his widow is still continuing the business. Samuel Hagarman erected a blacksmithshop in 1833. He was succeeded by John Hanna. The present smith is Christopher

Norris. Drs. Henry Mack and B. W. McKee succeeded Dr. Carlton. In 1837, Thomas Mahan and Samuel Wiggins erected a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill in De Kalb, the building being a large, two-story frame edifice. Several assistants were employed, and large quantities of wool were carded during the first few years of its existence. The business became depressed, and, after fluctuating for several years, died out. John Fulton sunk five vats for dressing skins at De Kalb, in 1835; he continued the business but a short time. Charles Gowan also dressed skins there for a short time. R. W. Cahill succeeded in getting a post office established at De Kalb in 1834. The office was called De Kalb, and was first located at Mr. Cahill's residence, he being the first Postmaster. The office was removed to the village in 1839, and David Anderson succeeded Cahill as Postmaster. Between 1840 and 1850, the two villages in the township were at the height of their business prosperity. All industries were active and thriving, and those who had invested capital realized handsome revenues. Before the establishment of railroads in the county, all villages on well-traveled routes seemingly stood an equal chance of becoming populous and wealthy. Villages located at the intersection of well-traveled highways or on large streams, could boast of superior advantages, and could offer greater inducements to men of capital. De Kalb and West Liberty were situated on the route connecting Columbus and the center of the State with Sandusky and other cities on Lake Erie. This route was extensively traveled by settlers Westward bound, many of whom were induced to purchase land and settle in the township. Industry and sobriety are marked characteristics of the citizens. Education and religion received an early impetus, and have steadily kept pace with the progress of the township. Although covered with stagnant water in early years, and subject to ague

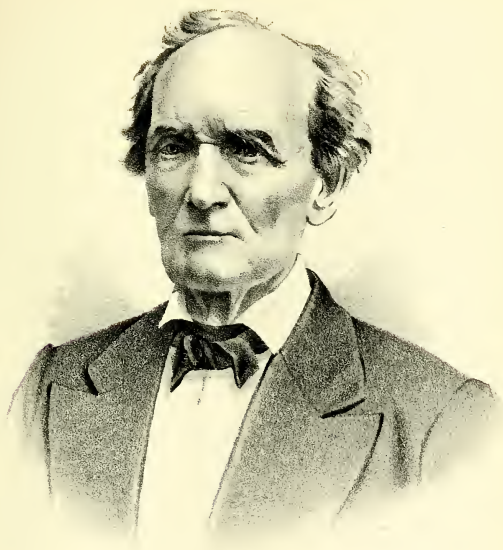
and various types of malarial diseases, the township slowly arose from the subsiding waters; rich, dry land appeared; forests disappeared; bountiful crops were grown, where erst the songs of batrachians resounded; improvements multiplied; toil brought rich rewards to the husbandman; good health took the place of burning fever, and happiness and contentment prevailed. The long years have developed a superior soil, and the citizens are proud of their township—one of the most productive in the State.

An Underground Railroad, running north and south through the State, established two or three stations in the township between 1840 and 1850. The road was exclusively traveled by dark men on dark nights, and many a happy African, now in Canada or in the Northern States, will remember with gratitude the hospitality and humanity of several citizens of Vernon Township. Samuel and David Anderson often entertained ebony runaways aiming for the North Star. These were guided to the citizens' dwellings under cover of the night, and, if brought there near morning, were kept concealed, and feasted during the day, and were then conveyed to some station nearer Canada and Freedom. Concealment was necessary, because, in harboring runaway slaves, the law was violated, and many whose sympathies were with the slaveholder would not scruple, and even rejoiced, to reveal the name of the law-breaker. This resulted in concealment, and nocturnal pilgrimages by runaways.

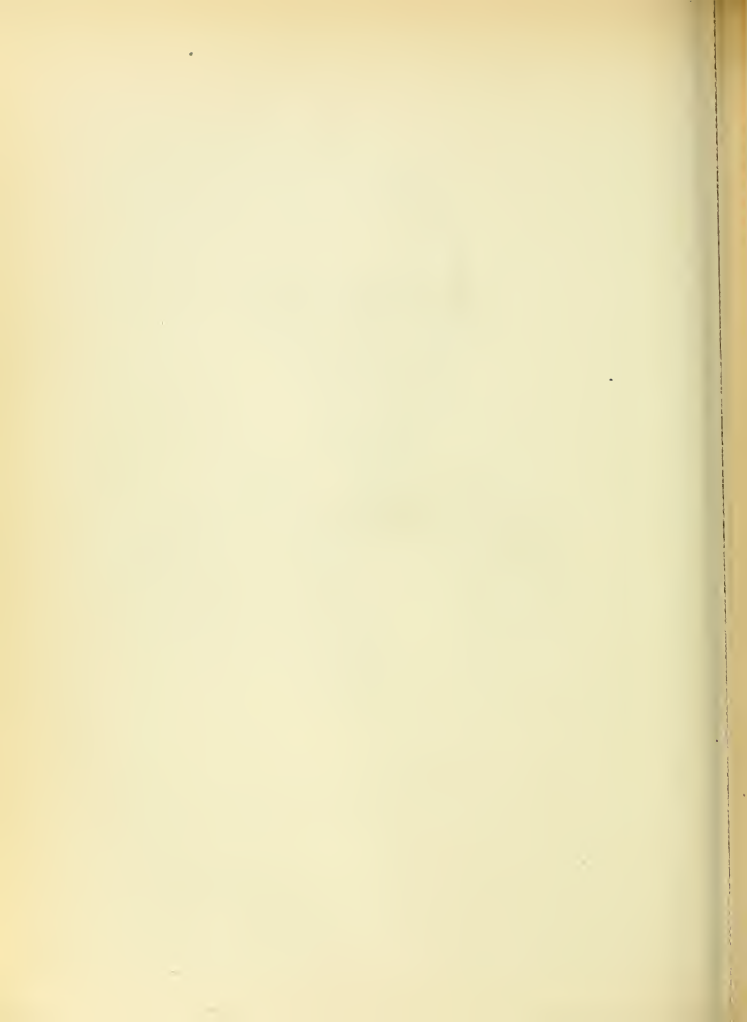
In 1862, Mr. Bowers, having dug a well, discovered some days afterward that the surface of the water was covered with oil. About this time, great excitement broke out in Pennsylvania, on account of the discovery of large quantities of coal oil. Vast fortunes were realized in a few days by lucky individuals, and the oil mania spread far and wide. Mr. Bowers began to think that Ohio, as well as Pennsylvania, might be rich in coal oil deposits, and

began to examine his well and the oil therefrom. It was certainly coal-oil, and as fast as it was removed from the surface of the water, another film quickly took its place. The supply, though limited in quantity, seemed inexhaustible, and exaggerated reports of the discovery spread rapidly over the neighborhood. The citizens swarmed in to examine the well, and test the oil, and all pronounced the discovery valuable, and warmly congratulated the lucky Bowers. A stock company was formed, pledged for the payment of \$10,000, should that amount be necessary to develop the resources of the well. One man bought one-twentieth of the stock, paying \$500 for it. About \$2,000 were paid to begin with, and men of experience were employed to assume control of the business, which the stockholders ardently hoped would soon afford abundant returns for the investment. But they were doomed to bitter disappointment. The supply of oil, instead of increasing, slowly decreased, and boring was soon abandoned as unprofitable; oil was there, but not in paying quantities.

Itinerant ministers began to appear in the township as early as 1827, and to hold meetings at the cabins of the settlers. They traveled over large sections of country, and always stopped to preach where a few were ready to listen. At the close of the services, a collection would be taken for the preacher. Many of these early preachers were eccentric characters, singularly gifted with a rude eloquence that fired the hearts of the pioneers. Many had renounced all social ties, except such as bound them to the house of praise and prayer. With hearts overflowing with love for God and humanity, they had come into the wilderness to preach "peace on earth; good will to men." They were instrumental in laying the foundation of countless church societies, which sprang up in the fastnesses of the forest. Church societies were organized in Vernon Township as early as 1827. In 1833, the Dutch Lutherans



R. W. Cahill



and the German Reformers united means and built a hewed-log church about a mile south of West Liberty. This answered their purpose for forty years, and the two sects, differing from each other in essential particulars, worshiped God together in harmony. A few years ago, when the congregation became too large for the church, they saw proper to divide the membership and to build two churches, one for each sect. The cost of each of the churches was about \$1,200, and they were located near each other, about a mile south of West Liberty. The Methodists organized a society in the northern part of the township as early as 1828, but the followers of Wesley were few, and the society only became strong after many years. A society of United Presbyterians sprang up near De Kalb in 1830, which, at first, was the strongest society in the township. It began with a membership of about thirty. Its early prosperity was, in a measure, due to the energy and eloquence of Rev. Mr. Thompson, who soon afterward became President of the "Boys and Girls' Seminary," an institution which flourished for a short time, between 1830 and 1840, at De Kalb. The membership in these early churches was greatly increased by memorable revivals, which continued for months during the long winters. Some years before the German emigration into southern Vernon had ceased, a Catholic Church society was organized in the township. Forty acres of land on one of the sections—which, in 1845, when the township was divided, was retained by Richland County—were purchased, and a large hewed-log church erected thereon. This society, though beset with numerous difficulties at first, finally became the strongest country society in the county. The church was early visited by the Bishop, who gave it a strong impetus, and its commencement really began then. The first priest to locate there was Tschenhaus, who remained some five or six years, placing the society on firm footing. About twenty years ago,

the old church building was removed, and a large, fine, brick edifice erected in its place. It is one of the costliest and most imposing country churches in the State, and has a membership of about one hundred, largely from southern Vernon. The church, though previously in Vernon, is now in Richland County. Many citizens of the township are members of it. The society has had a Sunday school for about forty years. In 1850, Elder William Adams organized a society, called the "Church of God," in the northeastern part of the township. The early meetings of the society were held in schoolhouses. Ten years after its organization, it was sufficiently prosperous to warrant its building a church, which was done at a cost of \$800. William Adams, William Shaffer and David Shriner were among the early Pastors. The church is in good condition, and has a membership of about thirty. A Sunday school was organized in 1852, and Samuel Dean became the first Superintendent. He was succeeded by Solomon Goss, who was re-elected to serve in the same capacity for many successive terms. The other church societies, soon after their organization, established Sunday schools, and have maintained them with but little cessation until the present time. Great efforts were made in early years, by the united churches of the townships, to end, as far as possible, the almost unlimited use of liquor by the settlers, and to inaugurate an era in which intemperance should be unknown. Several melancholy deaths from exposure during severe winter weather having occurred while the unfortunate debauchee was under the influence of alcohol, prepared the way for a vigorous onslaught against the traffic. People began to learn the true nature of alcohol. They learned that, though it might be a valuable re-agent in pharmacy, yet its abuse was cursing the world with wrecked and ruined lives, that had begun in innocence at the mother's knee. They saw it enter their midst—saw the dark form of In-

ebriety come in at the open door with smiling face, and remembered, with a shudder, that

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

A temperance society was organized in about 1838, and much zeal was manifested; but King Alcohol's domain was too strong to be taken, and the little party was disbanded, retiring quietly from the contest.

The first school building in Vernon was built of round logs, in 1831, and located about half a mile south of West Liberty. It was sixteen feet square, and had a large, conspicuous chimney, built of flat stones, picked up at random in the woods, and held in their place by clay mortar. It stood back a short distance from the Columbus & Sandusky road, and for many years was the seat of learning for the bare-headed, bare-footed children of the pioneers. Many of the gray-haired citizens of the township remember this as

"The school-boy spot

They ne'er forget, though there they are forgot."

It was here they learned their A B C's, and acquired what little education Dame Fortune allotted pioneer children. Mr. Gill was the first teacher, and was one of the best instructors ever in the township. He was severe in his administration of school discipline, but his uniform kindness and sympathy won the hearts of his pupils. It was his habit to discard textbooks during recitations, and to avoid those topics of no practical value to the student. He anticipated many of the present improved methods of instruction. Miss Richards, now Mrs. R. W. Cahill, and Mr. Orton were early teachers in this schoolhouse. In 1835, a school cabin, built of hewed logs, was erected about a mile north of West Liberty. Maria Swan "kept" school there the first, teaching three months during the summer of 1835. John Farrell taught the succeeding winter, but was

turned out of the house the first day by the large boys, and went for consolation and advice to R. W. Cahill, who was one of the Board of Directors. But Mr. Cahill refused to interfere with the programme of the boys, who, after having their sport with the "new teacher," became docile and obedient. Another school cabin was erected a mile and a half east of West Liberty, in about 1838. Emanuel Warner was probably the first teacher. Between 1830 and 1845, as many as seven or eight school buildings—some log and others frame—were located in this division of the county. The southern part was behind the northern in all educational enterprises, not because the Germans had less interest in public improvements, but because the northern part was earlier settled, and had the start by a decade. They were slower, but, as the years passed by, various school buildings arose from the bogs and marshes, and ample opportunities were given German boys and girls to secure the rudiments of an education. The German language was taught almost exclusively at first, and even at the present time it is taught in connection with English. No teacher is employed who cannot give instruction in German, and the rich mother-tongue is wisely retained. A frame school building was erected in De Kalb in 1841, Mr. Phillips being the earliest teacher. This was supplanted a few years later by a much more commodious one, built near the town, and the old one was devoted to other uses. At an early day, when the town was prosperous and ambitious, several citizens conceived the idea of adding to the attractions of the town by the establishment there of a seminary. An organization was effected, and funds raised by subscription sufficient to defray the expense of erecting suitable buildings. A Board of Trustees was elected, and a President and other instructors employed, and, as far as could be seen, the enterprise was destined to become highly successful. The permanent and unquestionable value of such an institu-

tion in the town could not be denied. Several, however, shook their heads and looked wisely down their noses—thinking, no doubt, a great deal, but saying nothing. Arrangements were completed, students were enrolled, classes were formed, and for two or three years the citizens pointed with pride to the spacious building with its efficient corps of instructors. The school was under the management of the United Presbyterian Church, and students of both sexes were enrolled, which gained for the institution the jocular term of the "Boys and Girls' Seminary." But the school was destined to die early. A misunderstanding arose, which soon widened a gulf between two opposing parties; earnest endeavors were made to re-unite the opposing elements without success; mutual recriminations followed. No one seemed to blame, and, as is natural with the majority of the human race, each insisted on having his own way. No doubt the division arose from the looseness of the articles by which the institution was organized and managed. It was found that views widely differed as to the nature of the enterprise. Some thought the school was designed for both sexes; others insisted that it was established exclusively for girls. Important questions arose as to when subscribed funds were to be paid. No ill-will was displayed, and yet each party insisted in

ruling, or in quietly abandoning the project. It was thought best to follow the latter course, which was accordingly done. It is to be lamented that the school, which began under such auspicious circumstances, should have had such an unexpected and premature death. The village was nicely located in one of the most fertile regions in Ohio, and the settlers who clustered around it were intelligent, ambitious and moral, and keenly alive to any enterprise to insure their advancement and happiness. This was a most desirable state of things. There were over sixty scholars enrolled at the beginning, more than many of the most imposing colleges in the country could at first exhibit. The President, Rev. Mr. Thompson, was a fine classical scholar, but he lacked executive ability, and the management became unsatisfactory to its Board of Trustees. The institution was closed, to the regret of all. These facts have long since faded from the minds of the people, many of whom know nothing of the efforts made to establish the "Boys and Girls' Seminary" in the township nearly fifty years ago. It remains for the historian to recover the dates and incidents from the dusty records of forgotten years. Many of these records have been destroyed or lost, leaving an almost barren field to be worked over by the "searcher after truth."

CHAPTER XXII.

TODD TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE—ORGANIZATION—FIRST OFFICERS—SETTLEMENT—SOCIAL LIFE—OSCEOLA—RELIGIONS—SCHOOLS, ETC.

THE township of Todd has a local history so intimately blended with State and national annals that the territory will ever be looked upon with an increasing interest by lovers of historic lore. The streams, streets, roads and village will be suggestive to coming generations of some hero or heroic deed of the past.

The principal stream is the Broken Sword, deriving its name, as usually given, from the following circumstances: When Col. Crawford had made good his escape from the Indians, after the engagement, he missed his nephew, and, retracing his steps, in company with Knight and others in search of him, he

him to Upper Sandusky, and, in coming to this stream, the Colonel drew his sword and broke it over a rock on the bank; hence its name. Another tradition is that a broken sword that had been dropped by the retreating army of Crawford was found by the Indians upon the bank, from which it received its name. This stream is put down on some of the early maps of Ohio as "Crooked-knife-creek." This stream has its most distant source in the southeast of Sandusky Township, and, following a southeasterly course, cutting Todd Township diagonally through the center. Its entire bed in this territory consists of a shaly limestone rock. There are two other streams—Indian Run and Grass Run. The former rises in the northeast part of the township, flowing to the southwest, crossed by the Benton road, two miles north of Osceola. Nothing of general interest is connected with this or Grass Run, which is in the south part of the township. The undulating surface and clay soil of this entire strip of land, in comparison with the level plains skirting it on the south, present a striking contrast. But a very small per cent of the surface of the township consists of black soil. The body is of a pale clay loam, enriched by the mulch of many crops of forest leaves. The soil is filled with stone, mostly bowlders and their fragments, belonging to the Glacial period.

The bed of the Broken Sword and its banks are composed of loosely stratified limestone, abounding in well-preserved fossils—fragmentary corals, and shell indentures distinctly outlining several species of the brachiopods. Of the articulates, a small variety of the trilobite are frequently discovered by the workmen. Messrs. Snively Bros., the principal workers of the quarries in the township, have found many of the above specimens. This calcareous soil and rolling upland has been exceptionally prolific in producing a rank growth of timber.

The rapid advance that the woodman has

made is astonishing to the early settlers, who still live to see the sudden change take place. Says James Winstead, the first settler of this domain: "There was not a spot in the entire township that you could have driven a wagon over, so dense was the forest and thick the underbrush." Now, arable meadows present themselves to view at every corner, green pasture lands, and stock grazing upon the hillsides, with an occasional wood-field, making an ideal grazing and grain farm. The timber consists principally of beech, maple, several varieties of oak, sycamore, butternut, poplar. The shell-bark hickory and the hazel-bush, so common upon the plains, are not found in this near neighboring township. Formerly the black walnut was abundant. Daniel Tuttle says, that many thousand feet of this lumber were sold and delivered at Upper Sandusky for \$1.25 per hundred feet.

The present Territory of Todd was, previous to 1836, included within the Wyandot Reservation. In the year 1836, the General Government obtained from the Wyandots, by treaty, a tract of land known as the "Three-mile strip" off of the eastern border of the reservation. In the spring of 1837, at a land sale held in Marion, the United States sold to private individuals this land, which was afterward attached to Crawford County, making the full townships, range 15, within her borders. The present township of Eden, Wyandot County, and the territory of Todd, comprised one township, at the first survey, and named Leith, by Judge G. W. Leith, of Nevada, Ohio, and others, in honor of his grandfather, John Leith, a captive of the Wyandot Indians for twenty-nine years.

The principal productions of Todd are grain, lumber and lime. The pursuit of her citizens has been changing from the wood and lumber business to wheat-raising and wool-growing, and developing the business of lime-burning. The great amount of waste timber and burning

of logs in earlier years, led to the manufacture of potash. William Sigler constructed such an establishment in 1841, manufacturing the black salts, which were shipped to Republic. This trade was carried on for ten or twelve years at some profit, as long as the ashes could be obtained at a trivial price. The manufacture of lumber has been a source of considerable revenue to this section. "Bishop" Tuttle built a water-mill in 1840, which was run in times of high water at full capacity for several years. After it was purchased by William Sigler, he repaired and improved it by new machinery and steam-power. In addition to coarse lumber, building-laths, shoe-lasts, butter-bowls, "household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention," were manufactured. In later years a carding-machine and fulling-mill were attached. The chairs manufactured by Mr. Swinford were delivered at Upper Sandusky to Daniel Tuttle, who put on the finishing stroke with his paint-brush and varnish-cup.

Their farming and stock-raising is run upon a much smaller scale than their neighbors at the south and west, but their farms of eighty to 160 acres are under excellent cultivation and fine drainage. Their thickly settled farmhouses give the citizens many of the social advantages of village life. At the center of Todd is situated her only village, Osceola—a hamlet of 300 inhabitants. There is another town upon the Ohio Central Railroad, that is the town Lemert, so prominently marked upon the county map, which has yet a few unoccupied lots. But, as the demand for produce rises, they will be rapidly taken up for potato patches. The citizens dwelling near this embryo burgh enjoy many of the social advantages of *rural* life.

The first officers of the township were James Winstead and Z. P. Lea, installed and sworn in, under bond of \$500, as Trustees of the township of Leith, by James Griffith, Justice of the Peace of Sycamore Township, April 8, 1839. April 9, Jacob Yost was installed as the third Trustee;

G. W. Leith, Justice of the Peace. Stephen White, after a few hours' service as Clerk, resigned, and the new Trustees appointed Ozro N. Kellogg, who took the oath of office April 12, 1839. April 13, the Trustees met and appointed the following officers: Abram Shaffer, Constable; Mordecai McCauley and Z. P. Lea, Supervisors; Adam Bair, G. W. Leith and Lewis Longwell, Fence Viewers; David Kisor, Treasurer. G. W. Leith and David Kisor, also, Overseers of the Poor, each under bond of \$500. The first official business was transacted at the cabin of James Winstead May 4, 1839, at which time the township was divided into road districts.

About this date a dissatisfaction arose among the German settlers and others in the naming of the township. A petition was presented to the Trustees, claiming that the pronouncing of the word "Leith" was a difficult matter for the Germans. In addition, the citizens were not satisfied with John Leith's supposed alliance with the British soldiery. Mr. Winstead, for the plaintiff and G. W. Leith for the defendant, proceeded to Bueyrus to represent the case before the County Commissioners. The defendant lost his case, and the Township Trustees were delegated power to make a change in the name. In their next meeting of June 23, 1839, the name "Center" was substituted for "Leith," as the geographical center of Crawford at that time lay within this township. The first election was held at the house of Mordecai McCauley. The first officers of Center were John Horrick, James Winstead, John Cronebaugh, Trustees; David Kisor, Treasurer; and James B. Robinson, Clerk. At the re-division of the county in 1845, the boundary lines of Center were so changed that the original name would no longer be appropriate, and this territory received the name of Eden, on the west and the eastern strip, embracing Sections 1, 2, 11—14, 23—26, 35 and 36, of Township 2; 1, 2, 11 and 14 of Township 3. Range 15, was named Todd.

This embraced a strip of territory nine miles in length and two in breadth, at the west central of Crawford ; bounded on the north by Texas ; east, Holmes and Bucyrus ; south, Dallas ; and west, Eden Township, of Wyandot County. The first officers of Todd were James Winstead, Isaac Miller, Daniel Tuttle, Trustees ; John Forster, Clerk. (Isaac Miller was also sworn in as Treasurer April 7, 1845). F. G. Hesche, Assessor ; Franklin Rapenow, Constable ; John Forster, Clerk of the board ; William Andrews, Judge of the Election. The first business of Todd was transacted at the house of Isaac Miller, of Osceola, which was to levy a special tax of five mills for school, road and "poor" purposes. The following are the list of Justices of the Peace : G. W. Leith, commissioned by Wilson Shannon, Governor of Ohio, May 20, 1839 ; William Brown, commissioned by same on the same day ; Daniel Tuttle, commissioned by Gov. Thomas Corwin April 30, 1842-43-44 and '45 ; Robert Andrews, 1846 ; Cyrus F. Jaquith, 1847 ; John Gorden, 1849 ; Jacob Steiner, 1850 ; R. M. Hull, Clerk ; Horace Martin, 1851 ; James Clegard, Samuel Swisher, by Gov. Wood, 1852 ; John Dome, Clerk ; O. W. Johnston, 1854 ; Horace Martin, 1857-58 ; Seneca Leonard, Clerk ; Fred Wise, 1857 ; G. W. Willoughby, 1860.

Sold, as was the land of this township, at public sale, and all the neighboring land to the east having been improved, for ten or twelve years, it met with a ready market, both from agents representing Eastern capitalists, local syndicates, and private parties. Mr. Howland, the principal foreign purchaser, was a son-in-law of Humphrey Howland, of Cayuga, N. Y. His purchases were 1,400 acres, a part of which lay in the present territory of Todd. The choice and central tract was purchased by the Osceola Company, composed of Bucyrus and Marion capitalists ; Messrs. Zalmon Rowse, Gen. Myers, Abram Holm, Jacob Shaffer, of Bucyrus ; Cox and Young, of Marion County. This syn-

dicate was supposed to have been formed at Marion, on the day of the sale, in April, 1837 ; but, from subsequent planning and development, it was undoubtedly planned and organized previous to the sale. The first and principal private buyers were Judge G. W. Leith, James Winstead, Daniel Tuttle and Jacob Shaffer, of Fairfield County. It is a matter of dispute between Judge Leith and the Hon. James Winstead, which were the first to take up their abode in this almost trackless forest. We believe, however, that it is generally conceded that Winstead was on the spot with intentions of residing one day earlier than any other "pale-face." Perhaps there were no three parties more intimately connected with the official proceedings, social customs, and other incidents of the first settlement of Todd than were James Winstead, Judge Leith and Daniel Tuttle. These venerable gentlemen still dwell in our midst to counsel and advise. Mr. Winstead, the eldest, is the best-preserved physically, and his mind is still as active and vigorous as a middle-aged man. He and his aged companion, his senior by two years, at present reside in a comfortable frame cottage, in Wyandot County, four miles northwest of the village of Osceola. Mr. Winstead was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in the year 1801. Being of an adventurous turn of mind, he started for the new State of Ohio in 1816, and took up his abode in Fairfield County that same year. Two years afterward, he was married to his present bride—he at the age of nineteen, and she twenty-two years.

These octogenarians have traveled down the lane of life together for sixty-two years, twelve years beyond their golden wedding. Mr. Winstead removed from Fairfield County to Bowserville, now in Wyandot County, in 1826. Here he built a small cabin upon the edge of the reservation, and followed his trade of silver and copper smith. His principal patronage came from the Wyandot Indians, who had in

their possession much ore that they obtained from the Michigan mines. They paid liberally to have the silver and copper manufactured into rings, bracelets and anklets, beads for the chiefs, and many other attractive ornaments that would please their fancy. The greatest demand was for silver and copper crosses, that those of the Catholic faith would have made for themselves and their papooses. Those crosses, made of copper, would frequently weigh five or six ounces, which they wore suspended from their necks. His fame as a worker in silver and copper spread among the Indians, and his trade increased. The Indians wished him to move upon their reservation to some more central point. This he at first refused to do, but they continued to offer inducements, promising him a double log-cabin that had been built by some white trader, east of Upper Sandusky, with an orchard, all the clear ground he wished to cultivate; in addition, they would furnish him meats and give him all the labor he could do at his trade. The offer was finally accepted, and, in 1829, he moved into their midst, and found them strict in keeping their word, and treated him with all the civilities that an enlightened nation would. Perhaps there is no one citizen living that has a better knowledge of the Wyandot Indians than Mr. Winstead. He traveled with them in their hunting excursions, sat around their camp fires, traded with them, mingled in their religious exercises, took part in their social sports, listened to their traditions, and it is his testimony that they respected their words, pledges, and trading agreements, and less deception and lying was used to one another than it has been his fortune to experience among the "pale faces."

The story of Mother Cherokee, one of the most intelligent of the old squaws, was related to Mr. Winstead, concerning Col. Crawford's death. Mother Cherokee had been an eyewitness to the horrible torture, and frequently related it to the younger generation. Her story

of the engagement and capture does not differ materially from that of Walker and others, but her story of the execution was "that but one white man and Simon Girty were present; that Col. Crawford was not tied to a stake, but his hands were bound by a withe over a limb of a tree above his head, and left in that position all night and the next forenoon, until other warriors could arrive to witness the burning. Quite a number slept the night before around the same fire, near by that used to torture him. All having arrived by noon on the following day, they began by taking brands from the fire, and touched him first on the toes, his leaping causing great amusement for the bystanders. When the feet and toes were no longer sensible to the fire-brands, they would apply them a little above, benumbing the limbs by inches, so that the torture might be prolonged and life preserved as long as possible. When this process had been pursued until the numbness was approaching rapidly his vitals, they cut the withe, and Crawford fell forward upon his face. A squaw, with a piece of bark, scooped up some coals and hot embers, piling them between his shoulders, which caused him to immediately throw himself over, but he was unable to rise, as his legs and hips were entirely benumbed." The substance of the above was so often related, and with such accuracy, by "Mrs. Cherokee," that Mr. Winstead thinks it the nearest correct account of this horrible execution.

Mr. Winstead removed from his Sandusky home to a quarter of Section 11, in the northern part of Todd Township. In the late spring of 1837, a rough cabin was erected from the nearest logs, which had puncheon floors, but his first house was ornamented with glass window panes. So thick were the woods that he was obliged to cut a wagon road to the present site of Osceola, before he could get to his farm with oxen and wagon. This led to the Perrysburg road, which gave him access to Upper Sandusky. In the following year, Mr. Tuttle built

a water-mill upon the Broken Sword, which furnished them lumber for further improvement; the first lumber, however, was obtained at the old Indian mill, at Upper Sandusky. In the same year, a number of families settled at Osceola, among whom were Mordecai McCauley, Jacob Yost, Adam Bair, Daniel Tuttle, Z. P. Lea, David Kisor and others. Mr. Winstead wished to have a clearer road between his farm and the village, so that, in the following year, a wood-chopping bee was given by him. Says he: "I got two miles of road cleared for a gallon o' whisky," a drink that it will be observed the primitive settlers of this forest were partial to. Edward and Ozro N. Kellogg were his first near neighbors, who purchased farms at the same date as Mr. Winstead, but did not move upon the land until 1838. The dense forest and thick underbrush, together with the miry ravines, made traveling, other than on foot, almost an impossibility for a greater part of the year. These few families were obliged to be satisfied with the usual fare of pioneers for several years after their neighbors to the east and south were comfortably fixed. The improvements and enterprise on every side of them was a great advantage to them in furnishing them supplies. The stock from the plains and other settlements, especially the hogs, would wander into these unfenced woods, for mast and browsing, which supplied them with a change of diet in the fall of the year.

From these settled districts, this forest became so supplied with the wild hog that it was dangerous traveling without a rifle to protect one's self. A narrow escape is related by Mr. Winstead, concerning Zach Lea. Mr. Lea, in company with Mr. Forster, his son-in-law, were in search of their winter's meat, in the fall of 1841. After a short journey, in the northern part of this wood, Mr. Forster spied his game, leveled his *fusée* at a swine industriously plying her art of cultivating the soil. The ball was not fatal, and her unprecedented squealing

caused Mr. Lea to make his retreat to a neighboring log, but he was not secure, for her grim, bristly mate, being warned of danger, by the yells, came dashing through the under-brush, with all the rage of an infuriated lion, and with a bound, knocked Mr. Lea headlong from the log. The timely presence of their bull dog turned the foaming boar from his victim to self-defense. Had it not been for this, Mr. Lea said he could not have escaped with his life. Their principal supply of meat came from the deer and turkey. Deer were frequently met with as late as 1850, and, in recent years, the neighboring forests contained flocks of the wild turkey. Their ammunition was too expensive to waste upon squirrel and quail, so that this game became very plentiful.

George W. Leith, of Nevada, the history of whose grandparents, John Leith and Sally (Lowry) Leith, are so intimately connected with the Indian history, that it need not be recorded here. The name of Judge Leith occurs in all the official proceedings, in the formation of the township. The fruit of his labor and brains may be observed in almost every enterprise of the township. His intimate acquaintance with the Indians for many years gave him a knowledge of their customs and habits, quite extended and varied. "In all their proceedings in public assemblies," says the Judge, "they were courteous and obedient to their speaker and chiefs; never, in all their public transactions, did I see two attempting to speak at a time." This same courtesy was observed in their business transactions and social relation, and even in their quarrels," as the following anecdote will illustrate: "Seated one autumn day at the village of Osceola, where the Indians were constantly loafing, my eye fell upon a very interesting and comical sight. Two Indians, having some misunderstanding over the ownership of a pair of fine turkeys, fell to quarreling; the one was a large, raw-boned, surly fellow with down-cast eyes, would not

move a muscle; the other one was of small stature, having one leg all drawn out of shape. The little lame Indian would bob around his adversary like a blue-jay, gesticulating most wildly, abusing his opponent with the strongest language at his command. When he would cease, absolute silence would prevail for several minutes, then the large one would reply without stirring, in equally opprobrious terms. Silence again for several minutes, and the lame one would commence his bobbing and hopping." The great contrast in the two characters, and the courtesy of silence between the speeches of each, almost convulsed the by-standers with laughter. No other citizen, perhaps, did as much personal work at the village of Osceola, in her different business transactions in the first six years, as Daniel Tuttle, better known as "Bishop Tuttle," at present, a resident of Texas Township.

Mr. Tuttle came to Osceola late in 1840. He was attracted to this location under the county-seat "boom," an account of which will be given in connection with the village history. Mr. Tuttle's life has been one of great activity and wide observation. He was born at Southbury, Conn., in 1801; was left an orphan at three years old. After a schooling of four winters, he was bound out to a clock manufacturing company, Jones & Darrow. At twenty-six years of age, he became their traveling agent in the East, and afterward through the Central and Southern States.

Between the years 1827 and 1840, he had traveled from Portland, Me., to New Orleans, being a "Yankee clock-peddler" at many intermediate points. He came first to the intended county seat in 1840, when the Osceola road was an Indian trail from Bucyrus to McCutcheinsville. Mr. Tuttle, being in Bucyrus, observed at what cost her citizens were obtaining their lime, hauling it forty miles, determined on his return to test the calcareous quality of the Broken Sword shale. He stated to his

friends at Bucyrus that this was the quality of stone from which to manufacture lime, but was jeeringly contradicted. He succeeded in procuring some fine quality of lime from his first trial, and immediately contracted with Bucyrus builders to furnish them lime at 12 cents per bushel. In 1841, he constructed a rude kiln and employed Lyman King to do the burning.

At the residence of Daniel Tuttle, which stood opposite the present dwelling of Mr. Wilson, in Osceola, quite a strange incident occurred, that would be remembered by almost any Eastern-bred family of later day. In their first cabin, they were unprovided with locks, and scarcely did they ever attach any additional fastening to the outer door. One night, shortly after they moved to their new village home, Mrs. Tuttle was awakened by some strange noise in the house. As it consisted only of one room, and that well lighted by the flickering blaze from a huge fire-place, it was only necessary in order to search the house to lift her head out from under the "cover," and inspect matters. On doing so, she was extremely frightened at seeing the floor filled with sleeping, snoring Indians, none of whom had registered "to be called for the early train." The involuntary landlord left his easily accommodated guests to "sweetly sleep till morn." They had been to Bucyrus, indulging too freely in their "national beverage," and the six-mile trip to Osceola had worn off the exhilarating effects so that they had taken this means of getting a comfortable place in which to sober up. This trick was frequently repeated in after years, not only with Mr. Tuttle, but other of the early settlers. They were so sly and quiet in their nocturnal intrusions that it was a rare occurrence for them to be detected. After the further opening up of the Perysburg road, there was some general travel that made a demand for a public inn. Mr. Tuttle built a small addition to his house,

which was afterward enlarged into a two-story frame tavern, in which he presided as "mine host" for several years. He was the entertainer of the Osceola Company that met in this village quite frequently in the first few years of its existence to arrange their fiscal matters. Mr. Tuttle engaged in the fur trade in 1842, and did other trafficking with the Indians. In the years 1842-43, he was offered by his Indian customers a fine lot of venison hams, which he purchased and sledged to Sandusky City, receiving but 6 cents per pound. Mr. Tuttle was the first Postmaster, and received his commission from Postmaster General Amos Kendall for the years 1841-42-43. His remuneration came from the postage, the price of a letter ranging from 5 to 25 cents, being regulated by the distance transported. The mail in those years was necessarily limited at rural points, but the paucity of mail matters at this post was very marked, there being on an average about three letters and two papers at each mail, which came once a week from the East and West.

Another of the early settlers possessing business enterprise was Samuel Swineford, who moved to the Broken Sword in 1841 and engaged in the chair manufactory. After three years of this business he moved upon a farm two miles northeast of Osceola, from there to Van Wert, where he is at present engaged in the grocery business. John Horrick bought eighty acres southwest of Osceola, at the sales, and made great improvement in clearing and farming his land, at the same time exercising his talents in presenting the political issues of the day to his neighbors, being especially earnest in the Harrison campaign. Mr. Horrick raised a family of two sons and three daughters, some of whom are still citizens of Todd. He removed to Indiana in 1870. Rev. Samuel P. Shaw was one of the most noted citizens that dwelt in the land of Todd. His education and public labors, together with his

financial success, have given him a reputation beyond his neighborhood and State. He was admitted into the Ohio Conference in 1825, discharging his pastoral duties for thirteen years. In 1839, he moved upon his farm in southern Dallas and traveled the neighboring circuit in connection with his business. In 1855, he moved to this present township, where he resided, four miles south of Osceola, until his death in 1875. The remains of Rev. Shaw were interred in the Monnett cemetery, in Bucyrus Township.

It is not definitely remembered who has the honor of being the "first-born" of this township. It is generally conceded to Mr. William Hartman as being the father of the first "bouncing boy, weighing eight pounds," August 1838. The whereabouts of this honored personage, we were unable to learn. The first marriages celebrated in the northern part of Todd, were Isaac Miller and Miss Jane Lea, and Stephen White and Miss Mary Lea, 1838, by Zalmon Rowse. One of the first altars erected to Hymen in the village, was at the residence of William E. Brown. William W. Norton, of Big Island, Marion County, and Mary Brown, of Osceola, were here sacrificed to appease that deity's ire, January 8, 1841, by J. C. Stein, Justice of the Peace for Bucyrus Township. This ceremony is vividly remembered by the latter official, who relates some of the circumstances connected therewith as follows: "I was called upon to perform this ceremony at a time of year when the most miserable of all roads were at their worst. There was sufficient frost to make the walking uncertain and the ice on the streams unsupportable. It was an impossibility to drive from Bucyrus to Osceola in a buggy, could one have been procured. Allowing myself plenty of time, I concluded to make the trip on foot. After a circuitous meandering through the woods, over logs and through mud-holes, I arrived at Grass Run, which was

quite swollen and bridgeless. The lateness of the hour forced me to a hasty decision, which was to attempt to cross on rather an insecure limb; but, like a friend in need, it failed to furnish its support at the most critical moment, giving me an opportunity to rehearse the oath before the evening ceremony, in water up to my neck, at freezing point. I arrived a little late at the village and *coolly* walked to a friend's to brush up a little for the festive occasion. The ceremony was performed without referring to the incident."

It was not an uncommon thing for the merchants to transport their goods by pack-horses, so miserable was this quagmire between Bucyrus and Osceola, pseudonymously called a road. The risk of injury to goods transported over such a bog was often equal to the price of the merchandise, as the following incident will prove: Previous to the removal of the Wyandot Indians to their Kansas reservation, Osceola was one of their favorite loafing places; especially would they frequent this locality on the Sabbath Day. Jacob Yost, who kept a supply of "goods" on hand that was notoriously in demand with the Indians, wished to supplement his limited supply for the coming Sabbath's trade. Himself, Mordecai McCauley and Adam Bair started, on foot, for Bucyrus, with two jugs apiece, and were making excellent time until they arrived on their return at the Broken Sword. McCauley, who was already feeling the ground arise before him, ventured first upon the ice, and unceremoniously sat down between two broken jugs of the "supplies." His maudlin companions upon the bank quoted him several chapters of profane history as a reprimand for his carelessness, and the proprietor, with an exemplary stride, led the way with his precious freight, when suddenly he saw something at the surface of the ice, he wanted to mark with his thumb, and, in his rush, with his foot, called the attention of his comrade, Bair, to the same object. Here

they remained eyeing one another, while the contents of six jugs of "old rye" was running around them on the frozen surface, unable to get away. They began picking holes in the ice with their knives, to collect the valued commodity. As fast as these reservoirs would fill, the economical artificers would imbibe the contents. They soon became so lushy that they unconsciously fell over and lay there until they were dragged to the bank and taken to their cabins for repairs. Another incident of a bibacious character occurred under the observation of Mr. Winstead. It illustrates, however, much more wit than the above occurrence. Schierhess, an Indian of some note among the Wyandots, came to the village with a limited amount of collateral security to procure some stimulant for his squaw, who was quite weakly and had the care of a papoose. Schierhess invested all his purse in whisky, but before he left had made an inward application of the tonic for the strengthening of his own system. The bar-tender doing strictly a cash business and the Indian's funds exhausted, it became necessary to obtain some medium of exchange to procure the stimulant. Schierhess addressed Jimmy McKane, a white settler, who stood near, and asked him to purchase a bee-tree. The bargain was stated and accepted by McKane, who paid 50 cents, the price asked for the bee-tree. Schierhess purchased his liquor and went his way with it, and McKane, with buckets, ax and assistance, started to the spot described, and found a hickory sapling, blazed by a tomahawk, and, at a distance, a poplar sapling, with a similar blazed spot, and, between the two, a large oak, all of which had been definitely pictured out by the Indian. But, upon felling the oak, not a sign of bees or honey was to be found. A few days after, he met the Indian, whom he immediately accused of lying to him. Schierhess looked sternly at McKane, and asked if he did not "find the two saplings, blazed by a tomahawk, and the oak between them," to

which McKane assented. "Well," said the Indian, "there were two truths to one lie, heap dam better than a white man do," and pulled out some money and repaid McKane. Among the early industries that have not been mentioned, was the tannery, in 1847, at the southwest corner of the village of Osceola. Amos Souder "hung out a calf-tail" and offered to pay "cash for hides and pelts." Mr. Souder continued this business some twelve years, converting the local supply into leather for the Sandusky City market. The tan-yard has never been repaired, and at present the township "sports" no tan-vats. Another enterprise that has ceased to be carried on is the saleratus manufactory. In 1858, R. G. Perry launched forth his capital and started to manufacture the carbonated pearl-ash for the many matrons in the bread-baking business. The fiscal returns were too meager to warrant a continuation, and this business was followed no more in Todd, at the end of four years' trial. The most lucrative pursuit for the capital employed, as well as the principal source of revenue to the village, is the manufacturing of lime. This trade, that was opened up by Bishop Tuttle's experimental burning, has been continually engaged in until the present date. William Miller and the three sons of S. D. Snavelly are the principal parties now engaged in the traffic; David, Joseph and Moses Snavelly, each running kilns, which, with Mr. Miller's, makes in all from 200 to 250 kilns that are annually burned, realizing, on the average, \$50 per kiln. They supply the neighboring towns for building and gas purposes at \$18 per bushel, delivered.

The only grist-mill of any special note, is the present Limestone Island Mill, situated in the eastern edge of the village, upon what was formerly an island in the Broken Sword. It was built as a water-mill, in 1854, by David Neely, the dam was destroyed in 1860, and the race is now "run" out. Mr. Neely sold the property

in 1862, to A. N. Stonebreaker. After five years, it again changed hands, Judd and Deck being the purchasers. In 1867, Garrett Zeigler invested in the property, and was the sole proprietor for four years, when it was again sold, Mr. Stull being the buyer. After owning it from 1871 to 1873, he took, as a partner, Mr. A. N. Phillips, who is at present running the mill at its full capacity, both for local custom and general trade. Enough has incidentally been mentioned already, concerning the roads of Todd, to give the general reader some idea of their former condition. Being so densely covered with timber as was this township, the roads when once hewn for wagon passengers, were scarcely exposed to the sun's rays an hour per day, and, when cut into ruts, with the exception of the month of August, they were not free from water and mud the entire year. Various expedients were resorted to, but the wealth of the township has not warranted making any permanent improvement as yet. The plank road, leading from Bucyrus to Osceola, was only temporarily of any value. The boards, exposed to sun and water, were soon warped and loosened, making the board track impassable for vehicles after a few years' usage. By an efficient system of drainage and grading, the roads for most of the year are as passable as those of the neighboring townships of greater age and wealth.

If the couplet, now so trite, of J. G. Whittier,

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,

The saddest are these, it might have been."

ever fell with force upon the ears of mortal, it was doubly emphatic to the early settlers and organizers of the village of Osceola. That which Irving has written concerning the pristine appearance of a spot, now far more famous in history than the stream and surroundings of this village, but certainly not more romantic, with some modification, would be applicable to Osceola. "Wildness and savage majesty reigned on the borders of her stream. The hand of

cultivation had not yet laid down the dark forest and tamed the features of the landscape, nor had the echoes of civilized commerce broken in upon the profound solitude of the ages. Now and then would break forth from the banks of the Broken Sword, the notes of an innumerable variety of insects which filled the air with a strange, but not inharmonious concert; while ever and anon was heard the melancholy plaint of the whip-poor-will, who, perched on some lone tree, wearied the ear of night with his incessant moanings. The mind of the pioneer, soothed into a hallowed melancholy, listened with pensive stillness to catch and distinguish each sound that vaguely echoed from the lonely wood, now and then startled, perchance, by the whoop of some straggling savage, or the dreary howl of a wolf stealing forth upon his nightly prowlings." This beautiful description is not too highly colored to be an appropriate one for the scenes and surroundings of Osceola within less than a half-century past. The capitalists of the surrounding country, attracted by the wild and romantic scenery of the Broken Sword, looked with a covetous eye upon the possessions of their uncivilized neighbors.

The original plat of Osceola was one of the first sections purchased in 1837, as above mentioned, by the Osceola Company, composed of Bucyrus and Marion capitalists. Early in the following year, a portion of the forest upon the north bank of the Broken Sword, in central Todd, was measured by the agents of the company for the laying-out of a new county seat, making the main street east and west, ninety feet; and, at the crossing of the north and south road, of same width, was left a square, the latter deriving its name from the stream it crosses, is designated Broken Sword avenue. There are six streets running parallel with the avenue, beginning at the third one west, as First street. The one running with the stream and parallel with Main, was christened Water street, and

the one at the north of Main as High street. The village derived its euphonious and poetical sounding name from the chivalrous and indomitable chief of the Seminoles—Osceola. Dr. Andrew Hetich, Sr., of Bucyrus, being an admirer of this valiant chief, and a sympathizer with him in his tragical death, suggested his as a very suitable name for the embryonic city. In latter years, through an inexcusable carelessness, the orthography has been changed to "Oceola," omitting the s. The Postal Department having written to Mr. Garrigus, the present Postmaster, for the way it was most commonly spelled, he was obliged to give preference to the corruption. Although the two orthographies are still used, business men and others from a distance use the original spelling, which should be preserved.

The company employed Mr. Adam Bair, McCauley and others to clear off the underbrush, and mark out more distinctly the streets, and put up some cabins previous to the public sale of lots in 1838. The rise and growth of the village can be best understood by listening to the story of Messrs. Winstead, Tuttle, Leith and others who participated in constructing the "citadel and building the outer walls," which, in substance, is as follows: "The Osceola Company had spared no pains to advertise extensively the intended change of the county seat to the new and centrally located village of Osceola, upon the Broken Sword. Young men of enterprise and old men with capital were eager to invest in the choice lots. It became a matter of exciting interest to the neighboring farmer who thought himself so fortunate as to be an owner of the suburbs of the county seat, so that, by the day of sale, anxious bidders, with wise looks, hung close to the auction block to be first to get corner lots." Some had the numbered lots drawn upon a plat of the village, which they would slyly consult. As the crier would call out the lucky numbers they would rush up and invest their all. Lots in suburbs

sold from \$18 to \$20, while the corner lots reached \$195, a sum that would have purchased half that many acres within a mile of the site before the county-seat boom was let loose. "The gulled and inexperienced real-estate dealer would urge his less credulous neighbor over logs and underbrush to the coveted spot of his possession, and expatiate upon his blocks and laden store-rooms about to be. Upon the square was a well only six feet deep, brimful of water, that the future business men and citizens would frequent, and discuss the excellent qualities and the purity of the liquid as 'sweet as spring water.'" Under the excitement the lots were all disposed of, the only strange matter being that the company did not reserve any real estate for future speculation. The Bucyrus capitalists were found to have changed their mind shortly afterward, and a bill was presented to the General Assembly to have the counties of Crawford and Marion so divided as to throw Bucyrus in a more central point, that she might retain the county seat, and erect the new county of Wyandot. This was consummated in 1845, which punctured the bubble that the Osceoleans so credulously believed a reality. The Hon. McCutcheon, then elected to the State Senate, with the understanding among his constituents at the new village that he would advocate the locating of the county seat at their city, was found to have voted upon and advocated the opposite side of the question. The contents of the well in the square, so prominent a feature in the new town at the day of the sale, were soon exhausted. On investigation, it was found to have been dug the day previous by Adam Bair and filled with water carried in buckets from the Broken Sword by Bair and Turner. When it was verified that "there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid that shall not be known;" and no further hope of obtaining the "capital," Mr. Tuttle, their first merchant and manufacturer, among others, withdrew to Upper Sandusky and other points of more promise, to en-

gage in business. John Turner was engaged in miscellaneous merchandizing until the Mexican war, in which he enlisted, and nothing more was heard of him. Jacob Yost remained, and continued his trading with the Indians. Mr. Yost has the credit of having built the first frame dwelling-house, which stood upon the lot joining Mr. Grubb's store lot. Previous to the building of the present town hall, a plain square frame building at north central of the town, the public business was conducted in dwelling-houses and the village schoolhouse. The town, having failed to secure the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, evidently can never be a commercial center of any prominence, although at present, with her rural wealth and lime traffic, she does a thriving local trade. Her principal merchants at present are Mr. Grubb, who purchased his store building of Rodney Pool, the builder and owner of the first store building of the village. Richard T. Garrigus owns one of the principal miscellaneous stores, at present dealing in dry goods, groceries and hardware. Mr. Garrigus has also the postal department connected with his store-room, of which he is the Postmaster. Samuel Tetrech is engaged in the dry goods and grocery business. The first and only drug store of the town is the present room at the northwest corner of the square, fitted up in the summer of 1880 for that business by Thomas Kelly, the present proprietor.

The first divine services in this village were held in the cabins of the devotees of their faith soon after the organization of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Zach Lea, residents of the northern part of the township, led these cottage meetings as early as 1838, through whose labors the Methodist Episcopal society was established, which afterward built the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Benton. Edward and Ezra Kellogg, neighbors of Mr. Lea, were Universalists. But no organization of this faith was established in the immediate vicinity, their

principal place of worship being at Osceola. There being no churches in the rural portions of Todd, her church history is mostly connected with that of the village, which is so complex and limited that an accurate analysis would be of as little interest as profit to the writer or the reader. In brief, it is as follows: The early history of the denominations, which included, between the years 1838 and 1845, Methodist, Campbellite, Brethren, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Universalists, with an occasional Quaker, shows that they believed more in "fusion" at this corner of the "moral heritage" than is customary for such a variety of "isms" differing so widely in doctrinal dogmas.

Coming from so many sections of the country as did these first dwellers, it was not strange that their religious views were equally as various. But the daily race they had, in common, for "bread and butter," rapidly broke down inbred prejudices, and mollified their feelings of hostility usually harbored against all creeds but their own. No single denomination having the resources to build an ecclesiastical edifice, they all worshiped for the first ten years in the schoolhouse situated upon the site of the present brick school building, which, as the citizens say, "Never was allowed to grow cold from September till May." School through the day, and every night some denomination would conduct services therein, and upon the Sabbath, as late as 1853-54, two ministers of different denominations would hold union services, preaching to the same chosen seed. The first work wrought in their midst by laborers from abroad, was the establishment of a Bible society in 1832-40, by Rev. George Reid and J. B. Robinson, both of Bucyrus. The first minister receiving any salary came from Bucyrus, the Rev. Mathews, of the Presbyterian faith. He began evangelizing this people at stated intervals in 1845-46. Jacob Snively and William Gordon were the official "pillars" of this organization. In the same year, the Methodist

Episcopal denomination was organized into a distinct body, under the preaching of Rev. Royce the leading workers being Jesse Jaquith, M. Hough, John Welsh. It was incorporated at this date into Melmore Circuit, North Ohio Conference. The following are among the early ministers:

Rev. Henry Warner, preacher in charge, and Rev. G. W. Collier his colleague, 1850-51; Rev. Henry Warner, P. C., Rev. T. J. Monnett, Col., 1852-53; Rev. Luke S. Johnson, P. C., Rev. William R. Kistler, Col., 1853-54; Rev. Thomas Thompson (supply); Rev. William C. Heustiss, P. C., Rev. William Spafford, 1854-55; Rev. Ralph Wilcox, P. C., Rev. Uri Richards, Col., 1855-56.

This Methodist Episcopal preaching point was never recognized as a charge, until the organization effected by the present pastor, Rev. Stephen Fant, under whom the circuit has been definitely limited and a parsonage purchased, and other improvements that give it more prestige than at any previous time in its history.

About the time of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the United Brethren Society became a separate body of worshippers, M. L. Simons and Samuel Swisher having organized a class which received preaching for several years at the frame schoolhouse. The early ministers were Revs. Tablor, Wicks and Downing. Rev. Long is their present Pastor. This society at present is perhaps the wealthiest, and has the largest congregation.

The Campbellites were one of the strongest organizations of the village from 1850 to 1860, numbering at that time thirty or more members. The patriotism of their disciples drew so upon the society that they were not re-organized subsequent to the war. Their first minister and organizer was the talented and educated Rev. Andrew Burns, brother of Hon. B. Burns, of Mansfield.

Among the others that are remembered as

prominent is Rev. Doeling, of Marion. The members of this faith at present are united with congregations in neighboring villages.

The Sunday-school work of the township and village has been conducted in unison for a greater period, and more harmoniously, than the other theopneustic labors in the church, the first regular Sunday-school having been organized and conducted under the leadership of Capt. J. Wert in the summer of 1846. For seven years this union Sunday-school was conducted in the day-school house, with an attendance varying from seventy to eighty pupils.

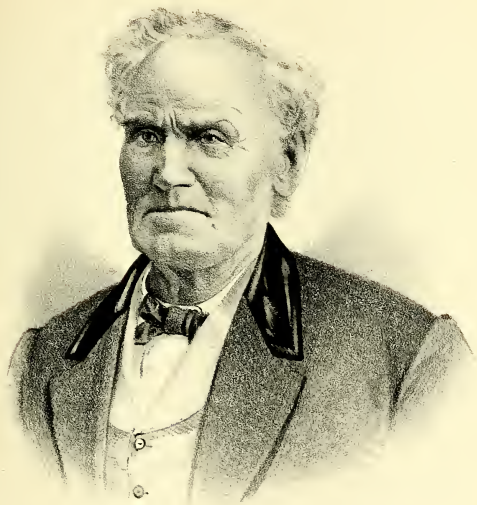
In the summer of 1854, the union school was transferred to the United Brethren Church, shortly after which the Methodist Episcopal portion of the school withdrew, and organized, with Eli Evans as Superintendent, enrolling, on an average, thirty scholars.

In the winter season, the two denominations would conduct union schools, until 1860; since that date, both denominations have held yearly sessions, with an enrollment of thirty to fifty pupils each. One of the ablest apostles of abstinence, who has left an impress upon the minds of the early settlers of this section, was Mrs. Trimble, of Bucyrus, mother of W. C. Trimble, now of Mansfield. Her individual efforts resulted in some immediate fruits, and left a lasting impression upon the minds of her hearers.

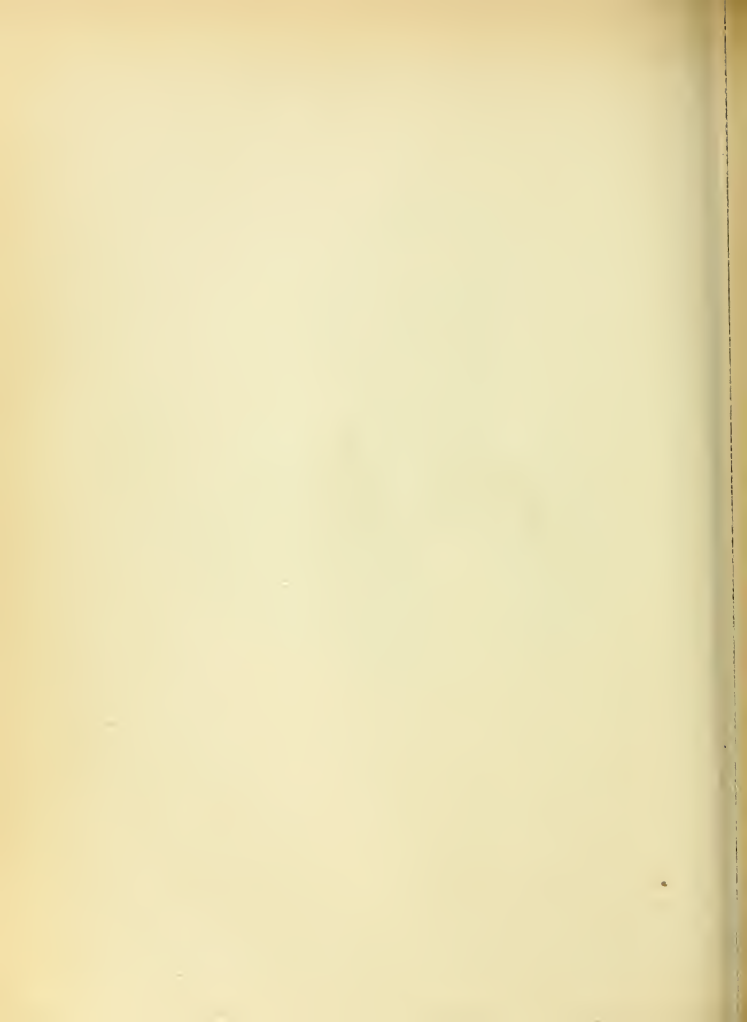
The first schoolhouse was situated southwest of the village, about one-quarter of a mile from the square. The structure had all the pioneer provisions and improvements that were then

attainable; a roomy fire-place, stick chimney, doors and windows, with the true Ruskin arch, benches and writing-desks made from original designs.

The first school was opened up and conducted by Miss Jane Snively in the summer of 1839, receiving \$10 per month. She was succeeded in the winter term by her brother, at \$15 per month. The first building used for school purposes within the city limits of Osceola, was a log cabin, a former domicile of the red man. This was used but two short terms, when a neat, square-log building was erected, especially for school purposes, on the site of the present brick school building. This last cabin was replaced, in 1846, by a frame edifice, which served for academic purposes until 1855, when the Methodist Church purchased the property, and another frame building, consisting of two stories and three rooms, built by John Dome and R. T. Garrigus, contractors, on the same spot. The fine brick structure, with, at present, two departments, immediately succeeded the second frame. The contractors were Messrs. Kimmis & Powers, at a bid of \$3,400. The A division enrolls, at present, fifteen males and twenty females—Mr. E. N. Jump, teacher. Room B enrolls twenty-one males and twenty-one females—Miss Mary Jones, of Bucyrus, teacher. The interest manifested by the citizens in school matters is sufficiently evinced by the fine building, considering the limited number of pupils; and the choice of such competent instructors as the present corps.



Lewis Lennett



CHAPTER XXIII.

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE—EARLY SETTLEMENT—INDIANS—CRANBERRY MARSH—INDUSTRIES—NEW WASHINGTON—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES,

THIS township derives its name from the extensive cranberry marsh lying in the southwestern part. As far as can be learned, the date of its creation was irrevocably lost when the court house was burned, soon after the organization of the county. The township is peculiarly situated, comprising land lying on either side of the eastern boundary of an extensive tract of land, known after 1820, as the New Purchase. The three tiers of sections on the east belonged to the "Three-Mile Strip," a narrow tract of land lying next east of the boundary mentioned above, and the tier of sections on the west and the fractional tier lying next east of the western tier, were portions of the New Purchase. That portion of the township lying east of the eastern boundary of the New Purchase, was surveyed in 1807, by Maxfield Ludlow, but it was not until after 1820 that the remainder of the township was laid out into sections. In February, 1820, the Ohio Legislature passed an act to organize a number of counties out of the eastern side of the New Purchase, and Crawford County was among the number organized. These new counties were surveyed and laid off into townships and sections, but the townships were at first known only by their numbers and ranges. Afterward, when settlers began to come in, the townships were christened, so to speak, and the necessary officers elected. The boundaries of Cranberry have been frequently changed, and, in early times, were not as they are at present. When it first received its name is indeterminate, but it is quite certain that, in 1827, it was known as Cranberry, and, at that time, included the present Chatfield Township, and perhaps others. This is true, because, when

Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States for his first term, the few settlers in Chatfield came to the cabin of Joshua Chilcote, in Cranberry, to poll their votes, rendering it certain that the latter township had been created a year or two previously, and that its officers had been duly elected. There were some fifteen or sixteen votes cast at the time, seven of them coming from Cranberry, and the remainder from Chatfield or other townships. In the year 1835, when Sandusky Township was divided and Jackson Township created, Sections 34, 35 and 36 were annexed to Cranberry, and, as near as can be learned, the township at that time took its present size and shape. It lies wholly on the northern slope of the Ohio water-shed, and is drained on the northern and eastern sides by several leading tributaries of Huron River, and on the western side by Sycamore Creek, a winding branch of Sandusky River. This creek has its source in the cranberry marsh. The surface of the township is generally flat, though in the northern half it becomes gently undulating. Here are seen evidences of those glacial ridges which run east and west across Northern Ohio, although they are broken and irregular. The soil is deep and black, and largely alluvial in the southern half, while in the northern portion it assumes a lighter color, and contains quite a percentage of coarse sand and heavy, tenacious clay. This clay is excellent for brick, tile and pottery, and has been thus used. The soil has great strength, and year after year the same crop can be raised on one piece of land, without any appreciable decrease in the quantity or quality produced. The drift deposits are deep, and no stream has yet cut through them

far enough to expose the underlying rock. No quarries have yet been opened. A few sulphur springs and wells are found, though there are none of any great value or note.

The soil, from the earliest times, has sadly needed artificial drainage, and it has only been comparatively late that the large ponds of stagnant water have been turned into some of the neighboring streams. Until about twenty-five years ago, the cranberry marsh (or "mash," as it was called by the old settlers) was never wholly dry, and, during wet seasons, the water, in many places, was two feet deep. This is the largest and almost the only cranberry marsh in the county. It comprises about two thousand acres, and was known far and near by trappers and hunters in early years. All the varieties of game, when pursued by the hunter or his dogs, would "take a bee line" for this marsh, as its impassable and intricate mazes, like those of the Cretan labyrinth, became an exasperating perplexity to those wishing to get out. It was here that many an exciting hunt took place in winter time, while yet the Indians roamed the forest aisles. This marsh was well known to all the early settlers in neighboring townships, who came, when the water was covered with ice, to trap wolves, foxes, mink and other fur-bearing animals. Prior to 1820, the larger varieties of animals abounded, and the enterprising hunter, if he had the necessary courage and skill, could penetrate the marsh and kill a panther or bear. But the rapid settlement of the surrounding country, and the increase in the number of skillful hunters, soon drove these animals into regions farther removed from human habitations. The Indians also soon found that they had no interests in common with the white race, and they, too, turned toward the setting sun, no doubt sorrowfully thinking—

"Oh, why does the white man follow my path,
Like a hound on a tiger's track?
Does the flush on my cheek awaken his wrath?
Does he covet the bow at my back?"

There were extensive camps of nomadic Wyandots in the northern part of Cranberry as late as 1825, but after that their visits became less frequent, and, in 1835, had ceased altogether. A large band of them had, for many years prior to 1825, camped, during the hunting season, on a small stream in the northern part. The location was quite valuable, as, during the winter, the frozen swamps were easily penetrated, and afforded excellent trapping and hunting ground. There was an enchantment about the circular hunts that was irresistible; and it must have been wildly exciting to see several hundred Indian hunters surround half a township, and then begin to move toward a common center, hallooing and beating up the bushes, driving the frightened animals before them. Often scores of animals of different varieties were inclosed within the "magic circle," and, greatly frightened by the whooping and noise, ran wildly from side to side until completely tired out, when they were shot.

In the winter of 1824-25, about seventy-five Indians organized a big hunt, just after a deep snow of about fifteen inches. It had thawed some the day before, and the surface of the snow was covered with a thick crust. There had been bitterly cold weather for several weeks, and the swamps and marshes were frozen solid, and upon this came the deep snow. The Indians had foreseen that it would be an excellent day for the hunt. In order to secure as much game as possible, the hunters surrounded a section of country about five miles in diameter, the center of which was the cranberry marsh. Five or six white settlers were present—Charles Doney, George Byers, possibly one of the Chilcotes, and one or two from Auburn Township. The march began about 9 o'clock in the morning, and was purposely slow to give the frightened animals abundant opportunity to become tired by constant running. About 11 o'clock, the lines were closed enough to make it advisable to begin the slaughter, as

otherwise the animals might break through the line and escape. A small herd of deer, seven or eight in number, were killed. Several red foxes, wolves and wild-cats shared the same fate. The hunt was barren of anticipated results, and the hunters, one and all, were sadly disappointed. Expressions of mortification came in guttural tones from all sides. One old Indian, the chief of the band, scowled and said, "Ugh! no bear; hunt no good." The hunters had felt sure of several bears and panthers.

At the time of the hunt, there were only three or four families in the township; but, in 1833, the settlement began in earnest. The land was wet and unproductive, and the earliest settlers who desired farms passed on to drier localities. It thus came to pass that adjacent townships were settled earlier than Cranberry. But it was soon seen that, on account of the rapid settlement of the country, the low land was destined to be reclaimed, and the pioneers began "buying for a song" large tracts of swampy land. Even the cranberry marsh, which no one at that day, imagined would ever be dry and finally cultivated, has been cleared and drained, and in a few years more will be turned up with the plow. The first settler who purchased the marsh (and his name is forgotten) came to the conclusion, as he naturally might, that the cranberries that grew therein were rightfully his, and that whoever came in to gather them, without his sanction, was a trespasser and could be summarily dealt with. He therefore announced that no more berries were to be gathered without his permission. As might be expected, no one paid the least heed to his wishes, but continued to gather even more extensively than before. This led to numerous quarrels, that only ceased when the berries grew no longer in paying quantities in the marsh.

The name of the first settler is so uncertain, that conjecture is presumptuous. Even the early traditions throw no light on the subject. The

probability is that no cabin was built until after 1820. A Mr. Bergin settled on the old Cory farm as early as 1824, and very likely the year before. He built a small log cabin, which was raised by several settlers from Auburn Township, who were his nearest neighbors. By 1826, he had cleared a number of acres, and fenced them with rails. Aaron Cory, who came to the township in 1826, and who became one of its most enterprising and respected citizens, was of Scotch descent, and was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He possessed great personal magnetism and an iron will, and did a vast amount of good in founding and encouraging church and school organizations. He came from New Jersey to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1802, and, after remaining there a number of years, changed his residence to Richland and Wayne Counties. He remained in Cranberry Township until his death in 1834, at the age of sixty years. Since 1826, the Corys have been among the most distinguished and far-seeing citizens in the northeastern part of Crawford County. Thomas, the son of Aaron Cory, was a man of great natural practical ability, and served with singular fidelity in various positions of honor and trust. Nor have the present generations of the family deteriorated in intellectual vigor or moral and social usefulness. One of the county's representatives in the Ohio Legislature is James E. Cory, who was the author of several legislative enactments, and who is just beginning his career of utility to the county. The family are distinguished for intelligence and uprightness of character.

In the year 1825, Charles Doney built a log cabin near the cranberry marsh. He was a skillful hunter and trapper, and very likely came to that locality for the purpose of trapping the fur-bearing animals in the marsh. There was a long, narrow, winding ridge extending out into the center of the marsh. This ridge was first brought to the notice of

trappers by Mr. Doney, and soon became known as Doney's Point, a name it yet retains. If the Indians knew of its existence, they never communicated their knowledge to the settlers, perhaps for the reason that they did not care to have their trapping-grounds invaded by the white men. Doney had come from the Nutmeg State a few years previously, and had first located in northern Richland County; but, having to depend largely upon his rifle for a living, and the game having become scarce and shy in his neighborhood, he sold his land and hired a neighbor to convey himself and family to his newly erected cabin in Cranberry Township. He cleared sufficient land to furnish a garden, abundantly large enough to satisfy his ambition to labor; but, after it had been fenced, his time was spent in trapping, hunting and preparing the skins for market. He became well known to the Indians, who did not like the idea of so skillful a hunter settling near the marsh. His remaining there could but result in loss to themselves, and they began to destroy his traps and steal the animals caught therein. They continued to annoy him for some time, stealing many valuable furs from him, and, though he began to exercise vigilance and to watch carefully, he was unsuccessful until one morning, having visited one of his traps, he discovered that an Indian had preceded him, had torn the log trap down, and had stolen the animal it contained. He started rapidly in pursuit, knowing that the thief could not be far away, and hoping to catch him before he reached the reservation. He was fortunate enough to surprise the Indian, who turned quickly around to see the rifle aimed at his head. The Indian made a movement as if about to leap behind a tree, but Doney sternly commanded him to stand still or be shot. He ordered the Indian to cast his rifle and tomahawk upon the ground, and the crestfallen redskin reluctantly obeyed. Doney was much the larger and

stronger man, and he determined to give the thief a thrashing that would not soon be forgotten. He took the ramrod from his gun, and, stepping up, began laying it with all his strength across the back of the astonished brave. The Indian did not utter a whimper during the whole flagellation, although the blood flowed freely from his back. Finally, Doney told him to "Go!" a command that was obeyed with greater haste than dignity. The traps were not molested after that event. The chastisement had wrought a radical cure.

About the time Aaron Cory located in the township, George Myers and Joshua Chilcote also came in and built their cabins. Myers purchased the land where New Washington now stands, and afterward became closely identified with the early history of that village. Chilcote located about a mile and a half south-east of New Washington. He had come from one of the Eastern States a few years before, and had settled in Columbiana County, Ohio; but, when his land there arose considerably in value, he sold out and came farther into the unsettled forest in order to purchase a larger tract of land with the money at his disposal. He had five sons—John, Nicodemus, James, Joshua and Heathcote—and two or three daughters. These children married and settled in the neighborhood of their father's farm, and afterward became prominent citizens. The father was a man of great energy and decision of character. He served at different times in nearly all the township offices, and was influential in opening up many of the early roads. His descendants are yet living in neighboring counties. A young man named "Oak" Tyn-dal married one of his daughters in about 1827. This was probably the first marriage in the township. Two years later, a young Teuton named Zipsie came to Squire Boner and asked for explicit directions as to the *modus operandi* of getting married. Boner informed him of the legal steps necessary, and, about

two days afterward, early in the morning, before the Squire had left his bed, the young fellow again presented himself, accompanied by his "future happiness," and said he had come to get married. The Squire "tied the knot," and the happy couple departed. About a week afterward, as Boner was weeding his garden, Zipsie appeared and came up to him with face wreathed in smiles. He shook the Squire cordially by the hand, and exclaimed, "Wie gehts, Mishter Boner, wie gehts! you did got me a firsht shtrate wife dot time." The Squire congratulated the happy fellow, and informed him that married life was always the happier, to which Zipsie warmly assented.

James Boner, who served many years as Justice of the Peace, settled in southern Cranberry about 1828. He was an intelligent man, and did much in after years to render the township an inviting locality for settlers. Jacob Shafer, Jacob Boyer, Christopher Faulk and one or two others established themselves near New Washington in 1830. Three years later, a large German emigration arrived and located in different parts of the township. Among those who came were George Donnenwirth, George Klein, Warner Raug, Joseph Worst, John, William and Armstrong Irwin, William and Arthur Tildon, William Scott, William Hoover, Henry Koehler, George Seifert, George Seiter, Jacob Sangloff, Fred Weaver, Timothy McCarty, George Strohacker, Michael Hartneck, Adam High, John Robinson and many others. Nearly all these settlers came directly from Germany to Cranberry Township. As far as possible, they chose the higher lands, but many of them built their cabins on the ridges that rose almost like islands from the swamps. They seemed to have a reckless disregard for ague and the various types of malarial diseases. With no hope of seeing the land drained for twenty or thirty years, they went to work to let in the sunlight, and to let out the stagnant water. After many years, this course brought the desired result,

but not without all the accompanying hardships and self-denials. The settlers were quiet, unobtrusive and industrious. The cranberry marsh furnished an abundant harvest of berries, and it also furnished to those of sufficient skill valuable returns in the way of furs. The cranberries grew on short stems on the under side of long, wiry vines that crept over the mosses and sedges growing in profusion in the marsh. The vines did not grow on the dry ridges, but sought the wet grounds, often growing out of the mud, which was covered with several inches of water. Crauberry picking was extensively engaged in by all the neighboring settlers, many of whom made no little money in the business. In 1824, the berries sold for 20 and 25 cents per bushel. They steadily increased in value, the market for them always being active. In 1835, they were worth 75 cents per bushel, and, in 1850, had arisen to about \$2. Those gathering the berries—men and women—wore long-legged boots to keep out the water, and as a precaution against snake-bites. A section of plank, from a foot and a half to two feet long, and about a foot wide, was taken, and around one end was bound a tough band of hickory bark, forming a sort of box. The other end of the plank was serrated, the teeth being about eight inches long. Two handles were attached, and the rude implement thus completed was used in gathering cranberries. The teeth were placed over one of the long, slender vines, and the implement was held so that, when it was pushed along, the berries were scooped into the box at the other end. Fifteen or twenty bushels were often gathered in one day with this implement. The cranberry season began the latter part of September and lasted nearly two months; or, rather, it lasted all winter and the next spring. But few were gathered in the winter, however, owing to their being frozen in the ice. As soon as the ice had thawed in the spring, the gathering began again, and the berries obtained at this season

were considered better than those gathered in the fall, as less sugar was required to prepare them for the table. Whole families turned out during the cranberry season, and the marsh swarmed with settlers, some of whom came many miles and remained several days, camping in their wagons. When a sufficient quantity of berries was gathered to fill the wagon-bed, they were taken to Sandusky, or some other city, and sold. Some families, desiring to make the most of the marsh, picked day and night while the season lasted. The berries were heaped on some dry mound near by, and a member of the family was detailed to guard and clean them, while the remaining members picked as fast as they could. Although hundreds of bushels grew in the marsh, they were usually all gathered long before the season had closed. Several incidents are related where the gatherers were severely bitten by rattlesnakes, though no cases are recollected where death resulted from the bite, except, perhaps, the death of the snake, an inevitable result of the reptile's indiscretion. Joseph Smith and Robert Hilburn were one day picking in the marsh, when they were startled by a piercing scream near them, and, glancing quickly around, saw a woman, distant about twenty rods, throw her arms wildly in the air and sink fainting upon the ground. They ran to her assistance, and, as there happened to be no water near, Robert plunged his arm down into the mud, forming a well after a small pattern, which was quickly filled with muddy water. This was dashed copiously in the face of the unconscious woman, who soon revived. She said she had been bitten by a rattlesnake, and showed a small wound just above the ankle. The flesh had already begun to swell, and Smith took from his pocket quite a quantity of "dogleg" tobacco, and, having moistened a moderately large "quid," applied it to the wound. After a few minutes, this was removed and another portion applied, and the operation was repeated until all the tobacco

had been used. The woman recovered from her nervous shock and arose to her feet. She had had enough of cranberry picking that day, and started for home. Her name has been forgotten. After she left, a large rattlesnake was killed about a rod from where she had fallen. It was evidently the same one that had bitten her. In 1855, the marsh had become so dry that cranberries no longer grew there in paying quantities. It must be remembered that cranberries, when first gathered, were full of leaves, moss and grass, and had to be cleaned before they were taken to market. A sort of ladder was made, having the cross pieces about an inch apart. When emptied upon this rude seive, the berries fell through the slits, and the grass, etc., was collected on the slats. Large quantities of berries were cleaned in a few hours by means of this rude screen.

Nothing in the way of saw or grist-mills, tanneries, manufactories, schools, villages, or churches, was established until after 1830. Prior to that time, flour and meal were obtained about twenty miles north on the Huron River, except, perhaps, small quantities, which were obtained at the horse-mills—two or three—in Auburn Township. Household supplies were obtained at stores in Huron and Richland Counties, or, after 1823, at Bucyrus. Some where about the year 1836, Nicodemus Chilcote built a log grist-mill on Broken Knife Creek, in the northwestern part. Quite a substantial dam was made by piling logs and brush into the bed of the stream in the fall of the year, when but little water was flowing. Upon the brush and logs, large quantities of earth, as stony as could be found, were heaped, and the whole dam was strongly braced by logs being driven in a standing position in the ground and resting against the lower framework of the structure. Large quantities of water were collected and used economically as fast as grain was brought to be ground.

The usual "nigger-head" stones were used, and it is said that quite a superior article of flour was furnished. How long the mill remained in operation is uncertain. It probably ran six or seven years. Mr. Chilcote also operated a saw-mill at the same time. The two mills were on opposite sides of the race, and both were built of logs, although the grist-mill was quite a large building. Both stopped running about the same time. Jefferson Wallace began making cabinet-ware in the southern part, as early as 1842. Many of the citizens procured useful articles of household furniture from him. The furniture was usually made of the best walnut timber, and was substantially, rather than artistically, made. But little in the way of mechanical work was done outside of New Washington.

The earliest settlers went to meeting, and sent their children to school, in Auburn Township. It is difficult to realize the trials under which the early settlers labored. When a husband and wife, having a large family of almost helpless children, leave the enjoyments and protection of settled localities and branch out into the forests for a home, where no white foot has yet pressed, and, from the unending swamps and heavy woods, endeavor to make a living, an heroic courage is shown which is rarely seen in the present age of "sickly sentimentality." Such a course requires a superior courage—a courage that is repaid in nothing but self-sacrifice and self-denial. And yet settlers were happy. They became inured to poverty and kindred hardships, and the mobile characteristic of human nature to derive pleasure from any and all surroundings asserted itself. Abundant venison was obtained at first, but, after a time, this became scarce, and often the cabins contained no food for days together. Flour and meal were obtained by pilgrimages to mill on horseback, and, when thus obtained, were necessarily in such limited quantities that three or four bakings for a

large family used the whole of it, and the journey had to be repeated, or the family must go without bread.

The central figure in the township, since 1833, has been the village of New Washington, which had its creation at the time of the German emigration into the township, and since then has been the principal emporium for the citizens. As previously stated, George Myers, in about 1826, purchased the land upon which the village now stands. His cabin stood near the present site of the grist-mill, and was a small, unpretentious building, constructed of round logs. He was industrious, and instead of trying to earn a living by roving the woods in quest of game, or by spending his time in endeavoring to outwit his neighbors in the cranberry business, he began to clear the timber from his land, and to cut channels and trenches to convey the stagnant water into the neighboring streams. He was a short, chubby man, with heavy whiskers which stood straight out from his face, giving him the appearance, as some said, of a "chipmunk." This fancied resemblance procured for him the appellation of "Chipmunk" Myers, a name by which he was familiarly and universally known. He was very energetic, and, in time, broke himself down with hard work. By 1833, he had about thirty acres cleared, fenced and under cultivation, part of which is now the business center of New Washington. On the 3d of September, 1833, he secured the services of T. C. Sweeney, the surveyor of Crawford County, and laid out thirty-one lots from a portion of his cleared land. He named the village New Washington, possibly appending the adjective to prevent the world from confounding his protegee with a town of the same name on the Potomac. The sale of lots immediately began, but the growth of the town at first was slow. It was sufficiently removed from any extensive business center to insure quite a lively trade, and the result is that the town has been blessed from the first

with merchants who were well patronized. Thus, business men found it to their advantage to keep on hand large stocks of first-class goods. Jacob Hoover was likely the next one to erect a dwelling in the town. His cabin was located near the northern limits, and, like that of Myers, was built of round logs. Hoover's habits differed materially from those of Myers. He was a great hunter, and, like his brother Nimrod, looked down upon work as degrading in its tendency. He probably came to the township a short time before 1830. In 1835 or 1836, a Mr. Hussey erected a double log cabin, and brought the first stock of goods to the town. His first stock, valued at about \$800, was purchased in Sandusky City. He kept a general assortment of goods, including whisky, one of the supposed "necessities of life." In 1842, he traveled north, and, while sailing in a vessel on Lake Erie, a heavy gale arose. After several hours of struggling with the mad waters, the vessel was wrecked, and Mr. Hussey was drowned. His body was never recovered, and yet lies entombed in the silent waters of the lake. His widow continued the mercantile business after his death, and, a number of years afterward, became the wife of John A. Sheets. These old people are yet living in the town. After his marriage, Mr. Sheets increased the stock of goods left by Mr. Hussey until it was worth several thousand dollars. He filled his store with excellent goods and soon had an extensive trade. He retired a number of years ago, and left his sons in charge of the business. They now have about \$7,000 worth of goods. Volney Powers brought the second stock of merchandise to the town. His trade was not so extensive as that of Sheets, though he did a thriving business. His store was secondary to his ashery, which was one of the most extensive in the county. He paid cash for ashes, or gave goods from his store in exchange for them. He made it worth while for the citizens to save their ashes, which were brought to his ashery

in sacks, or loose in wagons. He continued making excellent "pearl ash" for about eight years, turning out an average of nearly fifteen tons per annum. A large farm near the town was owned by him, and men were employed to cut and burn the timber, preserving the ashes for use at the ashery.

Store-keepers, in early times, could not depend wholly upon their trade for a living. They were usually compelled to engage in a variety of pursuits, while conducting their stores. They had their tanneries, asheries or farms, running them conjointly with the mercantile business. They ordinarily dealt in furs, often buying large quantities during the winter and shipping them to the East. Many speculated in wool, and, as time went on, increased their dealings, realizing failures or fortunes. These were the early conditions of affairs in New Washington. The names of many of the earliest settlers in the town have faded from the minds of the present generation. As near as can be ascertained, however, there were in 1836, about seven families living in rude log-cabins of divers patterns and sizes. Adam High was one of the early residents. He was an old man when he arrived and had considerable money, which was partly invested in real estate, and partly put out at interest. His cabin was probably built in 1834, and some say it was the second in the town. His son Valentine opened a blacksmith-shop in about 1837, and worked at the trade many years. He did not confine his whole time to this trade, however, but erected suitable buildings, sunk five or six vats, and began dressing skins, an occupation he followed for about eight years. The village had a population in 1840 of nearly fifty, to which scarcely no increase was made for twenty years. Though small, it was lively and prosperous. Robert Robinson was another early resident. He was a cobbler, and probably built his cabin the summer before the village was laid out. He began to manufacture shoes

in 1834, employing three men and keeping several hundred dollars' worth of stock on hand. He was a tanner, preparing his own leather at a small building a few rods from his shoe shop. He sank five or six vats, and turned out more leather than was required in his shop, and sold the surplus in Bucyrus. In about 1845, Matthias Kibler bought Robinson's tannery, together with all the apparatus used in running it. This man remained in the town until his death, a few years ago. He did as much as any other man to build up the village and people it with sober and intelligent citizens. The tannery, under his management, became the most extensive ever in the township. He had begun the business about ten years before, a mile or two south of New Washington, in a small round-log building, beginning with four vats. He steadily increased the scope of his occupation, after locating in the town, until he became widely known as a first-class tanner, and his leather commanded the highest market price in Bucyrus and neighboring towns. He took an active part in hurrying up the early school interests, and it was greatly due to his influence that the citizens arose from their lethargy in educational affairs, and erected commodious and comfortable log schoolhouses in the town, and in neighboring school districts. He served in many of the township offices, always with credit to himself. It was largely owing to his efforts that the township was early divided into school districts—eight in number—and the citizens induced to furnish their children with ample school privileges. At the time of his location in New Washington, he purchased a tract of land adjoining the town, and, in subsequent years, made an addition of lots to the original village. One of the principal streets bears his name. When the addition was made, and how many lots it contained, are not remembered. Mr. Kibler was also the first Mayor. His death, a number of years ago, was greatly lamented by his friends. His son Jef-

erson has charge of the tannery, which has about twenty vats at present, and is doing an excellent work.

In the year 1844, William H. Pratt and family came to New Washington. This man was a skillful carpenter and millwright, and has been a prominent resident of the town ever since. He erected a large work shop and became an extensive building contractor. Evidences of his design and skill are seen throughout Cranberry and adjacent townships. He was not contented with the idea of plodding through life as an ordinary workman; and, imbued with the enviable conceit of believing himself made of "sterner stuff," he brought intelligence and natural genius to the aid of his hands. He has the reputation of having been one of the best building contractors in the county. Fifteen men were employed to work in his shops, and, for about eight years, the business was carried on extensively. At the expiration of that time, he sold out and soon afterward opened a provision store and saloon. He began dealing in furs, buying all he could obtain. In 1859, he invested over \$2,500 in skins, which were shipped to Eastern cities, and large profits were realized in their sale. The business proving very profitable, he purchased several well-trained fox and coon dogs, and began an active crusade against all animals whose skins were worth taking. In the winter of 1859, by means of his dogs and traps, he caught twenty-seven mink, twenty-two red foxes, over a hundred coons and several wolves. The mink skins sold for \$4 and \$5 each; coon skins for from 75 cents to \$1.50; fox skins for from \$1 to \$2; wolf skins for about \$1, exclusive of the bounty, which was several dollars. So extensively was the hunt carried on that, in a few years, skins could no longer be obtained in paying quantities. A few years after opening his provision store, Mr. Pratt sold out that branch of his stock, substituting in its place about \$2,000

worth of drugs. He continued the drug store and saloon for many years, and, in his own language, "made lots of money at it." He owned and ran a steam muley saw-mill for about four years, soon after 1850. The mill was afterward owned by Cuykendal, Delancy, Lance, Pifer, Bacon and at present by George Hildebrand. In 1871, Mr. Pratt erected a large planing-mill, making all the machinery and apparatus himself. After running ten years (until the spring of 1880) it was sold to Anthony Harman, who now owns and manages it. Mr. Pratt is yet living in the town.

In 1850, a number of men with considerable capital at their command, concluded to build a foundry in New Washington. This intention met the warm approval of all the townspeople. All were interested in the success of the enterprise, and looked anxiously for its completion. Carpenters were employed, quite a large building was erected, and the furnace and all necessary implements were placed therein. Everything looked bright and promising. But alas! to the disappointment and sorrow of all, the enterprise collapsed; not a stroke of work was done; the furnace and implements were removed; the owners, like the prodigal son, "wasted their substance with riotous living," and the building, once so full of promise, was devoted to other uses. The failure produced no lasting impression on the townspeople, except, perhaps, to steel their hearts against intemperance and debauchery in any form. Various industries have arisen from time to time, and it has occasionally happened that they proved unprofitable, and the proprietors have been compelled to suspend business; yet not one of them has failed so ingloriously as the foundry undertaking. The little city, like all public marts, has met numerous disasters, and has had its "ups and downs." At first, its growth was slow—almost at a stand-still—and it was not until after the township was well settled and improved, and the farmers in pros-

perous circumstances, that the village began to increase in population to any noticeable extent. Soon after 1850, quite a number of new houses were erected; several new industries arose; tradesmen began to appear, and business interests generally underwent a revival. This was not suddenly, but slowly, during a period of about ten years. It was not long before the census enumerator discovered that the village had over 100 inhabitants, and ten or twelve years afterward, 200 were announced. All town characteristics had increased in a corresponding degree, except, perhaps, the liquor traffic, which seemed to have taken the lead of other business in early years, and meant to keep it indefinitely. There has been no time since 1835, that liquor could not be had—for the money. And yet, those who imbibed were usually orderly, taking their potations silently and enjoying (?) them silently. The population, not only of the town but of the township, has been largely German. Thus, this division of the county was blessed with a quiet, steady, intelligent class of citizens. For a number of years, the townspeople have felt the need of a grist-mill nearer than the Huron and Sandusky Rivers; so, in 1854, a man named Johnson was induced to build the present mill, which he did at a cost of about \$4,000. The necessary steam apparatus and three sets of stone were placed in the building. Since its erection, the mill has had all the grinding it could do. It furnished excellent flour, especially of late years, and soon commanded a large patronage from the surrounding country. It is running actively at present, and considerable flour is shipped to other localities. The village has a large, commodious town-hall, the upper story being used by the Odd Fellows. It also has a jail that is said to be superior, in point of strength, to the one at Bucyrus.

So far as can be remembered, the first doctor was Dr. Stouteneour. He was succeeded by Mainey, Wandt, Hershiser and Benner. One

lawyer, J. H. C. Elder, has lately made his appearance. All the different city occupations are represented, and the village has a present population of 701, and is yet growing.

The village received its greatest impetus, when it became certain that the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad would pass through the township, and that New Washington was sure of a station. Dozens of buildings, both public and private, began to go up from all quarters, and some of them costly and even elegant. Business interests of every kind multiplied. The population soon tripled. Increased activity was manifest in all undertakings. Property rose rapidly in value. Since its creation, the town has been increased in area, by the addition of more than 250 lots. Additions have been made by McIntifer; Robinson; Pratt and Guiss; Rossman; Sharf; Guiss, Ailer and Hilburn; Miller and Kibler. At the March session of the County Commissioners in 1874, a petition was presented, properly signed, praying for the incorporation of New Washington, and, on the 4th day of the same month, the following action relative thereto was taken, as shown by the records:

"The County Commissioners, after hearing said petition and being satisfied that at least fifty qualified voters actually reside within the limits described in the petition, and that said petition has been signed by a majority of them; that said limits have been accurately described, and an accurate map or plat thereof has been made and filed; that the name proposed for said incorporated village is proper, and sufficient to distinguish it from others of a like kind in the State, and that, moreover, it is deemed right and proper, in the judgment and discretion of this board, that said petition be granted, and they hereby make and indorse on said petition, an *order* to the effect that the incorporated village, so named and described in the petition, be organized."

Immediately after the incorporation of the

village, the following officers were elected: Matthias Kibler, Mayor; Lewis Donnenwirth, Clerk; John Miller, Treasurer; Lewis Feith, Marshal; J. H. Miller, Jacob Stouteneour, William Aschbaugh, Jacob Sheets, William Donnenwirth and John Tribolet, Councilmen. The village is numerically the fourth in the county.

As far as can be learned, no school was taught in the township until after 1833. Prior to that time, no settler had deemed it advisable to go to the expense of erecting buildings so little needed and so little thought of. The earliest settlers had no time to devote to matters that could be postponed. They were isolated from any settlement, or rather were on the outskirts of the Auburn settlement and, as a consequence, they were fated to endure loneliness, as well as privation and lack of educational and religious privileges. If their children went to school, it was to the rude buildings in Auburn Township. In the winter of 1833-34, school was taught in a small, forbidding structure in New Washington. The building had been built for other uses, but had been opened for school purposes. The few parents had seen with concern that their children were growing up around them with no school advantages, and with but little, if any, moral training. So they rented the building referred to, and employed some person, whose name is forgotten to teach the first school in town, and, perhaps, in the township. After that term, school was taught there every winter, until 1839, when a large log schoolhouse was built about a mile southeast of the village. This was attended by the town children until about 1842, when a log schoolhouse was built in the town. This building served the purpose until 1855, when the present schoolhouse was built at a cost of nearly \$2,000. The names of the first teachers of these schools have been forgotten. At the time of the rapid growth of the village, when the railroad was

established, and when the great increase in population filled the small schoolhouse to overflowing with children, a new school building much larger and finer, suited to the populous condition of the town, was planned, but, for some reason, its erection has been postponed until the present. A tax has been levied, and arrangements are being perfected, looking to the early erection of this much-needed building. At the time of the erection of the schoolhouse in the village, several others were built in different parts of the township. So far as known, all the earliest ones were constructed of round or hewed logs. One was built near the present Tabor Church in 1840, and another in the northern part about the same time. Two or three years later, one was built near the eastern limits. These early buildings were used usually about twenty-five years, when the present ones were erected.

The First Lutheran Church society in Cranberry Township was organized in the spring of 1834, by the Rev. Mr. Stanch, who afterward visited the society and preached to it six times per year. His periodical visits were anxiously looked for by the little society, which counted the days until his appearance. Among the first members were the families of Adam High, John Seifert, George Donnenwirth, Conrad Seiter, Phillip Gangloof and Mrs. Hesse. They met for worship in the cabin of Adam High, who was probably the first Lutheran to locate in the township. At the expiration of two years, Rev. Mr. Maschop succeeded the first minister, and the members of the society deemed themselves fortunate in being able to secure the attendance of their minister once per month. That was much better than to be visited only once in two months. Rev. John Krauss was the third minister, visiting the society from 1839 until 1845. During the summer of 1840, a log church was built in the eastern part of New Washington; but, prior to its erection, church was held in schoolhouses, and in the

cabins of the members. After the erection of the church, which, though rude and small, was sufficiently large to contain the little congregation, the society was placed upon firm footing, and it soon began to gain accessions to its membership. During the first few years of Mr. Krauss' ministration, he preached to the society once per month; but soon after the church was built he began visiting it every alternate Sunday. This state of things was very satisfactory to the membership. Rev. Mr. Graetz took charge of the organization from 1845 until 1850, preaching every Sunday and occasionally on week days. This aroused such an interest in the society, which had become large and enthusiastic, that, in 1853, the members resolved to erect a new and larger church, which was accordingly done at a cost of \$2,700, including the bell and organ. Prior to 1852, the society was known as a union of the two denominations, German Lutherans and German Reformers; but after that date the Lutheran branch of the organization became so strong, that the title, "German Evangelical Lutheran Church," was bestowed upon the society. At the time of the erection of the new church, the membership consisted of about sixty families, mostly of German descent, many of whom had come from Alsace and Wurtemberg. The church was dedicated in October, 1854, and, at that time, the councilmen were George Donnenwirth, Valentine High, Jacob Utz, George Leonhardt, John P. Walter, Jacob Weil, Michael, Margaret and John A. Sheetz. Since 1854, W. Schmogrow, H. F. Belzer, Charles Clessler and E. A. Boehme have been the presiding ministers, the Rev. Mr. Belzer officiating from 1859 until 1875. In October, 1879, the society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church, and the following statistics were read on that occasion:

Number of baptisms since 1835.....	892
Number confirmed since 1837.....	507
Number partaking of the sacrament since 1835,	10,202

Number of couples married since 1855.....	112
Number buried since 1845.....	289
Present number of communicants.....	366
Present congregation.....	640
Male membership over 21 years.....	115

This is one of the strongest church organizations in the county, and the membership is on the increase.

The Catholics did not organize a church in the township for many years. There were many of this denomination, however, among the early settlers, but they belonged to a church located on the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, in southern Seneca County. This church was distant but about six miles, and the settlers preferred attending it rather than undergoing the expense of establishing a separate society and building a separate church. The Catholics in Cranberry had increased to such a number in 1844, that it was deemed advisable to sever their connection with the Seneca County church for the purpose of organizing one of their own, which was accordingly done. There were sixteen families that first organized themselves into the society, among which were those of Peter Young, John Alt, Peter Gulong, Paul Miller, Jacob Streiger, John Delaver, John Buger and Timothy McCarthy. A small frame building was erected just east of where Hilburn's Tavern stands, at a cost of about \$600. This building was used until 1868, when the present imposing structure was built at a cost of \$25,000, exclusive of the gratuitous labor of the members. The church is brick, with a large square spire that rises in the air almost a hundred feet. The interior is very beautiful and costly, the walls being painted in imitation of mottled marble, and arranged in the form of an arcade, with a background of hard cement, relieved by groups of triple columns, crowned with capitals after the Corinthian order of architecture. The marble altar, over which stands the life-sized statue of the Virgin Mary and her child, cost almost \$1,500, and fairly

represents the costliness and elegance of the interior. The church is yet incomplete. A brick parsonage was erected on an adjacent lot in 1875, at a cost of \$4,000. The church has had a membership of one hundred and forty families. At present there are about eighty families belonging. A few years ago a division was made in the congregation, those families living east erecting a large frame church in Auburn Township. Rev. P. F. S. Bruner organized the society in 1844, since which time more than a dozen priests have had charge of the organization at different times. Rev. Michael Baker is the officiating priest at present, receiving his appointment in 1865.

The Protestant Methodists organized a society as early as 1850, and, for a number of years, met at schoolhouses to worship. Jacob Johnson was a prominent member. Finally, in 1854, a frame church was built on Section 27, where before they had assembled in a log cabin. The church was built by subscription, and cost about \$1,400. Services are held every three weeks, and the present minister is Rev. Mr. Grimes. In about 1844, the United Brethren began holding class meetings at the residence of George Keller and others. The society was organized and began to grow. Between 1848 and 1852, the members met in a log schoolhouse near where their church stands. During this period, a large increase was made to the membership; so much so, that it was thought best to build a church, which was accordingly done during the year last mentioned, at a cost of about \$800, including individual labor gratuitously given. Among the first members were the families of Peter Lash, Nicholas Whittle, Conrad Cragle, Charles Hagerman, George Keller and others. Rev. John Smith was one of the first ministers. The church is located on Section 24, and has a congregation, which, if not large, is doing much good in the township. The present minister, Rev. Mr. Ramsey, holds services every

alternate Sabbath. A Methodist Episcopal Church has just been built in the northern part, in the Pugh settlement, at a cost of \$1,200. The membership is rapidly increasing.

CHAPTER XXIV.*

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION—TOPOGRAPHY—SETTLEMENT—SOCIAL LIFE—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—INCIDENTS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP is a recently organized portion of Crawford County, and lies near its eastern borders. The land which comprises it was surveyed in 1807 by Maxfield Ludlow, and, at one time, prior to 1842, the eight eastern sections were a part of Richland County. Twelve sections west were a part of what was then known as Sandusky Township, which was twelve miles long by six miles wide. In 1835, a petition was presented to the Commissioners of Crawford County, praying that the township of Sandusky be divided on account of the great inconvenience attendant upon its length. The petition was granted, and, accordingly, fifteen sections were formed into a new township, bearing the name of Jackson. When, in 1842, a four-mile strip was added to Crawford from Richland County, eight new sections were added to Jackson Township, thus giving it an area of twenty-eight square miles. However, in 1873, the residents of the twenty western sections manifested their dissatisfaction regarding the unequal distribution of offices by the township as those of the eastern sections, including Crestline, controlled the matter, and gobbled the "loaves and fishes" of office. On a petition being presented, a division was made, converting twenty sections of the old township into a new organization, which was named Jefferson, in honor of the great apostle of the American Democracy. By this division but eight sections were left of the old township of Jackson. The present township of Jefferson is bounded on the north by Sandusky and Vernon

Townships, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Polk, and on the west by Whetstone Township. It is composed of eight sections of Township 20, Range 20 west, and twenty sections of Township 16, Range 21 west.

The land comprising this division is well drained by the Sandusky River and its numerous tributaries. This river rises in the borders of Richland County, and flows through this township in a northwesterly direction. Spring Run, a tributary, so called because of the springs forming it, takes its rise south of Middletown, and flows north, emptying into the Sandusky near Leesville. Allen's Run has its source in the eastern portion of the township, and enters the Sandusky east of Leesville. Another small stream rises on the Snyder farm, and, flowing north, also empties into the Sandusky. Other small streams there are in different parts of the township, and form a very complete natural system of drainage, and were all in early days utilized for water power by the pioneer. The surface of a portion of the township is such as requires artificial drainage to a limited extent; but the eastern part is naturally rolling, though not what could be termed hilly. In the vicinity of Leesville there is an abrupt rise of land comprising an extensive ridge of gravel, commonly called the "Hog's Back," and here are also frequent knolls of varying height, made up of gravel and stone, and continuing along the banks of the Sandusky and Spring Run. The channels of these streams are in many places dug through solid masses of rock. At the quarry of James Morrow, in Section 1, the

* Contributed by F. B. Gessner.

banks of the river take a precipitous rise of sixty-eight feet six inches from the surface of the water. Thirty-five feet of this ascent is composed of solid rock, belonging to the Waverly sandstone group. This gravel ridge is situated in the eastern part of the township, extending a trifle east of north and south for about a half-mile. This has been in use for over twenty years, during which time thousands of car-loads of gravel have been taken out by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, in the construction and repair of their respective roadbeds. That portion which still remains, rises full forty feet above the level of the surrounding country. The soil of the township is good, being a clay, mingled in some places with gravel and sand. On the whole, it is well adapted for farming purposes, being excellent for both wheat and corn, and has been brought by its owners into a high state of cultivation.

There was in early day a heavy growth of timber covering most of the land, comprising the usual varieties common to this section of the State, such as oak, beech, maple, elm, walnut and ash. Through the southwestern part of the township, the timber is not of such heavy growth as in the northern part. This is owing to the effect produced by a cyclone which passed through this section in 1820, completely destroying the forests in its pathway. This section has ever since been known as the "windfall," and since the occurrence a new growth has come up which nearly equals the surrounding forests in size.

The township of Jefferson is admirably situated for farming or commerce, but there are no manufacturing establishments within its boundaries. The majority of its citizens are honest tillers of the soil, and there is some attention paid to the raising of stock. The stone quarries at Leesville are the most important commercial interest, a number of the citi-

zens of Leesville and vicinity finding employment here. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway passes through it east and west and is of great value, owing to the splendid shipping facilities it affords. Leesville is the largest village in the township limits, while the old village of Middletown is situated just below it. A portion of North Robinson is also in this township, lying on the western boundary line. With this preliminary description of the township, its topography and configuration, we will turn now to other matters connected with its history.

Westell Ridgely was one of the first settlers in what is now Jefferson Township. He squatted where the Leesville & Bucyrus road crosses the Sandusky, about the year 1816 or 1817. A large family, consisting of four sons and a like number of daughters, accompanied him. These fair daughters, as the country settled up, became a great attraction to the young men for miles around. The marriage of Lucy Ridgely was the second marriage solemnized in the township, and was a great social event. A man named Ferguson and J. S. Griswell were almost cotemporary with Ridgely, and Peter Bebout settled some time after, immediately below them. Thomas Ferguson was quite a character among the Indians, who called him Governor, and evinced for him considerable reverence. He was often called upon to settle disputes and differences that arose among them, and between them and the whites. Jacob Fisher, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1816. He settled in what was then Richland County but is now Jefferson Township, at a point immediately south of the gravel ridge, on land which now belongs to Daniel Weider. He purchased considerable land, paying for it \$1.25 per acre. He came here in a two-horse wagon, bringing his household effects and a family of eight children. He built a rude cabin of round logs, 18x20 feet, which was probably the first structure erected by a white

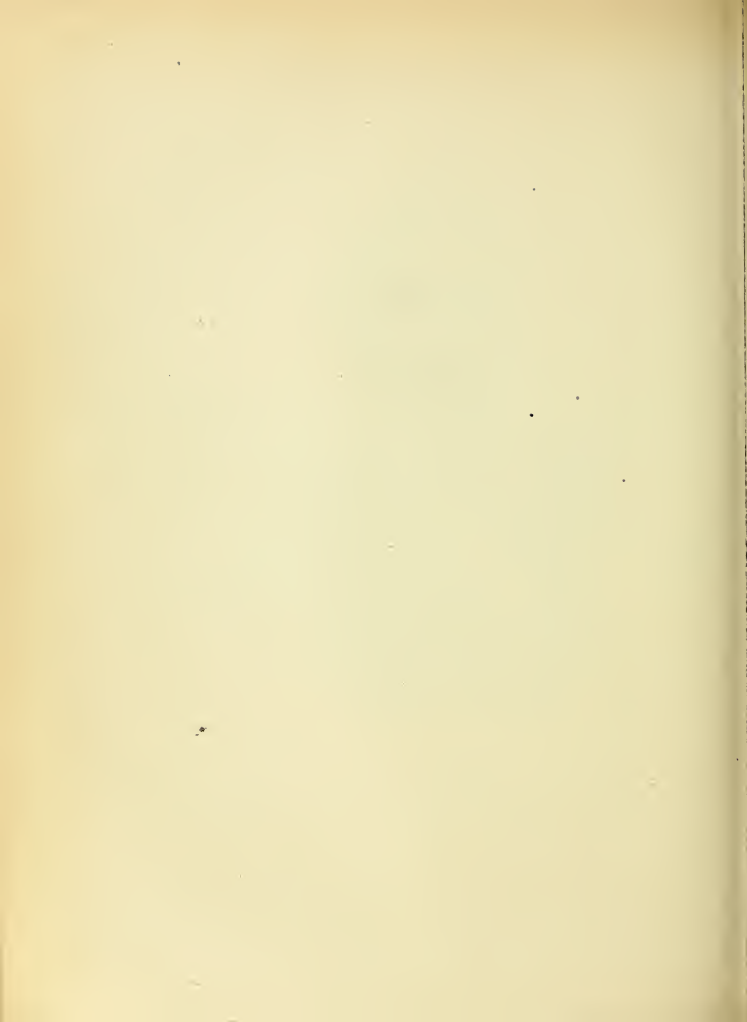
man in the present limits of Jefferson Township. Fisher lived here until 1860, when he went to Missouri, where he has since died. Regarding him, the early settlers do not speak in high terms. He was hard-working and industrious, but, at times, very dissipated, and always malignant in disposition. It is related of him that, in an early day, when other families moved in, he would engender strife among the women, the wives of his brother pioneers. To do this, he would present one woman with a pound of tea, and then tell a neighbor woman that if she would fight and whip the other, he would give her a pound of tea also. This often brought on encounters in the neighborhood, that were not altogether pleasant. Fisher would watch this unfeminine sport with the greatest pleasure. Several depredations were ascribed to his hand; one, that he girdled a young orchard; and that he burned a year's crop of wheat for Daniel Krieder. He picked a quarrel with William Mitchell, an Englishman, and during the fight which ensued, bit a piece out of Mitchell's cheek, leaving a scar which the latter carried to his grave. Ridgely, who had a distillery on his farm, also became an object of Fisher's enmity, and his grist-mill and distillery were both burned one night, and a large copper kettle stolen and hid in the forest. Fifteen years afterward, it was plowed up by Kreider, and returned to Ridgely. Fisher remarked that he, too, could have plowed it up if he had been so inclined.

Christian Snyder came to the township in 1817, and settled near the eastern boundary line, in Section 17, buying 160 acres of land of Jacob Fisher, and paying for it \$3 per acre. Snyder's family comprised himself and wife and eleven children. He came from Westmoreland County, Penn., in a two-horse wagon, also bringing along with him some twenty head of cattle, a drove of swine, a yoke of oxen and an extra team of horses. They were compelled to cut a road through from Mansfield to their

destination, and this occupied almost a month. Jacob Snyder had been sent on ahead to erect a cabin for their accommodation. Persevering and pushing onward in the midst of difficulties, they at last arrived at their future home, expecting to enter a cabin and be comfortably installed at once. Their disappointment can be imagined when, instead, they found on their arrival that only the foundation had been laid, and a rude puncheon floor constructed. Accordingly, tired out with the long journey, the whole family lay down to sleep upon the bare floor, with no other covering than the clouds. They awoke in the morning to find themselves covered with six inches of snow, which was not in the least conducive to their comfort. They went bravely to work, however, and soon had their cabin completed. It was constructed of round logs, and stood on the site of the brick house on the present Snyder farm. The Wyandot and Seneca Indians, who were their immediate neighbors, aided them in their work and also kept them well supplied with game and necessary food. The family grew up within the township, and several of Mr. Snyder's descendants are still living in the county. Among them is Peter Snyder, an old and respected citizen of Crestline, and for many years a resident of Jefferson. To him we are indebted for many facts concerning the early history of the township. John Adrian was a very early settler, and came soon after Snyder. He lived on what is now the Samuel Freese farm for a number of years, and here he operated a rude distillery. He came from France; raised quite a family of children, who are scattered far and wide. Of this Adrian, it is reported that his strength was such that he could pick up a whisky barrel nearly full, and drink from the bung-hole, as others would drink from a jug. This being either true or mythical, one thing is maintained, that he was a man of wonderful strength, but very dissipated. He did not continue his distillery long, and what whisky he did make was



Major James Robinson



of a very inferior quality. Many of the bibulous settlers of that day often remarked that they would rather go to Adrian's for their whisky, as it was so weak that they could drink a great deal of it without becoming drunk. As a rule, however, the liquor of that day was a good article, and sold as low as \$7 per barrel. Nearly every one was inclined more or less to its use, and it was a common accompaniment to all social gatherings. Jacob Snyder, already mentioned, was for many years a resident of the township, and at one time owned the land on which Leesville now stands. He constructed the first house in the town after it was founded, and also started a blacksmith shop, the first in the township. After 1820, the immigration was rapid. Disbree Johnston and his family came from Virginia and settled in the southern part. His sons are still living in Polk Township. Daniel Miller came from Pennsylvania in 1822, and settled on what is now the Simon Snyder farm. This man Miller was a great hunter, and had an Indian's instinct and love for the forest. Many stories are related concerning him by many of the old settlers which prove that he was quite a character. He died in the township about ten years ago. In about 1825, came Henry Hershner, from Westmoreland County, Penn., and settled near Middletown. He was a man of considerable intelligence, and his whole life was actuated by Christian principles. He was the founder of Middletown, and opened the first store there. After continuing it for some time, his son John came from Pennsylvania and took charge of it. He was also the organizer of the United Brethren Church, one of the first, if not the very first church, organized in the township.

In 1828, Rev. Robert Lee, Sr., came to the township and bought 160 acres of Jacob Snyder, and, the following year, laid out the town of Leesville, justly named after its founder. This gentleman is deserving of especial mention. He was the son of Thomas Lee, and

was born in Donegal, Ireland, February 9, 1770. He emigrated to this country in 1787, and settled in Washington County, Penn. He received his education at Cannonsburg Seminary, and was licensed to preach. His ministerial career was mostly confined to the State of Pennsylvania, he being one of the original members of the Presbytery of Erie. After coming to this township, he was instrumental in the progress of the town which bore his name, and also for the cause of religion. He died February 9, 1842, and his remains lie in the cemetery at Leesville. His last words were, "If it be Thy will, Lord Jesus, come quickly, that I may be at rest." A life-long friend writes thus concerning him: "As a preacher, and in his address and manner, he was a fair model specimen of the preacher of the West. In this county, he assisted in the organization of many of the early churches, and, before the erection of church buildings, his voice was lifted up in the barns and cabins of the pioneers, and often in God's first temples—the groves of the surrounding country."

After the birth of Leesville, a tide of emigration flowed steadily into the present limits of Jefferson Township, and especially in the vicinity of the town itself. Hon. Robert Lee, Jr., came to the place with his father, and erected the first business house in the new village. He commenced in business here and continued for several years with good success. He did much to promote the welfare of the village and surrounding country, and has been a prominent man in the State and county. He was twice elected Probate Judge, and served with efficiency. He is now living in retirement at Bucyrus, an honored and respected Christian gentleman. Newton Ashcroft, living south of Middletown, came to the township in 1828, with his father's family, and settled on the present Ashcroft property. The father was a native of England, and had emigrated to

Westmoreland County, Penn. He was an early school teacher, and a man of good education, being one of the best mathematicians ever in the county, having a natural aptitude for that branch of study. In about 1830, Joseph Gledhill and family from England, settled about a mile south of Leesville, on the south side of the gravel ridge, which at one time was his property, and was sold by him to the railroad company. Here he built a rude log cabin and commenced farming, and continued until his death, several years ago. His son Joseph is still living in Middletown, and is a successful farmer and respected citizen. Col. William Robinson came in 1830, and purchased the land on which North Robinson now stands, paying \$1.25 per acre. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier of the war of 1812, in which struggle he received the title of Colonel. He was a tall, portly and fine-looking gentleman, and well versed in military matters. He lived in the neighborhood of the town which bears his name, until his death. He was throughout life a man universally esteemed. For eighteen years, he was Justice of the Peace, and during all that time he never had a case tried before him, it being his rule to effect a compromise between the parties whenever possible. His son James is a resident of the southeast portion of the township, and is an able and distinguished gentleman. He has held several county offices, and has represented the county in the Legislature. Another son, J. P. Robinson, lives in the vicinity of the village (Robinson), and is an intelligent and respected citizen. After 1830, several families came into the township, among whom was Dr. John McKean, who is now a resident of Crestline, but was for many years a citizen and physician in Leesville. Alexander Cannon came about this time, as did also Rickson Lewis. Samuel Porter Lee, a brother of Judge Lee, came with his father's family, and for many years lived in the town, but is

now a resident of Jackson Township. Ignatius Shonebaugh, Robert Parks, Elisha Castle and Peter Wert were others who came in about the same time and settled in Leesville, which, at that time, was a better trading-point than Galion. Abraham Littler bought the Ridgely farm in 1832, and removed on it with his family. He was a native of Hardy County, Va., where he was born, June 24, 1780. He lived in Jefferson Township until his death, which occurred August 10, 1844. His son Lewis is a respected citizen of Sandusky Township, and has been a prominent official in the affairs of the county. In about 1835, a number of German families came into the township, many from Pennsylvania, and a number from the Fatherland, and at present a considerable portion of the population is German. Charles Kunkle came in that year, and settled in Section 19, where he still lives. Adam Shunaker came about the same time, as did also the Beck family. Morrison came at a comparatively early day, and is living on the borders of the township. The Laughbaums were early settlers and settled in Jefferson, but are now residents of Sandusky.

"Man is a sociable animal," says Byron, and, indeed, it behooved the early settlers to be sociable and friendly. There existed between them a bond of union and sympathy which made them brethren in the wilderness. To relieve the monotony of every-day life and toil, social gatherings were often held in the rude homes of the pioneers. When the darkness of evening set in, the floor would be cleared and the tuning of the fiddles gave warning of what was to follow. Many a merry set was danced on the rough puncheon floor of the primitive cabins, and a feeling of greater and more genuine pleasure prevailed than is common now at our modern parties. Corn-huskings and log-rollings usually wound up with a merry dance in the evening. Mr. James Nail, one of the oldest settlers now living in the county,

was often a fiddler for these social gatherings in the vicinity of Leesville and Galion. The domestic life of those days was plain and practical, but none the less dear to the people. The first birth in the township occurred in 1819, in the family of Jacob Fisher. The hand of death was first laid on Jacob Snyder in 1820, who died of diphtheria. In the year following the first marriage was solemnized and was an affair of great social importance to the whole community for miles around. Eli Foglesang, of Pennsylvania, was joined in holy wedlock to Hannah Snyder, and the event was celebrated with considerable demonstration.

In early days, rattlesnakes and other reptiles were very common, and were also troublesome and dangerous. "Snake stories" are generally received with little credulity, but the following can be vouched for: Mrs. Jacob Snyder dispatched a large rattlesnake one morning before breakfast, using an iron poker, and no sooner had she done so than others appeared on the scene of action and shared the fate of the first, until nine had been dispatched.

The past history of Jefferson does not show that it was ever destined to become noted in national affairs, or to be the scene of any famous occurrence. Yet within its borders quite a century ago, there were enacted several scenes in the drama of Crawford's memorable campaign against Sandusky, that give it a place in history. About 2 P. M. of June 2, 1782, the American army under Crawford halted in their march to the Wyandot town, for half an hour on the banks of the Sandusky, where Leesville now stands. They then continued on their course in a south-westerly direction, and encamped for the night in Jefferson Township, near to the eastern border of the Sandusky Plains. After the battles of Sandusky and Olentangy and the capture and death of Col. Crawford, the American army under Williamson retreated in much the same path. By nightfall, after the battle of Olentangy, the command reached the same spot on the

Sandusky where they had halted on first entering the county. Here they encamped for the night. The Indians and British rangers had followed them from the last battle, and constantly harassed the rear. However, at nightfall, the two forces encamped within a mile of each other, the Americans taking every precaution to guard against surprise. In the morning the retreat was renewed, and the enemy soon commenced a fire on the rear. Two soldiers were here captured and immediately tomahawked. Directly north of Leesville was, at the time of this memorable campaign, a camp of Delaware Indians, it being the temporary abode of a noted war chief called Wingenund, and a few of his tribe. It was on the land now owned by Joseph Brown and John Newman. Strange to say, this camp was not noticed by either Crawford or Williamson, they both passing to the south of it in their march.

Another important event occurring from natural causes, the scene of which was in Jefferson, was what is commonly called the Windfall, a fierce and destructive cyclone which passed over a portion of the township May 17, 1820. Peter Snyder, of Crestline, was a boy of sixteen at the time it occurred, and from his statement we have gained the facts concerning it. On the day of this event, Mr. Snyder was in the field plowing, when he beheld a heavy black cloud in the west, which threatened coming danger. He unhitched the team and put them in the barn, during which time the roar of the whirlwind was increasing. Much frightened, he clambered upon the joists of the barn, but was there but a short time when the roof was carried away. Letting himself down to the floor, he had no sooner reached it than he was struck on the back with a falling beam, inflicting a painful wound, the scar of which he carries to-day. A sudden darkness had spread over everything, and when Mr. Snyder had extricated himself from the fallen timbers of the barn, and it had become lighter, he

looked in the direction of the house, but saw that it too was in ruins. Rain and hail accompanied the storm, which continued for fully half an hour. The remainder of the family were also in a drenched condition. Other families living on the tract, however, fared no better, and a scene of desolation took the place of what was before a picture of industry and prosperity. The settlers were glad to escape even with their lives and lose all else, as many of them did. The provisions were all destroyed or unfit for use. Starvation stared them in the face. Potatoes which had been planted a few days previous were dug up and eaten. The nearest towns and settlements afforded no corn, and Mr. Snyder relates that he went as far as Coshocton in search of food, and there he was fortunately able to buy two bushels of corn at \$4 per bushel. On returning with this, the greater part of it was made into meal and hominy for food, and a portion of it planted. The forests passed over by this terrible storm were leveled to the ground, and the effects can still be seen in the new growth of timber in the district still known as the "Windfall." Cabins and barns were blown down; horses and cows were swept away and killed. A great amount of misery and privation was entailed upon many living in the township by this unusual occurrence.

Still another affair, which caused considerable excitement at the time, was the supposed murder of a man named Weaver, by Ridgely, who employed him as stiller in his whisky establishment. There had been a quarrel between Weaver and his employer, and it was supposed that he became engaged in a broil with Ridgely, and, during the melee, Weaver was killed. Nothing, however, was certainly known concerning it, although many of the early settlers considered Ridgely the criminal. Several of them pretended, or actually believed, that Weaver's ghost had appeared to them, and had told in detail the whole affair. From these

mythical stories it appears that Weaver was in the still-house with Ridgely one evening after dark, and that in some manner their quarrel was renewed, when angry words followed and Ridgely became greatly incensed. In his hasty madness, he seized a heavy club and struck Weaver over the head a fatal blow. He then, horrified to see what he had done, dragged the body to an out-of-the-way place, and, covering it with leaves, left it, and told it around that Weaver had quit his employ. The body of the murdered man was found, but every attempt to find the criminal was futile, and no one was ever brought to justice.

In the days before the war, the abolition of slavery had a hearty supporter in the person of Peter Wert, a wagon-maker of Leesville. He was commonly known as "Black Pete," and his house was one of the depots of the underground railroad. He aided the cause to a considerable extent, and many an escaped black had cause to remember old "Black Pete," of Leesville Cross Roads. He moved to Missouri several years ago, and, when last heard of, was still living.

As the country became more thickly settled, industries began to spring up in various places. Taverns for the accommodation of travelers, saw-mills, grist-mills, tanneries and distilleries were soon put in operation. The first tavern in the present township limits was kept at Leesville, by Robert Lee, Jr., then a young man of twenty-four. It was built in 1829, and was the first house erected in the place. Mr. Lee did not long continue the business, but soon sold it to Elisha Allen, who carried it on for several years. Henry Herschner, at Middletown, also gave accommodations to the traveling public for a number of years. These "wayside inns" were great places of resort in early days, and were also welcome places of rest to the emigrants traveling further westward.

The corn which the pioneer farmer raised on his few acres of cleared land, must be ground

for food, and, as a necessity, among the earliest of pioneer industries was the grist-mill. At first, horse-mills came into vogue and were soon followed by water power, the brooks being valuable aids to this industry. The first horse-mill was owned by Christian Snyder and was located just east of Middletown. The old millstones of this rude institution are now lying at the gateway of Joseph Gledhill's yard, in the village, and are suggestive of the days when they were revolved by the sturdy strength of some farmer's horse, and when almost the life of the settlers around depended on them for sustenance. This mill of Snyder's did an extensive business. People came for miles with their loads of grain, and were often compelled to wait two and three days before they could obtain their "grinding," and go on their way rejoicing. Oftentimes when the horses gave out or were not to be had, a yoke of oxen would turn the sweep. The mill was kept in motion, when business demanded it, day and night. The flour made was coarse and uninviting in appearance, the settlers being compelled to bolt it by hand. Westell Ridgely erected a grist-mill in connection with his distillery at a very early date, and, it may be, a short time before Snyder, but the fact is not established. This was on the banks of the Sandusky, on land now owned by John Long, of Mansfield. It was burned in early days, however, as was supposed by Fisher. Jacob Snyder also built a saw-mill just east of Leesville, but did not long continue as its owner. It was bought by Robert Lee, Sr., who added a grist-mill, also a fulling-mill and carting machine. He continued in this for many years, assisted by his sons, Robert, Jr., Porter and Joseph. Henry Herschner erected a saw-mill on the banks of Spring Run, near Middletown, and did considerable sawing. These industries continued for several years and were a source of profit, but the water dwindled in the channels of the streams, until they were no more available.

As stated heretofore, Westell Ridgely and John Adrian were the early distillers of the "ardent" in this township, and the first named made a fair article, and whisky had a good sale. Jonas Hassinger started the first tannery in the township, near Leesville. These early industries, from small beginnings, have grown into larger corporations of wealth. Roads were one of the necessities of early settlement, and a blazed road winding in and out among the trees of the forest was very common. There were in an early day, two Indian traces or trails, passing through this township, one leading from near the present site of New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County, to the Indian town in Wyandot. This passed through the camp of the Delaware War Chieftain Wingemund about the time of Crawford's Campaign. Later than this an Indian trail passed through the village of Middletown, east and west, and led from Mansfield to near Bucyrus. After the settlement by the whites, however, roads were laid out as most convenient the pioneer, and they were necessarily crooked, being constructed on the high places to avoid the building of bridges. Evidences of this fact still exist in the crookedness of many of the present roads in Jefferson Township. In about 1830, the first State highway, called the Columbus and Cleveland road, was laid out through Middletown and Leesville, and nine miles of it was cleared and constructed by the citizens as an encouragement to the enterprise and an aid to their own convenience. Another State road and mail route was from Mansfield to Bucyrus and passed through Middletown. In the course of time, other local and county roads were laid out, and to-day the roads of the township are convenient, but there is not a single pike here nor elsewhere in the county, and in the winter the travel is well-nigh impossible. Fords then, instead of bridges, were common, and it was some time before bridges were constructed. The first was over the Sandusky at

Leesville, and was built by the citizens of the surrounding country. It was made of logs crossed and fastened down for abutments and heavy trunks of trees were thrown across. This rude structure has been replaced by a magnificent stone arch bridge, and many others of this kind are in the township.

As already stated, the first village within the borders of the present township of Jefferson was laid out by Rev. Robert Lee, Sr., and called in his honor, Leesville. It was located on a quarter-section of land, bought of Jacob Snyder, and was laid off in lots which sold for \$25 to \$50 at private sale. Soon after the village was founded, which was in 1829, by the efforts of Mr. Lee, several mechanics were induced to come and settle here and engage in their respective pursuits. Robert Lee, Jr., was the first business man in the town, and was for many years proprietor of a general store. Alexander Cannon came early and started a chair-factory on a small scale, and employed Rickson Lewis as a painter. Dr. John McKean came in about 1830, and remained for many years. Of late years, however, he has made his home at Crestline. He was a physician of merit and was very popular and highly esteemed by all who knew him. John Lewis kept public house here, succeeding Robert Lee, Jr. Elisha Castle was the first shoemaker in the community, and Peter Wert was the first wagon-maker and blacksmith. John Teel was another early blacksmith of the township, and also started the first saloon. The first merchants were Robert and Porter Lee, who kept a general store for a number of years and were very successful. Nearly every branch of industry was represented here in a short time, and the town bid fair to become a place of some commercial consequence, and was for some time a better trading-point than any of its sister towns. The railroad, however, changed the channels of trade. Leesville has lost ground of late years. Judge Lee was the first Postmaster, and re-

ceived the appointment from Gen. Jackson. He held this office for several years. William DeWalt is the present incumbent of the office, having a provision store in connection with it. Upon the opening of the stone quarries, a new branch of industry sprung up, and new houses were built in the village. These valuable quarries are on land originally owned by John Newman, and are now owned and worked by Heckert, Rupp and others, who are engaged in quarrying and shipping vast quantities of stone. The products of these quarries are said to be equal to the celebrated Berea sandstone. A number of men are employed, and make their homes in Leesville. This is the most valuable branch of industry connected with Leesville, and bids fair to increase in importance. At present the village contains a blacksmith-shop, a cabinet and shoe shop, three saloons, two groceries and one general store. It has about 300 inhabitants, and has grown but little in the last few years. There are two churches—the United Brethren, organized in 1835, and the Lutheran, organized somewhat later. A new schoolhouse is in process of erection, and when completed will be an ornament and honor to the community. Middletown has become indeed a "deserted village," recalling to mind the lines of Goldsmith :

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn.
Amidst thy bowers the Tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green."

The village was laid out in about 1835, by Henry Hershner, on land belonging to the Ashcrofts, the Snyders and Hershner himself.

It was intended that this village should some day become quite a metropolis, and one of the oldest houses in the place, now occupied by Joseph Gledhill, was built without windows on its south side, as the intention was to build a large block some time in the near future. Lots were disposed of at good prices, and Henry Hershner himself opened the first store, and was

succeeded by his son John. Washington Modie opened a blacksmith-shop, and Jacob Hershner, a cabinet-maker, followed his trade, both with good success. For awhile it seemed as if there would soon be quite a village, but gradually it went down, its mechanics left for better towns, and now not a business house is in operation. There are two church buildings, the Methodist Protestant and the United Brethren. A portion of North Robinson lies on the border line of this township, and comprises the store of Morrison Brothers, the saw-mill of Worden & Fetter, the restaurant of D. C. Spitzer, the Village Hotel of W. P. Deam, and the tile-factory of Sickman & Fate. An extended history of North Robinson will be found in the chapter on Whetstone Township.

Much, indeed, can be told of a township and of its people, by their church buildings and schoolhouses. These are always indices of its morals and intelligence, and convey to the stranger an idea as to the class of citizens. Wherever rises a modest church spire, one may find evidences of Christian culture that speak for themselves. Schoolhouses, well kept up, also denote the intelligence and enterprise of a community, and, considering Jefferson Township from this standpoint, she is in many respects a favored township. After the early pioneers had built themselves cabins, the matter of Christianity and religion was not neglected. Early after his settlement, Henry Hershner organized a congregation of the United Brethren, and for many years the services were held at his own house, after which a church was erected in Middletown, which is still standing, and of which Rev. Potts, of North Robinson, is Pastor. The church was one of the earliest, if not the earliest organization in the county. There was a church erected in about 1835, on the land now belonging to John Smith. It was for many years known as the "Smith Church," but has long been torn down, and naught remains now but a small cemetery. The United Breth-

ren Church of Leesville is the oldest church organization in the village, and is in charge of Rev. Aummiller, of Bucyrus. The English Lutheran Church was organized a short time after the first mentioned, and is in charge of Rev. Miller, of Galion. Both churches are strong and self-supporting. In about 1860, the Methodist Protestant Church was organized at Middletown, by the efforts of Mr. Newton Ashcroft and others, and a neat, substantial edifice erected. Rev. Grimes is the present Pastor.

The German Reformed organization have a church in the southern part of the township, under the Pastorate of Rev. Lober, of Galion. Thus there is a church for every four miles of territory in Jefferson Township, while a number of the citizens are connected with the churches at Crestline, Galion and Robinson. In early days, Rev. Joseph Van Deman, of Delaware, a Presbyterian preacher, was well known throughout this section, and was instrumental in the organization of several churches in the county. Rev. Robert Lee, Sr., though he held no Pastorate after his removal here, yet did considerable in the cause of his Master, as did also his sons, who have always been devoted Christian workers. Jacob Newman was an early preacher, most of his services being held in the homes of the settlers. The first Sunday school held in Crawford County was organized near the northern boundary line of Jefferson Township, by David Wert, one of the pioneers of that section. One of the earliest Sunday schools in Jefferson was held at the home of a man named Worden, in about 1832. Soon after, like organizations were made in Leesville and Middletown, and have been continued ever since.

"Education is the hope of a Republic," is the motto of some truthful writer, and when we survey the substantial school buildings in the different parts of the State, and mark what progress is being made in education, we are ready to subscribe to the same motto. The

early pioneers of Jefferson were men of foresight, and deemed education necessary to progression. But few families had settled in the township, when a rude schoolhouse was built about 1824, south of Leesville, near the "Hog's Back." It was constructed of round logs, and was in size about 20x24 feet. There was a large fire-place in one end, and oiled paper served as windows. The floor was a rude puncheon affair, and the seats were hewed slabs with four legs. For a writing desk, a slab was placed against the wall in a slanting position and supported by wooden pins driven into the logs. In this rude structure taught and ruled the first schoolmaster of the township, David Dorn, of Pennsylvania. He was of limited education, and his pronunciation was none of the best, but rather broken. He had at first an attendance of nine pupils, for which he received 75 cents apiece per month, thus making his salary \$6.75 per month, the term continuing four months. Soon after this, a schoolhouse was erected on the Tracht place, and this was taught by David Gill. Leesville erected a schoolhouse some time after, and soon there were several in the township. A very early school was held on the farm of John McClure, in his own house. It was taught first one week by himself and another by Mr. Akers, thus continuing alternately to the end of an ordinary term. The father of Newton Ashcroft was an early teacher, and had taught considerable in Pennsylvania before coming to Ohio. He came in 1828, and spent several years teaching, and was a mathematician excelled by few. It was customary in those days for the teacher to "board around" with the families whose children made up his little kingdom, governed by that most righteous scepter, the ferule. As a rule, the school-

masters of that day were strict and severe in their government, using the ferule extensively, with full faith in the Scripture doctrine, that "sparing the rod will spoil the child." Many a large pupil was pummeled promiscuously when he became a transgressor of the law. It was customary at Christmas for the teacher to "treat," and, if not so inclined, he was "barred out" of the schoolhouse. Oftentimes the larger boys made it rather lively for him, and were often encouraged by their sires. Old Mr. Ashcroft was once teaching a school where the pupils were determined that he should treat or stay out of the schoolroom. Accordingly, they barricaded the door, and upon his arrival he was refused admittance unless he would accede to their demands. He was a man of great determination, and made up his mind not to be balked by a set of unruly boys. So, clambering on the roof, with several clapboards, he placed them over the chimney, a large fire being in progress in the fire-place below. In a few seconds, the whole school came out like a swarm of bees, and with *tearful* eyes. They were "treated" enough and resigned themselves to their usual work. Since those days, with the progress in farming and the general improvement in the township, the old rude buildings where education was dispensed to the rising generation have given place to new, substantial and convenient structures, which are creditable to the community.

These schools are the outgrowth of intelligence and prosperity, and, as such are the bulwarks and defenses of our Republic. Jefferson Township may well be proud of her schools and churches. The first, the guardians of knowledge; the last, the guardians of morality, two elements that aid each other in the advancement of the human race.

CHAPTER XXV.

CHATFIELD TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTORY—FIRST SETTLEMENT—INCIDENTS OF THE INDIANS—INDUSTRIES—GROWTH OF VILLAGES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

THE charms that cluster like gems around the mysteries of the silent past, do not cease with the beginning of authentic history, but linger with multiplied beauty around the strange myths and fairy tales that come to us through the lapse of unknown centuries. Ethnology, archæology and philology reveal to the present age, that, thousands of years before the Christian era—unknown centuries before a means of recording human events had been invented—the human race lived a quiet, nomadic, pastoral life in Central Asia. Their homes and haunts became the source of many a legend or poetic tale, which reveals that primitive man was beset with the same temptations that have infested the existence of every succeeding generation. Every known field has been carefully searched to clear up the darkness that antedates recorded history; but the sacrifice of time and labor by the historical investigator, has been almost wholly fruitless, and has met with but little reward except disappointment and defeat, and the early mythical traditions are yet believed to be an imperfect account of what actually transpired in pre-historic times. Since the origin of writing and printing—the most valuable invention ever given to the human race—remarkable strides have been made in intellectual and moral advancement, notwithstanding the countless events of vital importance that have been left unrecorded. History is but a record of human experience, which fact renders it of the highest importance to the race, because the probable events of the future can only be foreknown by an accurate knowledge of the detailed affairs of humanity in the past. Men or nations are wise only as they can look into the future and anticipate

coming events which cast their shadows before, and this can only be done from analogy with what has taken place in the past. "The proper study of mankind is man," and history is such a study. This places the historian in the light of a public benefactor to succeeding generations; but a prophet—one that can anticipate the future—labors on without the respect or honor of his own country and age.

It might, at first glance, appear that the historian has an easy time in rummaging through dusty memorials or following some Jack-with-the-lantern tradition that constantly eludes him; but he knows that the weight of the responsibility of recording the truth, giving to each item its appropriate and comparative degree of importance, leaving no path partially neglected or wholly unsearched, resisting the demands of bigots who insist in having their names enrolled high on the page of honor, rests upon his shoulders like the sphere of Atlas. Nothing but patient labor brings the desired information. It thus occurs that, in looking over Chatfield Township, much difficulty is experienced in accumulating its past history. Traditions are vague and unsatisfactory, and an accurate knowledge of all the facts is out of the question. It often occurs that no two men who are questioned give a similar account of the same event, thus adding much to the perplexity of the historian, or passing altogether beyond a successful solution. A cheerful readiness to tell everything known, and to volunteer much information of events of doubtful occurrence, is met with everywhere. Men yet living, who were in the township at the time of its creation, cannot recall such time nor the incidents connected

therewith. It is not accurately remembered who were the first township officers, and innumerable events of great interest and importance which occurred in early years have passed beyond the recollection of the oldest settlers. Among the earliest settlers were Silas and Oliver Chatfield, after whom the township was probably named, although this is not definitely known. These brothers, like all the earliest settlers, erected their cabins on the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, as early as 1827. They were intelligent men, of English descent, and, during their stay in the township, occupied its different offices. Silas Chatfield was elected one of the Trustees in 1833, and Oliver was elected Treasurer. After a number of years, they sold their farms and moved into some of the counties in the State farther west. It is likely that Jacob Whetstone, a very successful hunter, who also worked by the day for the settlers, assisting in clearing their farms, was the first to build a cabin in the township. He had a wife and family, who were supported at first almost wholly by the rifle; but, after game became scarce and day laborers were in great demand, he worked a number of years for the neighboring settlers. But this life did not suit his acquired inclination to roam in the forest, which soon caused him to sell his acre of land and journey farther into the wilderness, where an abundance of game was yet to be found. He was one of those wandering hunters who swept over Ohio in advance of the earliest white settlers. He had been raised in the solitude of the woods, and found greater pleasure and profit in hunting and trapping than in those pursuits at which he was a novice. He often said to the settlers that came in after himself that he was the first man to build a cabin in the township and to live therein with his family. He was in the township several years before its creation, and he is remembered to have said on several occasions that the township would have been named Whetstone in his

honor, but for the fact that there was one Whetstone Township in the county already. He lived about a mile and a half northwest of Richville until about 1838, when he moved West, and what finally became of him is unknown to the citizens of the township. George Stuckman must have located in the township soon after Whetstone. He was also a professional hunter, and was often employed by the early settlers to hunt deer for them. The majority of the earliest settlers were directly from the East, and had been reared in localities where deer and other wild animals were rarely seen. They knew nothing of stalking a deer, and many of them did not know how to properly keep and load a gun. They must have deer meat, however, and hence they were accustomed to employ hunters of known skill and experience, often paying them as high as \$2 per day for their services, and often receiving, by way of return for such outlay, five or six fat deer, besides a large number of squirrels and other small game. Stuckman was a squatter, and did not own a foot of land, and yet his family lived well, as far as food and clothes were concerned, and were quite intelligent people. He made a great deal of money out of furs, which were usually sold at Sandusky City, where a much better market was found than at Bucyrus. He also lived a mile or two northwest of Richville, until the population became too dense to suit him, when he moved farther west. John Henry was an early hunter, who had come to Eastern Ohio about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He lived there for several years, and afterward, at different times, kept moving westward, until he finally located in Crawford County. This must have been as early as 1824, at which time Whetstone and Stuckman must have also appeared. He was a tireless hunter, and gained great notoriety, not only as to his ability to bring in large quantities of fur and game, but also because of his inordinate propensity of appropriating swine and other domestic animals of his

neighbors. The enormity of the crime, at that period and under the existing circumstances, was not as great as it is at present, because hundreds of hogs wandered in the woods without any ear-mark or known owner, and were slaughtered by whomever wanted fresh pork. Henry, however, was accustomed to overstep these bounds and to take hogs with or without ear-marks, often pursuing them to the cabins of the owners. He salted down considerable pork, which was kept for sale to the settlers. It very likely often happened as was observed one day by Richard Davidson to his wife. He had purchased a barrel of pork from Henry, after whose departure Davidson remarked, "We are buying back our own pork." Henry lived many years in the township, but finally moved farther west. In about 1828 or 1830, there came in Richard Davidson, David Tipton, John Robinson, John Hamilton, David Clute, Ichabod Smith, John Armitage, Luther C. Flint, David Kimbal, George Champion, John Mitchell, Ira Chase, David Shaffstall, Thaddeus Kent, William McPherson and several others. These men were almost wholly of English descent, most of them coming from some of the eastern counties, where they had first settled after having come from New England. They were mostly farmers, and entered their land along the Sandusky Turnpike. This was a desirable location, as the road gave them an outlet both north and south. The consequence was that the land along the pike was entered first, and afterward, as the road became lined with rude log cabins, built in small clearings in the deep woods, the land farther back was taken. Ichabod Smith was Justice of the Peace in 1833, and Richard Davidson was Township Clerk. John Mitchell and David Clute were two of the three Trustees. The records prior to this date are missing.

The early hunters, who came mostly south from Seneca County, lived in the northwestern part of the township. They chose this location

because the land was higher and dryer than much of that in surrounding neighborhoods. The western part of the township is quite rolling, and, since the forests have been largely cleared away, and the eye has a chance to roam about, there is no finer appearing country in the county. Those extensive glacial ridges which extend across Northern Ohio from east to west, are found crossing Chatfield, giving the township long but not precipitous slopes. These give the township splendid drainage, a thing that was greatly appreciated in early years. Sycamore Creek drains almost the whole township, although the northern part is drained by small streams, which flow across Seneca County into Sandusky River, and the southern part by the northern branches of the Broken Sword Creek. The soil is very similar to that in other parts of the county, being largely alluvial in the eastern part, and composed of more clay in the western. The boundaries of the township were changed in 1845, although there was no increase or decrease of territory. The eastern tier of sections was annexed to Cranberry, while the eastern tier of Lykens became part of Chatfield. This change gave the township its present boundaries and territory. Every foot of land can be cultivated, a statement that cannot be made of but two or three other townships in the county.

Many interesting incidents are told concerning the characteristics of the Indians, who camped in the township as late as 1830. They came every autumn and built rude wigwams in the southeastern part, near the cranberry marsh, the western edge of which touches Chatfield. They came there at the commencement of the cranberry season, and often remained all winter, the squaws, meanwhile, gathering the berries whenever the weather was favorable, while their lords and masters engaged in the manlier pursuit of hunting and trapping. After the berries were picked, they were loaded on ponies and taken to Sandusky City, where they

were sold, and the proceeds invested in calico, trinkets and "Sandusky water." Many years before the pioneers came to the county, the Indians had begun picking the berries, which were then taken to villages in the northeastern part of the State. They soon found it very profitable, and labored at it as extensively as agreed with the Indian's constitutional indolence. When the settlers arrived and began to domineer with the usual arrogance of the white man over the Indian, and to prohibit him from gathering berries in the marsh, contests occasionally arose, usually settled in favor of the white man at the expense of his red brother. The Indians left the marsh with regret, lingering in its vicinity until necessity forced them to leave. They were largely members of the Wyandot tribe, and temporarily located in the township, coming from their reservation. One day several Indian squaws, on their way from the marsh to their reservation, saw some large, fine pumpkins in Richard Davidson's yard, and, through the ordinary process of Indian logic, came to the conclusion that they wanted a few. So, stopping at the cabin, they began making the usual unintelligible signs, and uttering the ordinary incomprehensible gibberish, characteristic of none but the native North American. They were offered flour, meal, pork and various commodities, but each time their heads were shaken impressively to signify (strange as it may seem) that the offering was not wanted. At last, an old squaw seized Mrs. Davidson by the hand, and led her out into the yard where the pumpkins were, where, with sundry signs and grimaces, she intimated her desire of loading a half dozen or so on the backs of her ponies. Mrs. Davidson bowed assent, and the pumpkins were taken away. Davidson owned a fierce dog which appeared to detest the Indians, as it would not let them approach the cabin. One day an Indian youth of about seventeen, evidently on a begging visit to the cabin, unaware of the unfriendliness of the dog, came into the

yard before that animal was aware of his presence. At the sight of the boy, the dog bounded toward him, but the young Indian nimbly caught a branch and swung himself into a tree, while the animal bayed in great fury at its foot, making it evident that the youth had had a narrow escape. After a few minutes elapsed, the family came to the door, wondering what was meant by the noise and commotion outside. They laughed as the sight of the treed boy met their gaze, but he did not seem to enjoy or appreciate their levity in the least, for he sat eyeing the dog with no little concern, evidently speculating as to the best means of escaping the sharp teeth of the enraged animal. The dog was quieted and the boy descended from the tree; but the family had all they could do to prevent the animal from throttling the youth, who, as quick as possible, sought the protection of the cabin. It is also related that one day a party of Indians, mounted on their ponies, came upon a logging party of settlers in the northern part. The two parties began amicably exchanging greetings and tobacco, the latter being extensively used by the redmen, and even more so by the settlers. At last, one of the settlers, whose name is forgotten, and who had acquired a great reputation as a wrestler, declared that he could throw down any Indian in the band, which consisted of about ten. After some communication among themselves, one of the Indians—a stalwart young fellow with an enormous chest—accepted the challenge, and each began preparing for the struggle. A circle of settlers and Indians was formed, inside of which the two wrestlers took their respective positions, and the sport began. The wrestle was the famous shoulder-and-elbow grip, and, for a long time, each contestant tugged and strained to throw his antagonist on the ground by main strength, or by the less tiresome sleights known to the professional wrestler. They were quite equally matched in point of strength, and for a

long time the issue was uncertain. At last, when the Indian was off his guard, the settler made a feint of tripping him, but changed his design just in the act, and with a sudden, powerful strain in the opposite direction cast him upon his back. He was on his feet in an instant, and began loudly exclaiming "No good, heap no good," but he was assured by all that he had been honorably vanquished by his antagonist.

As in all new countries, where settlements are made, various industries began to arise in different parts of the township. David Shaffstall built a saw-mill on Sycamore Creek, as early as 1834. The building was a frame structure, sided with rough walnut and poplar plank sawed at the mill. It was run by water-power, and was located at a place where there was quite a slope of the land toward the mill on the opposite side from the stream. Often in winter, when the ground was covered with ice, advantage was taken of the slope and the slippery condition of the bank to roll the logs down near the mill. Woe unto the man who got in the way of one of these descending logs. Mr. Shaffstall operated the mill for nearly twenty years, when it was sold to Frederick Hipp, Jr., and his brother-in-law, Simon Neffzer. These men added some improvements, and, after running the mill for about ten years, sold it to other parties, when it was soon afterward abandoned. A Mr. Johnson built a steam saw-mill a short distance south of Richville in 1855. in which was an up-and-down saw. This mill did good and extensive work. Sawing was done at the rate of 37 cents by the hundred, or on shares, one-half being taken by the sawyer. After running about fifteen years, it was removed to the vicinity of Bucyrus. The Tiptons began burning brick as early as 1840. Several kilns were burned and sold to the citizens. Ira Chase also burned brick about the same time, but not quite so extensively. Richard Frisbee and Nathan Anthony began keeping separate taverns

on the turnpike, about a mile north of Richville, as early as 1832. It was about this time that a large emigration came directly from Germany to the township, and began entering the land so rapidly that within about half a dozen years all was taken up. Among those who came in at this time were Adam Fouser, Henry Durr, John G. Long, John G. Karg, Sidney Holt, Frederick Hipp, George Brown, Jacob Regala, Peter Weiter, Peter Reidel, E. Biggs, David Shaffstall, Nathan Robbins, George Widdle, Harrison Garton, Jonas Yingling, Lorenzo Bartimess, John Fissell, Samuel Foote, Jacob Gross, Abraham Harmon, Timothy Park, John Scott, Nathan Rich, Jacob Nigh, Benjamin Lindsley, Daniel Brindley, Jacob Bright, Benjamin Illiari, John Hekenlivly, Hugh Goshorn, Spencer Moffitt, James McKintry, John Burghacher, George Caruthers, Thomas Timony, William Koenig, Benjamin, John and Ephraim Clements, Truman Wilkinson, William King, Benjamin F. Royce, John Scott and his sons Isaac, Solomon, George, William and John H., and many others whose names are forgotten. These settlers located in different parts of the township, and it was not long before scores of small log cabins were erected, and the forest began to disappear before these sturdy pioneers. The two taverns referred to above were located near together on opposite sides of the turnpike. Both buildings were two-story and frame, and, it is said they were excellent houses. They had a splendid patronage, notwithstanding the fact that they were located far from any town. There was an enormous travel along the turnpike by settlers in the central part of the State, who came with droves of hogs or cattle, or with wagons loaded with the different kinds of grain, on their way to the large towns in the northern part near Lake Erie. This gave an excellent patronage to the two taverns that often were called upon to furnish accommodations for a score of men, besides their teams and stock. Garton Frislen also opened a tavern in 1833,

about a mile north of the southern boundary of the township. Another was built in the extreme northern part. This gave the township an abundant supply of taverns. All these taverns kept open bars, and several stories are in circulation as to criminal conduct on the part of those who frequented the one on the northern boundary. It is related that disreputable men were in the habit of assembling at this tavern to gamble and carouse during the night. It is also alleged, though probably without grounds, that it was a rendezvous for a band of counterfeiters, who had several secret haunts in southeastern Seneca County. A detective came into the neighborhood, where he remained for a month or more, evidently endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of the law-breakers; but he was unsuccessful, or perhaps he was successful in discovering that there were no grounds for the reports. However, after a number of years, when an old shed near the tavern was removed, a number of implements, undoubtedly designed for use in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, were found buried under a heap of rubbish. This seems to imply that there is truth in the report. A distillery was connected with the tavern. Two copper stills, whose united capacity was about thirty gallons, were placed in a frame shed-like building, and whisky of an inferior grade was furnished to those addicted to the use of that drink. The ground grain was purchased at Sandusky City or Bucyrus. The distillery and the tavern, with its evil reputation, were conducted for about ten years, when the landlord found it to his advantage to sell out and depart for another locality. Richard Frisbee was quite an intelligent and prominent man. Somewhere about 1833, he circulated a petition, which was signed by all the neighborhood, praying for the establishment of a post office at his tavern. The prayer was granted, and Mr. Frisbee was appointed Postmaster. This was the first post office in the township, and, after remaining at the tavern

until a year or two after Richville was laid out, it was removed to the latter place. This removal took place in about the year 1843, and Dr. A. B. Fairbank received the appointment as first Postmaster in the town. In 1837, Jacob Reidel built an ashery near Richville. After running moderately for about ten years, it was discontinued. Those who made potash found it to their advantage to keep a small stock of goods on hand to be exchanged for ashes, as money was quite scarce; and, the system of exchange necessarily adopted in the backwoods, obviated, to quite a great extent, the want of that medium of exchange. It thus occurred that a majority of the asheries were run in connection with stores.

Great trouble was experienced in early years from the fact that stock wandered away in the deep woods and was lost beyond hope of recovery, or remained away so long that its familiar appearance was no longer distinguishable by the owner. The settlers, therefore, soon learned to carefully mark their swine and cattle, as the following taken from records in the possession of Mr. Hipp shows:

"Thomas Johnson's ear-mark for his cattle and hogs, is a square crop off the left ear and a slit in the same."

"John Davidson's ear-mark for cattle and hogs, is a swallow fork in each ear."

"Adrian Hoblitzell's ear-mark for cattle and hogs, is a slit in both ears."

The following is a transcript of a portion of the records of the Township Clerk, written in 1833:

"Silas Chatfield and John Mitchell and Lloyd Ady and Jacob L. Gurwell and Jacob Bunce, and all appeared before me, James Adams, and was duly qualifide within the allimited time."

The following is also quoted from the same record:

"The Trustees of Chatfield Township met on the 11th of November, 1833, and laid off the township into three school districts, commence-

ing at the northeast corner of the township and taking a strip two miles wide across the township west, called District Number 1 ; Number 2 takes the two center tiers ; and Number 3 the two southern tiers."

In 1837, the township was laid off into six Road Districts, three on the eastern side of the turnpike, and three on the western side. Changes have since been made in both school and road districts. There are at present living in the township about two hundred families, 190 of which are of German descent, and the other ten English. Many of the Germans, though raised in the township, can speak and understand but little or no English. About two hundred votes are polled when all the voters turn out ; 180 ballots are cast for the Democratic candidates, and the other twenty for the Republican candidates. It is the banner Democratic township in the county. About ten years ago, there were but eight Republican voters. The citizens are thrifty and industrious, and the present valuation of personal property is about \$109,400.

The Scotts were prominent settlers in the northern part. The son, John H., had been one of the contractors on the turnpike, and besides receiving considerable money for his services, also received a deed for quite an extensive tract of land adjoining the road, given him by the turnpike company as part payment for his labors. The Scotts lived in the northern part for many years, were industrious citizens, and were instrumental in adding greatly to the substantial growth of the township in business industries and general intelligence. After many years, they sold out and moved West. It was in about the year 1838 that Martin & Hilliar erected suitable buildings in the northern part, and began carding wool. The building was frame, and was two stories in height ; but the enterprise did not advance to the next higher step in the business—cloth-dressing—but confined itself wholly to wool-carding, which was

continued quite extensively for eight or ten years, when the project, for some unknown reason, was abandoned, and farming was adopted, as a more profitable pursuit. About two years after the wool-carding building was erected, John Lucas, a gentleman of English descent, assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Breston, a widowed lady, began the unusual occupation of rearing silk-worms from eggs obtained in Eastern cities and brought with them into the wilderness with the view of manufacturing silk. Long sheds were erected with suitable shelves on the sides, whereon were deposited the eggs, and the rooms were heated to that degree of temperature necessary for the hatching of the caterpillar and its subsequent life. Here could be seen the wonderful metamorphoses of the different changes from the egg to the repulsive larva or caterpillar, then to the apparently lifeless chrysalis, and finally to the perfect insect, or imago. A small worm, or caterpillar, was hatched from the egg by the tropical temperature, kept day and night in the room, and then began its life of usefulness under the care and inspection of Mrs. Breston. Seed of the black mulberry (*morus nigra*) was planted in boxes, to be used when the plants were several inches or more in height, as food for the larva, which fed upon the leaves. A few mulberry trees were found growing in the woods, and the small leafy branches were clipped and taken to the rooms, where they could be kept fresh for several weeks by being planted in moist earth. The most serious difficulty in the successful management of the enterprise was found to be the propagation of mulberry plants, without which the larvæ could not live and thrive. Much of the seed when planted did not grow, and the neighbors were asked to assist in the cultivation of the plants, to be paid for their labor and trouble in money or silk thread. This was attempted by many, but there it ended. After the larvæ became full grown, they began to spin their cocoons of

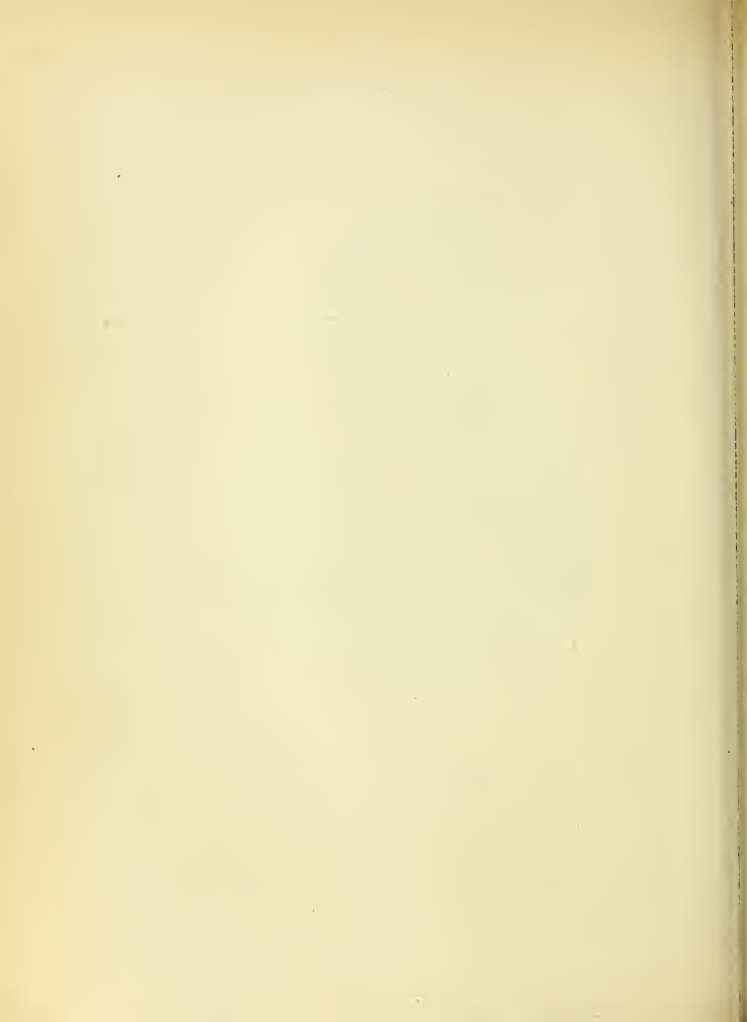
silk, preparatory to passing into the chrysalis state of development. Thousands of larvæ were reared, and set to work at that most important and useful industry of manufacturing silk, of which quite a large quantity was spun. A sufficient number of the healthier chrysalides were permitted to reach the imago or perfect state with a view of the propagation of eggs; but the majority were destroyed, as their lives of usefulness terminated with the spinning of the cocoons. These cocoons were taken, and, after being moistened, the silk thread of which they were composed was unwound, and then rewound on small spools. Hundred of spools of excellent silk thread were thus prepared and taken to Bucyrus or Sandusky City, where they found a ready sale. No cloth was manufactured, although neck-ties and ribbons were woven by Mrs. Breston. The enterprise was something very unusual for the backwoods, and soon attracted no little interest and attention from surrounding neighborhoods. Employment was given to some half-dozen girls, who were intrusted with the care of the insects—no light responsibility—and instructed to place within their reach an abundant supply of fresh mulberry leaves, as the usefulness of the larvæ depended upon their healthy growth, which was rapid and desirable in direct proportion to the degree of their power of consuming food. Loads of people came from miles around to see the useful little insect pass through its various transformations, and to see it spinning its cocoons of shining silk. After the enterprise had been conducted for about twelve years, it was abandoned, because the returns realized were not commensurate with the outlay. The buildings were located in the northeastern part of the township, near the western boundary. Mrs. Breston was a lady of unusual culture, and her people were well bred and well educated. They afterward sold out, and left the neighborhood, and the buildings were torn down and the lumber devoted to other uses. Thus ended one of

the most useful industries ever begun in the township.

Two villages have arisen in the township, although their present appearance and condition are widely different from what they were in early years. At one time, they both were promising towns, where men of push and energy resided, but now they are almost wholly deserted by enterprises of a business character. North Liberty was the first laid out, and it was among the earliest in the county. It was one of the many laid out between 1830 and 1835, at which period a sort of epidemic for town-making spread over the county. It was surveyed and platted in May 1834, by Thomas C. Sweney, County Surveyor, and John Heury, proprietor. It was laid out from land on the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 1 south, Range 17 east. Forty-one lots were laid out, partly on the east side of the turnpike and part on the west, and soon the little village began to grow. Several years before, a man named Demetry had built a small frame dwelling, on what afterward became the site of the village. John Henry, the proprietor of the land and town, except one lot owned by Demetry, also built a small frame dwelling before the town was laid out. These were the only buildings in town before it was surveyed and laid out, although immediately after that event, Jacob Bibble and John Winterholder erected two dwellings, into which they moved their families. Soon afterward, two other families came to reside in the town, and, when this is narrated, almost the whole history of the village is known. No store nor tavern ever honored the town with its presence, although much talk was freely indulged in, in early years, at a total loss to those participating. Thirty-five will cover the population of the village in its palmiest days. This was something unusual—a flushed condition, so to speak, which could not last long; for ordinarily, the village enumerated less than a dozen souls, and some-



John Skell



times was reduced to less than a half-dozen. However, in about 1839, a man named Kronenbach erected a small building about a quarter of a mile south of the village on the turnpike, dividing the lower story into two apartments, and placing in the front one about \$300 worth of notions. The citizens of the village, when away from home, were accustomed to speak of this store as though it was in town, a privilege which was not denied them by Mr. Kronenbach, who was evidently willing for them to get as much satisfaction out of the statement as could be expected. But the statements could not disguise nor conceal the fact that the village was without a store. It was not deemed profitable by mercantile men to place a stock of goods in the town when a rival establishment was doing a fair business a few rods south. Perhaps Mr. Kronenbach had an object in resisting the invitations of the villagers to move his stock of goods to the town. It is very likely that he adopted the practical philosophy of Mohammed reversed, thinking that the town should come over to him instead of the opposite. Both parties were disappointed, however, as the village remained where it was, and the store continued to do a fair business a few rods south. Mr. Kronenbach purchased his goods at Bucyrus, and his stock was increased until it was valued at about \$600, dry goods and groceries being added to the original stock. After continuing the pursuit for about twelve years, Mr. Kronenbach was taken sick and died, whereupon his stock of goods was closed out and the enterprise abandoned. This was the first stock of goods brought to the township. The only noteworthy business enterprise ever in North Liberty, was Jacob Keidel's ashery, heretofore mentioned. The village is universally, though vulgarly, known as "Hog Town," which title was bestowed upon it from the following curious circumstances: John Henry, the proprietor of the town, was the man previously referred to, who was in the

habit of illegally appropriating his neighbor's hogs. He soon obtained an ill-repute, which clung to him wherever he went, like Sindbad's burden. The stigma of disgrace could not be shaken off, though there is no evidence showing that Henry tried very hard to accomplish that result; on the contrary, he apparently was not concerned in the least by what his neighbors might think of him. He seemed to have enough to do in packing his neighbors' pork without their consent, to undertake any such new and unusual occupation. Finally, the neighbors began speaking of him as "Hog" Henry, a name he adopted without a murmur of disapprobation, even being heard to speak of himself as "Hog" Henry. One day, Joseph Hall and several other settlers were hunting in the woods near the cranberry marsh, when they suddenly heard the loud report of a rifle about a quarter of a mile distant. The hunters started toward the spot where the report had sounded, and, when within a few yards of that locality, they glanced through the foliage of the trees, and saw a man bending over the body of a hog that had just been shot. The man had a sharp knife in his hand, and was already busily engaged in flaying the dead animal. The hunters stopped immediately when they recognized the butcher. It was "Hog" Henry, who was undoubtedly up to his unlawful depredation of slaughtering and appropriating his neighbor's swine. One of the hunters was so incensed at the flagrancy and audacity of the act, that he raised his rifle and shot Henry through the thigh. The wounded man fell prostrate upon the animal he had shot. The hunters ran forward to assist the fallen man, upon whom had fallen a swift and merited retribution. He was taken home, his wound was dressed, and after a few months he was out again, as active as ever in his old occupation. After this, the people began calling the village which Henry had laid out "Hog Town," a name it yet retains in honor (?) of the deeds of

its illustrious founder. The village is now almost wholly deserted. Its early lack of prosperity was, in a great measure, due to the ill will of the neighbors toward Henry. This man moved West, and has been dead many years.

Richville has had a different history. It was laid out and platted in May, 1840, by the Crawford County Surveyor, and by Nathan Rich, the projector and proprietor. Nineteen lots were laid out on the southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 1 south, Range 17 east; and the village immediately began to grow and thrive, notwithstanding its proximity to North Liberty. Mr. Rich had erected a frame dwelling one and a half stories in height about three years before the town was surveyed. This building is yet standing, though deserted and unoccupied. Mr. Rich was an intelligent man of English descent, who had moved to the township about the time his dwelling was erected. Several buildings went up immediately after the laying-out of the town. John Robbins built the second, and John Pugh, the third. Pugh was a shingle-maker, and erected suitable shops wherein to ply his trade. When business at his shop became dull, he traveled around to the houses of the citizens, soliciting engagements for the manufacture of shingles. He made excellent ones from poplar and other wood, charging from 25 to 50 cents per hundred, sawing, splitting and shaving them out from the rough wood. He prepared a limited quantity of siding in the same manner, first splitting the rough clapboards out, and afterward shaving them down to the desired thickness. He continued the business for a number of years and then moved West. Pugh had a boy who was immoderately indolent. He refused to perform manual labor of any kind, although often flogged severely for such refusal. The youth was incorrigible, but soon developed an unusual power of acquiring knowledge. He outstripped his fellow-students

at school, learning his lessons without any apparent effort. All that is known of the family after moving West is, that the boy who was so lazy in Ohio, arose by steady degrees through various positions of honor until finally he was elected to represent his district in Congress. This incident is not related with a view of encouraging indolence; neither is it insinuated that idle boys make Congressmen. The obvious moral to be drawn is, that, if the youth's physical energy had been proportionate to his powers of mind, he might have become one of the greatest statesmen in the country. Boys should be cautioned, in reading this incident, not to make the mistake, that idleness is one of the cardinal virtues.

About the time that Pugh built his dwelling, Thaddeus Kent, a settler, had come to Crawford County, locating near Bucyrus, as early as 1822. This man, who has been one of Chatfield's most distinguished citizens, is yet living in Richville. He is a cooper, and has followed his trade for many years. Nathan Rich, the founder of the town, kept the first stock of goods in Richville, consisting of about \$75 worth of notions, used to exchange for ashes, for Mr. Rich owned one of the most extensive asheries in the county, manufacturing as high as twenty-five tons of excellent pearl-ash per annum. He purchased large quantities of ashes from the neighboring settlers, paying at the rate of from 3 to 5 cents per bushel for the same, or giving notions, at the same rate, in exchange. Hundreds of tons of pearl-ash were transported to Bucyrus or Sandusky City, and sold, and handsome profits were realized. The same year that Richville was founded, Mr. Rich erected a large two-storied frame building, in which was placed one set of "nigger-head" stones. The grinding of any other grain but corn was not attempted, and even the latter was not ground to any great extent. In one apartment of the mill was placed a large "up-and-down" saw,

and here an excellent and first-class business was done. The services of an experienced sawyer were obtained, and large quantities of sawed lumber were furnished the neighboring citizens. The real growth of the town began with the erection of the mills and the commencement of the manufacture of pearl-ash. Dwellings began to go up in the village, tradesmen began to appear, and the outlook seemed promising. Life and activity were seen in all undertakings. John Robbins kept the first real store in town. He began in 1840, with a general assortment valued at about \$800, and continued the business for six years, when he sold out and went to Wyandot County. He was succeeded in 1846, by a man having the same name, John Robbins. This merchant kept the largest stock but one ever in the town. He sold a general assortment of goods, realizing fair profits therefrom, and at the expiration of ten years sold out and removed to some other locality. John Quaintance opened a saloon in town soon after it was laid out. It is said that his stock of liquor, on hand at any one time, could be contained in a single jug. Several inveterate toppers, living in the neighborhood, were in the habit of frequenting this saloon, where their earthly tribulations were drowned in the flowing bowl. Some of these tribulations were excellent swimmers, judging from the quantity of liquor that was drunk. Mr. Quaintance kept a small stock of groceries, among which was coffee. He had in his employ a youth of about sixteen years of age, who, it is said, knew enough to take 3 cents for a drink of whisky, and there his stock in knowledge failed. One day Mr. Quaintance, who was engaged in buying paper-rags of the citizens, left the boy in charge of the saloon, while he went to Bucyrus for another jug of whisky. A neighbor came in with a sack of rags, the worth of which he told the boy he would take in coffee. The youth, with that ready confidence which is often found abundant-

ly where knowledge is lacking, weighed the rags, and announced that there were some fifteen pounds. He then weighed the same number of pounds of coffee, tied the same up, and gave the package thus prepared in exchange for the rags. All this was done with that ready assurance which distinguishes the man of experience—one who has tied up thousands of pounds under the same familiar circumstances. When Mr. Quaintance came home and learned of the transaction, his faith in the experience and mental skill of his confidential clerk was hopelessly shaken. He even attempted to point out to the unsuspecting youth a serious error in the exchange; and such conduct on the part of the employer was not tolerated by the indignant clerk, who announced his intention of leaving the saloon, if such presumption was again attempted. He did not leave, and the presumption is that he overlooked the reprehensible conduct of his employer in doubting the wisdom of the clerk and the financial benefits of the exchange. Mr. Quaintance conducted his saloon for a number of years, and then closed out his stock and retired from the business. Mr. Kaler opened a saloon soon afterward, but did not continue long at the occupation. Liquor has been sold in the village during the larger part of its history. Lorenzo Bartmess, a man of great push and enterprise, erected suitable buildings in 1839, and began the distillation of whisky and brandy on quite an extensive scale. He placed in the building two copper stills; one, the larger, with twice the capacity of the other, containing about eight barrels, and the other four. This became the most profitable distillery ever in the township, turning out a fair sample of whisky and brandy at the rate of from ten to thirty gallons per day. Mr. Bartmess understood the business thoroughly, being a practical distiller of wide experience, and he commanded an extensive patronage from the surrounding country, and also sold considerable in neighboring villages.

The enterprise was continued, with the exception of several stoppages, until a few years ago, when it was discontinued by the direction and through the intervention of United States officials. The distillery buildings were located just east of the village, where the water of Sycamore Creek would be easily obtained for cleansing purposes. Scores of men living in this and adjacent townships, were accustomed to visit the distillery, where liquor free from strychnine and other alkaloid poisons could be obtained for less money than the impure articles then circulating in commerce. Jugs were taken and filled, and when the supply had failed, another visit was made for more. The greater portion of the liquor manufactured was consumed at home.

In the year 1864, Hipp & Robinson erected the present store building in the town at a cost of \$600, and placed therein \$6,000 worth of goods. They made a fair profit the first year on the investment; but, when the fictitious prices, created during the war, began to decline, often going down 20 per cent within as many days, large losses were incurred, and at the end of five years the partners sold their stock to Markley & Durr for \$3,000, and retired, having sunk several thousand dollars in the enterprise. The latter partnership continued in business for several years; but the undertaking was not profitable, and was discontinued within four or five years. Other parties have engaged in the mercantile pursuit at different times. Frederick and William Aschbaugh, for a number of years, kept about \$2,000 worth of a general assortment of goods for sale. Jacob Buckman also engaged in the same pursuit with \$3,000 worth of goods. In a small building a short distance south of the village, George Maltz, beginning in 1854, carried a stock of goods valued at \$2,500 for about ten years. He was wise enough to close out or sell out just before the prices began to decline, having received the full benefit of the

rise of goods in value. Michael Hall followed him for about four years, but heavy losses decided his closing out his stock. This has been the extent of mercantile pursuits in Richville. Several of the stores commanded a wide patronage, furnishing large profits to the owners. Shortly after the town was laid out, the post office was changed from Frisbee's Tavern to Richville. As was previously stated, Dr. A. B. Fairbanks, the first physician of any note in the town, received the appointment as Postmaster. This office has been in the village ever since, and has always been kept in some of the stores. Dr. Fairbanks had a partner in his profession—a young man named Detwiler—and this partnership was not dissolved for about fifteen years, enjoying in the meantime an extensive practice. They have been followed by Drs. Pitzell, Urias Tapps and Zeigler, the present resident physician. The village has seen its best days, and nothing is likely to arise to modify, increase or change its present condition of inertness. Frederick Hipp, or "Squire" Hipp, as he is more familiarly known, has done a great deal in the past to add to the material prosperity and growth of the town. He has been elected term after term to the office of Justice of the Peace, and in the private walks of life has commanded universal respect and influence.

One of the most melancholy events falling upon the historian to record occurred in September, 1879, making a deep impression upon the minds of the citizens of the township. David Kalb had, living at his house, a niece, Miss Mary Long, about seventeen years of age, quite pretty and attractive. She had several admirers, among whom was a young man named George Swab, who worked for her uncle upon the farm, and who professed for her the most ardent love and devotion. It is not positively known whether the young lady reciprocated his affection, although the evidence seems to imply that their love was mutual. But the

relatives of the young lady, who were quite wealthy, objected to the match, and discouraged the devotion of the lovers in every possible way. The uncle dismissed the young man from his service; but love was not to be thwarted, and the lovers continued to meet at the residences of the neighbors. The young man spent one Sunday evening in her company at Henry Klink's, and what transpired at this interview will never be known. The following Monday evening, he went to the residence of the uncle, when all the family, except the young lady and hired man were absent, and, having gained admittance to her room, deliberately shot her through the heart with a revolver, killing her instantly. He then coolly went to the barn, and, having detached the reins from the harness, took them and hung himself on a cherry tree in the yard. The hired man was so frightened that he made no efforts to ascertain the cause of the report. Reports of the murder and suicide were soon in swift circulation, and hundreds of the neighbors arrived on the scene of the tragedy to learn more fully of the affair, and to view for the last time the pale faces of the dead lovers. Some think that the young man was rejected by her he loved on the previous Sunday night, and that, all hope having died out of his heart, he determined to take his own life and that of his loved one. Others think it was a preconcerted plan of the lovers, who had resolved to die together rather than live separately. The truth will probably never be known, until the light of God's mercy shall smile upon the world with a kiss of heavenly forgiveness.

The first school in the township was taught during the summer of 1834, by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, in her own dwelling, in the village of North Liberty. She taught a term of three months, and had enrolled some twelve or fifteen scholars, who paid \$1 each for the term. A mystery, which the gossips of the village vainly endeavored to unravel, was connected with this

lady's life. She stated that she was the wife of Hon. John Thompson, a Representative in the Ohio Legislature, from Hamilton County, but nothing of her former life, or how she came to be in the village, was revealed, any attempt at discovery being kindly and politely avoided. She was lady-like in all her manners, and was well educated, giving excellent satisfaction to the patrons of the school. She taught several terms, and finally left the neighborhood. In 1836, a frame school-building was erected on the turnpike, near Richville. This building is yet standing, although, since the erection of the new brick schoolhouse, it has stood unoccupied. John Pissell was one of the first teachers in the old house. He taught many terms outside of the village after the school buildings had been erected in surrounding districts. Within two or three years after the Richville schoolhouse had been erected, two more were built, one about a mile northwest of the village, and the other about a mile and a half south on the turnpike. The one in the northern part was located in the "wind-fall," on Section 7. When the settlers first came to the township, a strip of timber about half a mile wide, extending across the northwest corner, was quite small, none of it being more than a foot in diameter, and the ground was thickly strewn with decaying timber lying in all conceivable positions, showing that a tornado had swept down the trees some twenty-five or thirty years before. The schoolhouse was built in this fallen timber. The names of the first teachers are forgotten, but, after a number of years, Mrs. Sarah Breston taught several terms. It was not long before the township was divided into school districts, and soon afterward each had a frame schoolhouse. Chatfield had perhaps fewer log schoolhouses than any other township in the county, obviously from the fact that they were built comparatively late, and at a time when sawed lumber could be easily obtained, thus avoiding the necessity of using logs. The

township schools are taught largely in the German language, several of them ruling out the English language entirely. The schools of the township are more thorough than might be expected. John H. Davidson has taken an active interest in educational affairs, and has done much to better school advantages. He has taught frequently, and was the first teacher in the new brick schoolhouse. Richville has educated and furnished to this and adjacent townships, some twenty teachers, some of whom have acquired a wide reputation as skillful and efficient instructors.

As early as 1832, the Methodists began holding meetings in those homely and inconvenient, though pleasant places—the cabins of the settlers. Ministers of all the commonest religious denominations, came from Bucyrus and surrounding townships to organize societies for the benefit of the settlers' morals. The German Lutherans and German Reformers organized societies immediately after the arrival of the German emigration from the old country. The meetings were held in cabins until 1837, when the two last mentioned societies obtained a large log cabin intended for a dwelling, and, having sided it with black walnut lumber, dedicated it to the service of God. It was used for many years, but was finally abandoned by the religious denominations and is at present devoted to German school purposes. In 1844, a Baptist Church was built on the turnpike in the southern part. This building is yet standing, and near it is a quiet little cemetery where beautiful marble shafts mark the last resting-place of Chatfield's earliest and most beloved citizens.

Across the road, on the opposite corner, is a fine new schoolhouse—one of the best in Chatfield. The two German Church societies referred to above erected at an early day a building in which to worship, locating it in the northwestern corner in the windfall. The building was a large, almost square structure with

one door and four windows, and was constructed largely from black walnut lumber obtained at one of the saw-mills in Seneca County. This became one of the best churches in the township. An early revival increased the membership to such an extent that the building was scarcely capable of containing the congregation that gathered there on almost every Sabbath. A Sunday school was organized and the children were instructed regarding Biblical truths, as seen from the standpoint of German Reformers and Lutherans. These two denominations continued to worship together until a few years ago, when it was decided to divide the congregation, one faction to keep the old church, and the other to erect a new one in the northern part of the turnpike. This division was made for two reasons: one being that the house was too small and homely for the congregation, and the other that the two denominations thought it better for each to own a church of its own. The division was therefore made, the Lutherans retaining the old building, and the Reformers erecting a new one of more imposing appearance a short distance east on the turnpike. The Dunkards erected a church just across the line in Seneca County, near the northwestern corner, which obtained many members from Chatfield Township. It was built about 1846, and, after remaining there for many years, was moved across the line in Chatfield. A number of years ago the old building was succeeded by a new one erected near the residence of John Burgbacher. The Methodists have a large, fine church in Richville, which has a larger membership than any other in the township. Chatfield boasts of having five churches, two of them being brick. The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike has ever been the great aortic artery of the township. It has been of the greatest value, especially in early years, affording an easy outlet either north or south, and for many years it was the only road in Chatfield. It divides the township into two

unequal segments, passing north and south a short distance west of the center, the course of the road lying a few degrees east of north. It

is extensively traveled by the citizens of the county, and by those in the center of the State on their way north by wagon.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TEXAS TOWNSHIP—EARLY CONDITION—FIRST SETTLERS—PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT—BENTON—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

FOR many years, both before and after Crawford County was created, much of the land adjoining the Wyandot Reservation was wild and uninhabited, and was unfrequented, except by professional hunters, who were accustomed to wander there in pursuit of the more dangerous varieties of wild animals. Frontier life is peculiar, and, to men of splendid physique, whose health never suffers from hardships or privations, nor from the almost countless ills and annoyances besetting the path of the unconcerned frontiersman, it possesses a singular fascination, impossible to be resisted by the sturdy natures that delight in the inclemencies incident to so obscure and wild an existence. The hardy natures of some men delight in ceaseless activity, and only find a happy and suitable field in which to labor, in the combined triumphs and trials, self-denials and self-imposed perils, that the wilderness presents, as an obstruction to the encroachments of civilization. Men do not voluntarily exile themselves from social contact with their fellows, unless, in some new field of activity, greater enjoyments are found and realized. Man is a social being, happy in social intercourse with others, but despondent and filled with sorrow, when act or accident consigns him to loneliness and solitude. Alexander Selkirk, cast by the mad waters of the ocean upon the bleak and uninhabited shores of the remote island of Juan Fernandez, is supposed to have cried out, in sorrow :

"Oh! Solitude, where are thy charms,
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.

"I am out of humanity's reach;
I shall finish my journey alone;
Never hear the sweet music of speech;
I start at the sound of my own."

Yet, notwithstanding the social chain that binds mankind together, the restless natures of some men impel an advance to the frontier, where social contact with wild animals and with the strange and innumerable forms of nature usurps, in an incomprehensible manner, the delights of communion with civilized man. It is here that his rugged nature finds companionship and agreeable society. It is here that solitude is unknown to the strange genius of the pioneer, who communes with Nature and her countless laws, and enjoys protracted interviews with inanimate creation. Byron, whose Orphic utterances charm the heart and understanding, and whose almost divine genius correctly interprets the language of solitude, sings :

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
I love not man the less, but Nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the Universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal."

The pioneer, gifted with a like insight into nature's mysteries, also "steals" out into the wilderness to "mingle with the universe," and to seek those pleasures which are in unison with his peculiar characteristics.

Texas Township was early the home of those wandering hunters who kept moving westward as the tide of settlement advanced, and whose practical training in woodcraft and in the chase could furnish pleasure only in the depths of the dark, wild forest. They remained longer in the vicinity of the Wyandot Reservation, which was not subject to settlement by the whites until 1845, for the reason that they could invade the forbidden ground without danger of detection or prosecution, and find game that had wholly disappeared from newly settled localities. Small cabins were erected, in which were domiciled their wives, who, to all appearances, were capable of living without any visible means of support, and who were frequently left alone in the cabin for weeks together, while the husband and father was off on a long hunting excursion. The whole family were inured to privation, and, if the cabin did not contain the needful supply of food, it was no unusual occurrence for the mother to go out into the surrounding woods and bring down a deer or a squirrel or some other animal that would appease the vigorous appetites of the famishing children. This was true not only of the families of the professional hunters who came to the most remote frontier, but also of families living in localities where considerable advancement had been made in settlement and civilization. A skillful hunter often made by the sale of flesh and furs upward of a thousand dollars during the hunting and trapping season, a large share of which, instead of being used in purchasing land or in providing much-needed comforts for the family, was squandered at neighboring grog-shops and distilleries. Many of these hunters were rough characters, who possessed

no apparent knowledge of the rights of property, and who were in the habit of appropriating swine and other domestic animals that came in their way, regardless of the wishes of protesting owners, and careless of any resulting consequences for so doing. A family of this kind lived in Texas Township very early, and after their depredations had gone on until "forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," the neighbors assembled, and informed them that it was time for them to migrate farther out into the wilderness. The husband and father protested, saying that his children were almost naked, and that all his time would be needed to clothe them before cold weather set in; whereupon the neighbors returned to their homes, and soon afterward again presented themselves with suitable wearing apparel for the children, who were soon comfortably clothed. But the father, no doubt overwhelmed by so charitable an act, declared his unwillingness to leave a locality where neighbors were so kind to the poor and unfortunate, and announced his intention of remaining where he was. But he was given to understand by unmistakable signs and language that it was best for him to depart, and he departed. As a rule, the hunters were notoriously lazy, and it was almost always the case that their families eked out a miserable existence, undergoing privation and starvation which, if dominant to-day, would soon depopulate the township. Another early family in the township lived in a cabin having no door nor floor, in one end of which was a pen for a family of swine, while the other was devoted to the use of a family of eleven persons. The most degrading squalor and discomfort were everywhere apparent. It is said that the children's bodies were so thickly covered with scurf and dirt as to render them as swarthy and dark as those of the negro, and that the mother, when asked why the children were not washed, complacently replied, "The water is so skase hereabouts."

These were exceptional cases, however, as many of the earliest families—those of the more enterprising frontiersmen—were intelligent, and were surrounded with many pleasures and comforts unknown to-day in long-settled localities.

Texas is the smallest township but one in the county. It is located in the northwestern corner, and comprises twelve square miles of excellent farming land. It originally belonged to Sycamore Township, of which it formed a part, until Wyandot County was created in 1845, when the township, as it now stands, came into existence, and received its name from the following curious circumstance: In 1844, Polk and Dallas had been nominated at the Baltimore Convention of the Democratic party, for President and Vice President of the United States, and, about the same time, David Tod was running for Governor of Ohio. The most important question before the country during the Presidential and Gubernatorial canvass at this time, was that of the admission of Texas into the Union. There was also another question before the people of Crawford County during this period, which was the change made in its boundaries and territory, and the creation of four new townships. It occurred to the county authorities to name these townships after the questions then agitating the minds of the citizens, and the significant titles—Polk, Dallas, Todd and Texas—were bestowed upon them. Texas is six miles long and two miles wide. Buckeye Creek, a small tributary of Sandusky River, flows westward and across the northern tier of sections, and its small affluents drain the second tier of sections from the north. Sycamore Creek, one of the most important streams in the county, flows westwardly across the second tier of sections from the south, and it and its branches drain the southern two-thirds of the township. One of its branches, called Big Run, flows across the lower tier of sections. These streams furnish ample drainage to the

township. The land in the northern and in the southern parts is quite rolling, especially so along Sycamore Creek, where the hills rise in some places 100 feet above the bed of the stream. The central portion is quite level, yet it is sufficiently well drained to make it the most fertile territory in the township.

The first settler, so far as known, was George Bender, who entered a tract of land in the southern part in 1824, and erected a round-log cabin thereon. A few years afterward, probably about 1827, he built a rude dam on Sycamore Creek southwest of the present village of Benton, and employed a man named McGrew to construct a saw-mill from poplar boards, sawed while the machinery was operated in the open air. John Hazlett, who became a resident of the township in 1829, discovered that Bender's mill had been erected on the land of the former; whereupon notice was given to Bender that all claims to the mill property must be relinquished. One year after such notice, Hazlett took charge of the mill, which was continued in operation until 1834, when a sudden freshet washed away the dam, thus rendering the mill inoperative. No repairs were attempted, and the Bender Mill soon became a thing of the past. A short time after Bender had been deprived of his property, he built another mill farther down the creek on his own land, which after being operated a few years was discontinued. Bender also followed the occupation of farming, his team consisting of a large bay horse and an ox. In driving this strange team, the like of which was often seen in early years, he bestrode the horse, as by so doing he was in a much more satisfactory position to administer a flogging to the ox, which had the now well-known habit of holding back. He had one of the old-fashioned wide-track wagons, and was often seen in Bucyrus with his oddly consorted team. He became well known to the subsequent settlers, who engaged his assistance in looking up their farms. An addition

was made to Bender's cabin, a long shed built of rough boards, which was used as a combined swine, cow and horse stable. His cabin had two doors, hung on wooden hinges, one on each side of the building, and the large fire-place filled one entire end. The horse was often used in drawing huge logs into the cabin, which were afterward rolled into the fire-place. The following year after Bender entered his land, there came in Anthony Detray, Robert Roberts, Charles Morrow, Adam Miller and Robert Mays, who located in the southern part, and Dodridge Paul, Eli Adams, Joseph Nedray, David Palmer, Alva Trask and Laban Perdew, who selected farms in the northern part. There also came in, prior to 1830, William Gregg, James Griffith, Lewis Lemert, Washington Duncan, John Hazlett, Arthur Andrews, Charles Dickens, John Henry, A. L. Westover, John and Finley McGrew, Martin Holman, William Pennington and others, who established themselves in different parts of the township. Those settlers who located in the northern half, with scarcely an exception, came from Seneca County, where large emigrations of New Englanders have settled, many of them before the war of 1812. After most of the land in Seneca County had been entered and improved, the settlers, who continued to come in large numbers, were compelled to journey on farther west or south, where farms as fertile and beautiful as any in Ohio could be purchased for \$1.25 per acre. It thus came to pass that, between 1820 and 1830, pioneers by the thousands located in surrounding regions, and the wave of colonization rolled down from the north into Crawford County to meet the one of even greater strength that swept westward from Mansfield and vicinity. The two waves of settlement met in Crawford County, and it thus occurred, that the first settlers in the northern part of Texas Township came from Seneca County, where they had arrived in search of homes, while the southern part of said township was

settled and improved by those who came from Mansfield through Bucyrus. The land in the central part was not entered at first, for the reason that it was flat and wet, and the settlers preferred the well-drained hills along the streams. Many, when they arrived in the township, had nothing with which to begin their forest life except good health and boundless resolution. A man or woman with feeble health had no business in the backwoods, where robust health was an invaluable auxiliary to success. Many, however, with feeble constitutions came out, hoping to prolong their existence, but most of these were soon consigned to the nearest churchyard. Cases are often found where, when the question is asked some gray-haired old man or woman, "How did you manage to live during the early years?" the only answer, like the one received from Martin Holman, is an exhibition of wrinkled and calloused hands. And that answer is sufficient and true; for many an old man and woman now living in the township and in other portions of Ohio, who are surrounded with comforts purchased by a bountiful expenditure of wealth and with loving children, grandchildren and friends, came into the wilderness more than half a century ago with nothing to meet the adversities of pioneer life except strong, honest hearts and hands. When Adam Miller reached Texas Township, his money and credit amounted to the sum total of 12½ cents. He owned an ox and a rifle, and his wife had a few cooking utensils, and with these they began to clear and improve their farm and supply themselves often with barely sufficient food to sustain life.

The Wyandot Reservation afforded abundant opportunity for observing the "noble red man," who was in the habit of visiting the cabins of the settlers for divers purposes, the chief being that of begging. They solicited alms from the settlers, who often, if they gave anything in charity, were obliged to give the last they had.

Several one day presented themselves at the cabin of Holman, and, pointing to their abdomens with downcast look, pitifully said, "Me sick, me sick," intimating that they were almost famished with hunger. They were fed, but their appetites were so vigorous and their capacity for food so prodigious, that the stores of the pantry, though large at first, were soon reduced to a minimum. But a radical cure was effected by this treatment, and the Indians left the cabin with happy hearts. One day, when John Hazlett and Nicholas Urary were hunting in the woods, they overtook a wounded deer, which they shot, and, just as they had dressed it, several Indians presented themselves and claimed the animal. The white hunters at first refused to give it up; but, when the Indians pointed to the wound on its shoulder and then to themselves, shaking their heads in the meantime, and making threatening demonstrations to the effect that trouble would ensue if the animal was retained, it was relinquished without a murmur. John Hazlett was one of the most successful resident hunters ever in the township. The largest part of his time was spent in hunting in the deep woods, and he remembers of participating in many an exciting adventure. The Hazlett brothers thought it strange unless they succeeded in killing a hundred deer during the winter months, for a number of years after coming to the township. John one day wounded a deer, which fell, apparently dead, upon the ground. He kneeled over its body, intending to cut its throat, but, with a sudden movement, it leaped to its feet, at the same instant kicking him sprawling on the ground. It came at him with head down, but he seized a large club and began beating it across the neck and head with all his strength. By dodging around trees, he succeeded in avoiding the antlers of the angry animal until at length, by a lucky blow, he dislocated its neck, whereupon it fell to the ground and was quickly dispatched. At another time, when out late one bitterly cold night

in winter, when the ground was thickly covered with snow, a large animal leaped out of the bushes near him, and bounded off through the woods, as though possessed by the spirit that once took refuge in a herd of swine. It gave a piercing scream at every bound, and, when off at a considerable distance, Hazlett plucked up enough courage to answer it, whereupon the animal ceased its cries and came rapidly back toward the hunter. Hazlett could hear it treading on the snow near him, and occasionally a sniffing or wheezing sound was heard. He was too much of a hunter not to know what the sound meant. The animal was a panther, and at the thought his blood ran in icy currents through his veins, and, as related by himself, his hair stood erect on his head, so that the weight of his cap could no longer be felt. He involuntarily placed his hand on his head to see if it bore its accustomed wearing apparel, which was found to be in its proper place, which fact in a measure re-assured the hunter. He was terribly frightened, and, scarcely knowing what he did, he called out at the top of his voice for it to come on, as he was ready for it. But the animal seemingly declined his invitation, as it turned, and was soon out of sound and sight. Very early the following morning, Samuel Gregg, who had just butchered, was roused from his bed by the same sniffing sound that had frightened Hazlett. He took his gun and went out, when a large animal ran out of a small shed in which the meat was hung, and bounded off through the woods. It was undoubtedly the same animal that had disturbed the nocturnal ramblings of Hazlett. Other interesting and exciting incidents are related by several of the earliest settlers yet living in the township. One is related of Robert Clark, who had just come from the East, and who was a novice in all the ways of pioneer life. His cabin was built and entered, though it had no door except a blanket suspended from above. It is said that one night, soon after their

arrival, the family became terribly scared by strange cries around the cabin. Surmising that some dangerous animals were meditating an attack upon them, Mr. Clark hurried his wife and children into the loft, while he, with ax in hand, stood guard all night at the door, ready to brain any animal that attempted to enter. It was afterward learned that the family were frightened by the screechings of the owls. At another time, Washington Dunean, who lived in a cabin much like the one owned by Clark, was aroused from his sleep one night by an unusual noise in the room. A few dying embers in the fire-place cast a faint glare over the sleeping inmates, and revealed to the apprehensive Dunean what appeared to be a large bear, standing in the shade on the opposite side of the room. He whispered to a companion lying near him, "Lie still, John, till I get the gun." He reached for the rifle which stood in one corner of the room, and was on the point of firing at the supposed animal, when it suddenly arose to an erect position and called out in alarm, "Heah, Massa Wash, what yo' doin'?" The supposed bear proved to be nothing but a negro, who was thought to be sleeping in the loft above, but who, getting cold, had come down and stretched himself out on a bench, covering himself with a heavy coat, the sleeves of which, hanging down, caused the fancied resemblance to a bear. The negro was greatly scared and rolled his eyes in fright, when he was informed of his narrow escape from being shot.

Isaac Miller built a saw-mill in 1836 on Sycamore Creek, about half a mile southwest of Benton. It continued in operation about eight years, but was finally washed away by a freshet, and was not afterward rebuilt. James Longwell also built one on the same creek in 1837, which was perhaps the most valuable ever in the township. It was a rude shed concern with an old-fashioned "flutter" wheel, but it had the capacity of turning out a large amount of

first-class work. The stream where the dam was built gave excellent water-power, and, though the mill could run but four months of the year, it sawed day and night while the water lasted. Logs of all kinds and sizes were sawed, either on shares, one-half being taken by the sawyer, or at the rate of about 40 cents per 100 feet. After this mill had been in operation a number of years, the proprietor entered into partnership with Uriah Wooster, for the purpose of erecting and operating a grist-mill. The building erected was three stories high, and, together with the milling machinery placed therein, cost about \$1,400. This mill is yet in operation, and since its erection has been of the greatest value to the township and the surrounding country. It has changed ownership many times, and has been improved and enlarged; but, under the control of almost every miller, it has furnished an excellent grade of flour and meal. Mr. Wooster was one Sunday operating the mill after it had been erected a number of years. One set of buhrs gave him considerable trouble, as the upper stone, by the force of friction, would spring up several inches from the lower, only to settle back again for a repetition of the annoyance. This continued for some time until at last, under a heavier pressure of steam, the upper stone was given such a wrench by the sudden and unusual friction, that it burst into a half-dozen pieces, one of which struck Wooster on the head with such force as to crush his skull, causing instant death. The Longwell Saw-mill was operated about twenty-five years, and was finally permitted to run down. The grist-mill is in a prosperous condition, and for a number of years has been owned and conducted by Michael Snyder, an efficient miller. In about 1848, Martin Holman sunk four vats and began dressing skins. The enterprise failed to yield the desired profits, the leather being barely sufficient to supply the demand at Benton, and, at the expiration of five years, the tanyard was transformed into a barnyard

and Holman turned his attention to farming. The children of early settlers were often lost in the woods, and frequently several days elapsed before they were recovered. Holman's children were thus lost and the whole neighborhood turned out with bells, guns and horns, to hunt the wanderers. After remaining in the woods all day, they were discovered by a neighbor, who conducted them home. The lost ones were not always children. Often men and women who had resided in the woods for years became bewildered when out alone, and after passing several days and nights in the forest, perhaps within half a mile of home, suddenly presented themselves at their own cabin or that of some near neighbor, inquiring who lived there and asking where Mr. So-and-so lived, mentioning their own names. A person bewildered in the woods strangely loses every iota of sagacity and judgment, and squarely refuses to recognize landmarks which he has seen a hundred times, often passing within a few yards of his own door without noticing a single familiar sign. This is hard to account for from any other fact than the psychological one, that the different faculties of observation, used in unusual degrees of intensity, see well-known objects through new characteristics and refuse to recognize those that are familiar. It is related that George Bender, who had lived in the woods for years, became bewildered within half a mile from home, and after wandering mostly in a circle for two nights and a day, finally stumbled, as it were, upon the cabin of a neighbor, whereupon his senses returned.

On the 24th of August, 1841, John Hazlett and George Bender, on land owned by themselves, laid out fifty-one lots from the northern part of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 1, Range 15 east, and named the village Benton. What induced the proprietors to bestow upon their town the name it now bears, has not been satisfactorily explained. One fact

is known, however, that the village was named in honor of Senator Benton, of Missouri. It is likely that there were but two or three cabins on the present site of the village before it was laid out. Daniel Beal, a blacksmith by trade, erected and occupied a small frame building as early as 1835. He also built a small shanty-shop, and began working at his trade at the same time. This man, perhaps, more than any other, created the desire among the citizens for a village and a post office. His shop became a resort, at which the farmers gathered on rainy days to pitch horseshoes and gossip about neighboring affairs. The prominence of these circumstances, in the minds of Hazlett and Bender, led them to lay out the town. The lots were sold rapidly, and, within ten years, the village had more than 100 inhabitants; and, soon afterward, the population had attained such magnitude that a petition for incorporation was presented to the County Commissioners by the villagers. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and Alvin Williams was elected the first Mayor of Benton. As far as known, the second dwelling in the town was built by John Leigh in either 1836 or 1837; but these were probably the only ones until after the town had been laid out. Immediately after that event, two more small dwellings were erected, and, in 1842, John Hazlett built a frame structure on the site of the present hotel. Leigh was also a blacksmith, and began working at his trade, though he found but little to do. This constituted the growth of the village until after the creation of the township in 1845. The laws of Ohio were such that Texas, with its twelve sections, could not form a separate township, unless it contained, at least, one incorporated village. This led the citizens to build up the town very rapidly after 1845, until its population reached the legal limits necessary to those desiring incorporation. Alvin Williams was the first one to open a store in the village. However, the stock of goods,

valued at about \$500, was owned by the partnership, Williams & Westover, and was placed in a small storeroom built for that purpose. For some unknown reason, they closed out their stock at the end of four years, and retired from the business. Williams owned an ashery at the same time, which was conducted quite extensively while the store was open, and for a number of years afterward. It is likely that the store was opened as a sort of an auxiliary to the more important ashery. Immediately after this store closed, J. W. Saltzman placed \$1,000 worth of goods in a large room in a private dwelling; but, after dealing two or three years with the Texans, he likewise closed out his stock. William Sigler, in 1844, purchased the building erected by Hazlett, and opened it as a tavern, placing in one apartment \$3,000 worth of goods; but, after conducting the two enterprises for two years, he removed his goods to Cary, Ohio, and sold the tavern to Daniel Tuttle. This man, in connection with his hotel, began selling liquor and groceries, and continued thus for nearly twenty years, when he sold out to other parties. Tuttle enlarged the building, while owned by him, until it reached its present size and shape. The tavern has changed hands several times since, but each landlord has sold liquor. Chapman & Shepard also sold goods in the town for several years, about the time it was incorporated, their storeroom being the one now occupied by Winters & Longwell. These partners sold their stock to a Mr. Groff, who closed out within a year. Winters & Temple then began with several thousand dollars' worth of goods, and, for a number of years, did an excellent business; but the death of Mr. Temple complicated affairs, until Mr. Longwell purchased the share owned by Temple's heirs. This firm, Winters & Longwell, is at present driving quite a brisk trade in the village. Alvin Williams kept the first saloon, and the village has had an abundance of liquor since. Mr. Van Fleet also kept a

stock of goods at an early day. Robert Martin, who built one of the first few dwellings in the town, was the first resident carpenter, and many of the buildings yet standing in town and surrounding country, were built by him. Erastus Reynolds also followed the same occupation. David Rank sunk six vats in 1845, and began tanning skins of all kinds, an occupation he followed quite extensively for twelve years. He did a good work, and much of his leather was made into boots and shoes by resident shoemakers, the remainder finding a ready sale at Bucyrus and other towns. Dr. Yates was the first practicing physician in the village. He was succeeded by Dr. Alvord, who resided in Benton twenty years, and practiced extensively throughout the neighboring country. He was followed by Dr. Bland and afterward by Drs. Kryder and Swahn, who are at present prescribing for the bodily ills of the Texans. The population of the town has not exceeded 300, and is at present about 230. Daniel Tuttle did as much as any other man to build up and improve the village. This strange man, who is yet living in the town, deserves more than a passing notice. As far back as known, he has been an openly avowed Infidel; and, as said by himself, has fought all Christian denominations with an intolerable hatred, sparing neither money, time nor labor.

In 1850, he issued the first number of *The Divinity Physician*, a paper to be published "semi-occasionally," which had for its motto the following well-known sentence from Thomas Paine: "I will go any length for truth, but not one step for popularity at the expense of truth." The paper was satirical in its tendency, and was designed to burlesque the cardinal doctrines of the Christian denominations. Some years, several numbers appeared; at other times, two or three or more years elapsed with no issue. The sheet is a small folio, and the last number appeared in 1876. But little return has been received in the way of subscription

for the cost of publication by the publisher, who, on the contrary, has been prosecuted several times in the County Courts for libel at a great cost to himself. He makes no scruple about having his views known by every one; on the contrary, he glories in the name of Infidelity, and deems it his duty to do all he can to obstruct the progress of Christianity. He has expended several thousand dollars in the publication of his paper without any return, except continued insult and contempt.

The first schoolhouse in the township was a square, round-log structure, erected as early as 1828, on Dodridge Paul's farm. It was built a number of years before the township was divided into school districts, and very likely before, or about the time, Sycamore Township, of which Texas formed a part, was created. The country all along the course of the Sandusky River, in Seneca County, and in the vicinity of Melmore, was quite thickly settled at that time, and numerous mills, taverns, schools and churches had been established. But the earliest settlers in Northern Texas saw clearly that it was out of the question for their children to traverse the long distance through the woods to attend those schools. Church-going people could travel the distance easily, and did largely for many years, even after churches were organized in Texas Township. In order that their children might get at least the rudiments of an education, the early settlers assembled and erected the large school-cabin referred to, designing it for all public purposes, the principal being those of school, church and township. It was a quaint structure, with clapboard roof and floor, having a large chimney, built of stone and earth, and extending down to within six feet of the floor, and having a large funnel-shaped opening to insure sufficient draft to carry off the smoke of the fire, built upon a broad stone hearth directly underneath. Around this central fire-place, rude clapboard benches were placed, and in one corner was a small

black walnut table, which served as a pulpit when the cabin was used as a church. The chimney was so low that tall men, unless they were cautious, often bumped their heads, and then the usual exclamations under such circumstances were uttered. One day a minister from Bucyrus, who was to preach there, came hastily in, and, without noticing the chimney, struck his head against it, but no language of less dignity than "my stars" escaped his lips. That was perhaps the most appropriate expression that could be made under the circumstances. This building was deserted after 1833, when a new and better school building was erected a short distance south. The new house was frame, and was used until the township was redistricted in 1845, when the change was made in the territory of the county. A log schoolhouse was also built in the southern part about half a mile west of Benton as early as 1830. This building is remembered to have been there that year, and was very likely built the year before. It was also used as a church even more extensively than the Paul Schoolhouse. It was in this schoolhouse, one Sunday morning before the minister, Rev. Mr. Oliver, or the congregation had arrived, that Daniel Tuttle, or "Bishop" Tuttle, as he was afterward called, wrote with a piece of charcoal upon the wall:

"Oliver, Bender and Gillim
Have caught the devil,
And are going to kill 'im."

This was taken as a text by the minister, who, as if to verify the declaration of the rhymist, preached with great potency for nearly two hours. This building was used until about 1839, when a frame schoolhouse was built in the western part of what is now Benton. It was likewise used as a meeting-house, and its walls resounded "many a time and oft" with the loud acclamations of warm-hearted and enthusiastic Christian people. In 1858, a new schoolhouse was built in the village, which is yet devoted to educational purposes. At the

time of the creation of the township, in 1845, it was divided into four school districts, each of the northern two comprising four square miles, and each of the southern two, two square miles. This is the present division, and each district has a comfortable schoolhouse. But little attention was paid to the boundary lines of school districts in early years. Scholars attended the nearest schoolhouse, even though it was in another township. And then, again, the greater number of the earliest schools were taught by subscription, and without any regard to districts, townships or counties.

Churches were not built in the township as early as the schoolhouses, from the fact that the settlers experienced no serious difficulty in attending those in Seneca County. Many were members of those churches, and even to this day the Seneca churches have a large membership in Texas Township. The early settlers were few, and, inasmuch as the schoolhouses could be used for religious purposes, it was not deemed necessary or advisable to erect churches until the township had become quite thickly populated. Rev. Robert Lee, father of Judge Lee, of Bucyrus, organized the first Presby-

terian Church in Texas Township, in 1838, and Robert Clark, William Marquis and William Jackson were appointed Elders. In 1839, the society secured the services of Rev. William Hutchinson, a minister of the Richland Presbytery, then living in Bucyrus, who was engaged to conduct religious exercises in the northern part on every alternate Sunday. The meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse, and Rev. Hutchinson was very likely the minister whose head came so abruptly in contact with the chimney, as related above. After a number of years, the society built a small church, which was used many years, and which was located just across the line in Wyandot County. Church societies were organized in the southern part as early as 1830, but it was not until about 1851 that a church building was erected. This was built in Benton by the United Brethren Church, at a cost of about \$1,500. Ten years ago, the Methodists erected a large church in the village, which cost nearly \$3,000. These churches have quite a large membership, much of which comes from Wyandot County. Rev. Mr. McKillipp was instrumental in organizing the last-named church.

CHAPTER XXVII.*

DALLAS TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL—EARLY TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—INDIANS—THE PIONEERS—FRONTIER LIFE—EPIDEMICS—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

ABOUT the township of Dallas, there clusters much that must ever awaken an interest in the minds of the present generation, and that will be valuable to the future "lords of the manor." In its configuration, none in the county, and few in the State, are more irregular. This irregularity is due to the change of the original boundary line of this county, which is mentioned more at length in another part of this work.

* Contributed by F. S. Monnett.

Previous to 1844, some considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the Commissioners, to have the county seat removed from Bucyrus to a more central location. Those in authority succeeded in obviating this by effecting some radical changes in the southern and western boundary lines of the county. Upon the southwest, a strip of territory, six miles in length east and west, and two miles north and south—including Sections 1-12, in Range 16, was taken from Scott Township, Marion County.



Thos F Johnston



Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 35 and 36, of Range 15, were taken from Grand Prairie Township, Marion County, and Sections 23-25, from the Wyandot Reservation; all combined, were incorporated into one township in 1845, and christened Dallas, in honor of the newly elected Vice President, George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania. Why a township with a strong Whig majority, should have chosen as her namesake one of opposite political faith, we were unable to learn, unless the newly-born child was named by the *Archons*, at Crawford's capital.

Dallas has for her present boundary, Todd and Bucyrus on the north, Bucyrus and Whetstone on the east, Scott on the south, and Antrim on the west. This portion of territory was originally surveyed in 1819, by Deputy Surveyor Gen. Sylvanus Bourse, assisted by Samuel Holmes, for whom Holmes Township was named. It lies wholly in the celebrated Sandusky Plains, a tract of exceedingly level and rich land, extending east and west through Marion and Wyandot Counties a distance of fifty miles, with a width north and south of an average of twenty miles. No more fertile or productive soil in the entire extent of these plains exists, than is found in the southern portion of Dallas Township. It has been variously denominated by early writers, as one of "Nature's most beautiful meadows;" "The blue-grass region of Ohio," etc., which appellations would be more appropriate at the present writing than in pioneer days. For in the first quarter of this century, these now measured meadows, were fenceless fields, all overgrown with the rank sedge grass and "yellow-blossomed weeds," with many a broad parterre of the purple iron-weed—of such luxuriant growth that men mounted on horseback could not be observed a few rods distant. Instead of the "lowing herd that now winds slowly o'er the lea," there were but the few domestic "bosses" that made known their presence by the tinkling bell. By an efficient system of drainage and

cultivation, this over-growth of rank weeds and wild grasses—exponents of an exhaustless soil—now return a royal revenue to their opulent owners.

Dallas is favored in having two of the principal rivers of the State pass through its territory—the Sandusky, with its two sources, in the eastern part of the county, enters the northeast corner of this township three-fourths of a mile from the Todd line, passing diagonally across the western portion of its territory in a southwesterly direction, crossing the Wyandot County line at the center of the western boundary of the township. The bed of this portion of the Sandusky is composed of a coarse wash-gravel, that is used in repairing the neighboring roads. This gravel bottom and these extended sand-bars make this part of the river favorable for the hatching of minnows, which have often been noticed by myriads in the summer season. The beautiful banks and solid bed of the Sandusky River made it an attractive rendezvous of the Wyandot Indians. Many interesting reminiscences were related by the Wyandot chiefs concerning the "Sahunduskie," as they termed it—signifying "clear water." "Sahunduskie" was the facetious appellation the Wyandots gave to their ardent beverage—"fire-water." When one of the men would become so exuberant from the contents of his leathern bottle, that he could not restrain himself in the presence of his dusky mate; instead of grasping the happy idea of the "Christian pale-face," and tell her he had been to the "club-house, chatting with the boys"—he would gruffly excuse himself for the evening by saying "Drink much Sahunduskie."

The Eastern Branch of the Scioto, taking its rise three miles south of Bucyrus, flowing in a southeasterly direction, enters Dallas one-fourth of a mile east from the Marion road, passing into Marion County one and one-half miles from the Wyandot County line. Nothing of particular interest is connected with this

part of the Scioto, except that it adds greatly to the value of the stock farms that lie along its banks, by furnishing a constant supply of water.

The only other stream of any note, is a tributary to the Olentangy, called "Mud Run," which passes near the Whetstone Township line. It is partly natural and partly artificial. During the spring freshets, owing to its sluggish current, it is swollen into a very wide stream. Another small stream, now a tributary to the Sandusky, passing through the Hoover farm and called the "Outlet of the Plains," was at first a dug ditch; but, in recent years, on account of its swift current, a gully has been eroded fifteen to eighteen feet deep, reaching, at that depth, veins of perennial flow.

Extending, as do the two divisions of Dallas Township, from the west bank of the Olentangy to the limestone and clay soil of Todd on the north, most all varieties of timber that are indigenous to this portion of the State are found within its limits. That which first catches the eye of the stranger, in driving through the southern part of Dallas, are the exceedingly picturesque clumps of jack-oak trees of a comparatively recent growth. Many of these groves have sprung up within the memory of our oldest citizens. There is nothing in the geological formation of the soil that prevented this growth of timber at an earlier date. Perhaps the system of drainage of more recent years may have been advantageous. A simpler and more satisfactory reason is suggested in an account of a "ring hunt," as given by Col. James Smith, who was a captive of the Wyandot Indians as early as 1760. Col. Smith says: "With much difficulty, we pushed up our wooden canoes over the Sandusky falls. Some of the men went up the river, and the rest of us by land with our horses, until we came to the great meadows or prairies that lie between the Scioto and Sandusky. When we came to this place, we met with some Ottawa hunters, and

agreed with them to take what they called a 'ring hunt,' in partnership. We waited until we expected rainfall, to extinguish the fire; then we kindled a large circle in the prairie. At this time, or before the bucks began to run, a great number of deer lay concealed in the grass in the day-time and moved about in the night, but, as the fire burned toward the center of the circle, the deer fled before the fire. The Indians were scattered at some distance, and shot them down at every opportunity, which was very frequent, especially as the circle became small. When we divided the deer, there were about ten to each hunter. All this number was killed in a few hours. The rain did not come on that night, to put out the outside fire, and, as the wind arose, the fire extended through the whole prairie, which was about fifty miles in length, and, in some places, about twenty miles in breadth. This put an end to our hunting for this season, and was, in other respects, an injury to us in the hunting business; so that, upon the whole, we received more harm than benefit by our rapid-hunting policy." This little account explains sufficiently the cause of the annual destruction of the young growth of timber.

Upon the islands, however, as they were termed, the growth of sedge-grass was not so rank, and trees here and there escaped the ravages of the Indian fires. Upon these ridges the celebrated "shellbark," the prolific nut-bearing hickory, may be found scattered in the southern and western portions of the township. The productiveness of the hickory in this portion of the county, became, to the possessor, a burdensome annoyance. Previous to the strict trespass laws that were enacted within the last decade, the farmer possessing a hickory grove, was tacitly considered by his urbane neighbors as keeping a public park for their especial accommodation. One of the present owners, referring to this annoyance, said: "My groves, on the Sabbath Day in the hickory-nutting sea-

son resembled a camp-meeting ground, in point of teams and number of persons, and, when they had finished their nut-gathering, it was not an uncommon occurrence to have our fences so dilapidated that the stock could go from one section cross-road to another. Many of my trees are now dead, the result of the nut-gatherers using a battering-ram to jar the nuts from the trees." This Sabbath desecration and general trespassing upon the farmer has been almost entirely broken up by the recent revision of the law.

Among the other timber and shrubbery that might be mentioned are the buckeye, dogwood, ironwood, sassafras and hazel in abundance. Along the Sandusky and Scioto, some fine growths of walnut timber may be found. In the northern part there is considerable maple, which is annually turned to account in the family sugar camps. Ash and other varieties are extensively used for building purposes.

The soil of Dallas in the southern part consists of deep black earth, that is excellent for corn, and what was once too rich for wheat, is now, since it has been drained and tamed by cultivation, rendered highly suitable for that cereal. It can be safely said its productiveness is not to be excelled in the State for wheat, corn, oats and rye. In the northern portion of the township, the soil changes to that of a clay loam, with an occasional "white oak ridge," as it is termed in common parlance, which is not unfrequently found to be a thin and sterile soil; but, when cleared and artificially enriched, these ridges also make fine wheat farms, as well as pasturage. The character and productiveness of the soil have made this township peculiarly favorable for grazing and the feeding of stock. Hence, the south part is held in large tracts by a few heavy dealers in live stock, two or three farms including several thousand acres each. The cattle trade is still pursued by the larger land-owners, but, as the extensive tracts of pasture lands open up in

our Western Territories, and railroad transportation is becoming so general, the competition in cattle-raising has reduced the profit to a very small margin, so that many of the lesser farms are being tilled and turned into wheat and sheep farms.

Some considerable attention has been given to the breeding of short-horn cattle by the stock dealers of Dallas. The principal dealer for many years in this department, was John Monnett. In later years, Ephraim Monnett dealt considerably in the Durham thoroughbreds. Mr. John Monnett was an annual attendant upon the Kentucky stock sales, from which State he imported many choice animals into Crawford County, and for many years was the heaviest exhibitor at the county fair in thoroughbred and grade cattle. To him should much credit be given for the fine quality of beef cattle that Marion and southern Crawford can now so proudly boast of. Mr. Monnett removed in 1873 to Iroquois County, Ill., where he is at present engaged in the same business.

Of the early officers of Dallas, little can be learned definitely, as there was no village or any special building in which the Clerk's books were filed; but they were passed around from one private residence to another. An inadequate file of official proceedings is all that has been preserved. The returns at the Recorder's office in Marion give the Justices of the Peace of the township that Dallas was formed from. The first recorded is Alsan Packard, sworn in as Justice of the Peace of Scott Township, January 27, 1825. Little is remembered of Mr. Packard, only that he was a man of more than the average education and refinement of those days, and, as a reward for the faithful discharge of his official duties, he was re-elected for the two succeeding terms in the years 1826-27. The second Justice of the Peace of Scott was Jacob Shaffer, one of the first real estate owners of the present territory of Dallas; having moved from Pennsylvania in 1824, to

the present farm of Isaiah Monnett, and entered twenty acres, to which he afterward added several quarter-sections. The third Justice of the Peace was William Van Buskirk. The first commissioned Justice of the Peace of Grand Prairie Township, that included the present western half of Dallas, was Zach Welsh, July 5, 1824, the grandsire of the numerous Welsh progeny now so prominent in Wyandot and Crawford Counties. The second Justice of the Peace was John Page, 1825, who lived to be a centenarian. Mr. Page was succeeded after a second term by Daniel Swigart. Whether the duties were too arduous, or Mr. Swigart's business demanded his exclusive attention, is not known, but he resigned his office, and William Howe was chosen his successor in the same year, 1827. Under the re-organization, Andrew Kerr was the first installed Esquire, April 7, 1845. The second was William Hoover, April 7, 1847. To the Dictators in Dallas already mentioned, we may add the following line: Daniel Swigart, April 3, 1848; Ezra Huntly, January 12, 1850; William Hoover, April 1, 1850; Isaac N. Munson, October 14, 1851; Samuel P. Shaw, April 5, 1852.

It is not definitely known who can claim the honor of being the first settler in this present flourishing township. The first land taxes that were paid upon the land in Dallas, is recorded in the Marion County records in 1828, and the land at that time, and for five years succeeding, was only valued at \$1.25 per acre. So that we conjecture that the permanent owners did not enter the land previous to 1823, and several sections as late as 1828 were not reported as yet entered. As early as the year 1818 there was an occasional squatter, whose whole sustenance was nearly allied to that of his red-skinned neighbor. These squatters usually settled along the Whetstone or Scioto, clearing a patch of ground large enough to raise a very limited supply of the coarser vegetables. The number of these early and transient settlers may be

judged by the statement made by Abraham Monnett a few months ago. Said he: "In that strip of land from the turnpike west to the Wyandot County line, up to the Bucyrus Township line, I have in my memory more than fifty cabins that are now wholly destroyed, or at least but a few decayed timbers left to mark the former residence of some do-less squatter."

The good morals of this class of settlers were conspicuous for their absence. While we cannot obtain any sufficiently authenticated case, yet very many stories are still told among the old people concerning the daring robberies, and in one case strong evidence is still related by old settlers of a stranger, purporting to be a man of means, who was made the chief character of an unrecorded tragedy in a log cabin that stood upon the east side of the turnpike, at the northern edge of the township. The intrinsic value of this territory, however, could not long leave it in the hands of a class of people, who, at best, would be honored in being called "the connecting link between the Indian and the white man."

As the men and women of intelligence moved in from older counties of the South and East, our squatter friends found the rays of the rising civilization too glaring for their squalor and filth, and they pandered to their nomadic tastes by keeping pace with the twilight belt as it gradually moved onward over the unbridged streams and fenceless prairies of the West. As would be expected, the plain land of Dallas was entered by a class of permanent dwellers, coming from a country similar in soil and resources, and of like general features. Among the first of these was George Walton, a middle-aged man, of large family, who moved into Dallas from the "Pike-Whole-Prairie," in Pickaway County, in the fall of 1820. Mr. Walton moved into a squatter cabin that was located near the present residence of Maj. Matthew Carmean. To this cabin he built an addition, and in two years had his place sufficiently improved

to appear like living. He was of the Methodist belief, and the first Methodist meetings held in the township were at his residence. To the hospitable board and hearth of this enterprising settler, all the early itinerant ministers of the early times were welcomed. Through Mr. Walton's fostering care and devotion to his faith, an interest in religious matters was awakened at a very early day, and the Methodist organization, now known as the "Sixteen Chapel," had its rise in these "cottage prayer meetings." Mr. Walton, having reared an enterprising family, and seen them all comfortably established upon farms and in other avocations, finally removed to Iowa, and died there in 1857.

A neighbor of Mr. Walton was a Mr. Van Horne, well known to the early settlers. He also came from Pickaway County in 1821. Mr. Van Horne had a family of three sons. He never extended his farm to more than two eighty-acre lots. The family remained here until the old gentleman died.

The Mason family were among the early settlers of the southeastern part of the township. The father and three boys, Thomas, Joseph and John, came from England to America in 1825, and followed ditching for an avocation. Mr. Mason, being a widower, with his three sons, kept bachelor's hall in a cabin erected on a forty-acre lot which he purchased, and which is now a part of the present farm of the widow of John Mason. It is told of the old gentleman that his skill in the culinary art enabled him to give some valuable lessons to his neighbors of the opposite sex, who made household duties their exclusive business. His bread, especially, on account of its whiteness and fleeciness was the envy of the worthy dames who presided in the neighboring establishments. Mr. Mason was never remarried and died at a ripe age in our centennial year.

One of the most prominent of the early settlers, that still blesses this territory with his inspiring presence, is Charles Wesley White,

who was raised in Ross County by fervent Methodist parents. He came by way of Waldo, and, after remaining for a short period, traveled northward until he reached Upper Sandusky, in 1822, where he engaged himself to the Indian Mill, receiving \$15 per month, boarding himself. Mr. White was an important participant in one of the first weddings of Dallas, the notice of which reads as follows: "Married—Mr. C. W. White to Miss Hannah Hoover, daughter of Christian Hoover, by Zalmon Rowse, November 25, 1830." He commenced housekeeping in a small log house on the south side of the Wyandot road, opposite his present residence—just a half-century ago. He entered 200 acres of land, which lie to the west and join the present Ephraim Monnett farm. Mrs. White died in 1851, and Mr. White has never married again. He has, for many years, been one of the principal land-owners and stock dealers of the central part of Dallas Township, and is still pushing his business with the same ardor that has characterized his whole life. He spends his winters with his son-in-law, J. J. Fisher, of Bucyrus.

Matthew Mitchell was another of the early land-owners of this township. He came from Richland County in 1820, entered the old Welsh farm, afterward moved to Wyandot County, and died there, in 1878, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

G. H. Busby came from Fairfield County, in 1820; was a house joiner by trade; purchased land in Section 7; followed his trade and farmed. In 1830, he was elected Clerk of Marion County, which office he filled for many years.

Alex Scott was the first owner of the present Ephraim Monnett farm. He entered it about 1822. His wife and children all died on this farm. Mr. Scott returned to his native State, Pennsylvania.

Christian Hoover was one of the first permanent settlers of central Dallas. He bought

out the heirs of William Johnson, in 1830. This land is now the property of Christian Hoover, Jr. Mr. Hoover had a family of two children, Hannah and William; the former of whom, as already mentioned, married Mr. C. W. White. The latter is at present a resident of Bucyrus. Mr. Hoover was one of the principal wheat growers in this township. He purchased a thresher as early as 1835, which in some particulars is excelled by the threshing machinery of the present day. This thresher brought the straw, chaff and wheat, all combined, from the cylinder to the ground, but, as compared with the slow process of flailing, was a grand improvement. Mr. Hoover died in 1849, at the age of sixty years. His wife died the following year.

David Bibler, another early settler, was a citizen of considerable celebrity in this and the adjoining township. In 1826, he moved to a residence adjacent to a spring, which has ever since been known as the "Bibler Spring." This land, which had been entered by Christian Stahley a few years previous to Mr. Bibler's advent, is now the property of Mr. James Hufty. At the old cabin which is still standing upon the Wyandot and Bucyrus road, on the county line, Mr. Bibler kept tavern for many years, and was one of the "stops twenty minutes for dinner," along the old stage line. He ran a still-house upon the south bank of the Sandusky; also a saw-mill; dealt some in live-stock, cultivated a farm, etc. He was twice married. His first wife died December 9, 1856, and his second died a few years later, after which he removed to Hardin County. In the year in which his first wife died he lost a son, who committed suicide. His daughter Susan died within the same year.

An authentic and accurate sketch of some of the real experiences of these early settlers is not inappropriate here, and we give an extended account of early life as related by Mrs. Martha Johnston, a lady of seventy-eight

years, with a remarkably well preserved memory, and who has been a resident of Dallas nearly all her life. Thomas F. Johnston, better known among his cotemporaries as "Squire Johnston," was born in the year 1800, in Lycoming County, Penn. After having learned his trade, that of cabinet-maker, and acquired some means, he determined to emigrate with his young wife to the capital of the new and prosperous State of Ohio. All necessary preparations were made and in the fall of 1825, a four-horse team attached to a covered wagon containing Mr. and Mrs. Johnston with an infant child, Mr. Benjamin Warner and wife and an infant son, started for the untamed West. Their brother-in-law's, George Walton already mentioned, who settled in Dallas two years previous, was the location first aimed for, from thence to the capital. After a three weeks' drive, the snow became so deep and the roads almost impassable, which obliged them to winter in the eastern part of the State. They resumed their Westward march in the early spring, having made their journey with the usual privations incident to such trips, they reached the eastern borders of the present county line, when again they were obliged to halt—the wagon mired to its bed. With Spartan endurance, the women mounted the bare-back horses and carried the children, while the men, guided by the blazed trees, preceded them with their rifles. When they arrived at the present Archy Clark farm, it had grown intensely dark. Not wishing to stay all night, a Mr. King, who lived near there, with pioneer courtesy, prepared hickory-bark torches and conducted them to Mr. Walton's. It was now 2 o'clock in the morning. For the consolation of the modern young blood who is searching for precedents, we will record that even this hour did not find them all retired. Providence had favored Miss "Tishy," the eldest Walton daughter, with a blushing beau, neighbor Van Horne's son. It may likewise be

recorded, we regret to say, that Miss Tishy never married her late caller. It was not the smiles of love nor Cupid's cunning capers that so much interested the subjects of this sketch then, as the warm reception that the spacious fire-place with its glowing coals and blazing logs gave to them. Mrs. Johnston, having exchanged her child for her husband's rifle, was taking the lead. On her near approach to the house, she ran past the outer sentry, the baying watch-dog and rushed into the cabin very unceremoniously. It can be better imagined than described, with what consternation the lovers, as well as the sleeping inmates, were aroused. Their muddy appearance and strange entry, on account of the blunted perceptions of the sleepers so suddenly aroused from sound slumber, caused their claim to kinship to be challenged. The ominous forebodings of the half-sleeping moments, on awaking suddenly changed into a happy recognition of a loved sister and brother. The wooer went, and his blushing inamorata suddenly changed the romance into reality by preparing viands for the unexpected intruders. The "corn-pone" and the savor of the melting butter, coming from the open fire on that occasion, was more of a cause for *faire venir l'eau a la bouche* than a dozen Georgia melons to men of Tanneric appetites. Upon the following day, a team of oxen was taken to the mired wagon. Everything was left unmolested, as travelers at that time of the year were not numerous and what few there were were honest. In a few days the Claridon blazed road was followed, and the new comers went prospecting toward the county seat. As they neared the Sandusky, they saw a few log cabins surrounded with water up to the very steps. Wild ducks were allowed to run at large within the corporation limits. They approached a cabin, looking, with its surroundings, very like a river boat, which proved to be "Bish" Merriman's store. His limited stock of goods was the occasion of some face-

tious remarks from his new customers. The merchant replied: "If you had to wheel all this stock of goods in a wheelbarrow a distance of forty miles, and sleep on them by night, you would think it was not limited." Among the strange sights to our Eastern visitors were to see from the cabin door the sportive fawns with their dams, the skulking wolves and prairie chickens that had yet to learn the proprieties of civilized life, and keep at respectable distance from their new neighbors.

Mr. Johnston soon found a deserted cabin, built by a Mr. Clark. It had all the conveniences usually attached to those primitive domiciles—the stick chimney, clapboard doors, puncheon floors, windows made of brown paper oiled and pasted across open spaces left between the logs, and all other domestic arrangements of that ilk. This manner of living was not fully in accord with the Eastern-bred tastes of its occupants, so Mr. Johnston fully determined to remove to Columbus. When it was spread abroad that "Tommy" was going to leave, and on the very morning which he had arranged to start to take a prospective view of the capital, he was aroused very early by some loud banging upon the clapboard door, which he supposed was caused by an unwelcome call from a company of Indians. On opening the door, he was surprised to be greeted by a number of his neighbors, among whom were Archy Clark, George Clark, Col. Poe, George Walton and others, each bearing a gun. They began by demanding that Tommy go that day with them on a hunt, and trying, with all the powers of oratory, to discourage his intention of leaving—by rehearsing exciting hunting incidents, collecting honey, etc., etc. Having agreed to postpone his intended trip, they offered him land that they had entered, and other inducements. He accepted a gift from Benjamin Warner, which was a choice of the two forty-acre lots now composing a part of the Jacob Herr farm. Mr. Johnston accepted the gift upon the

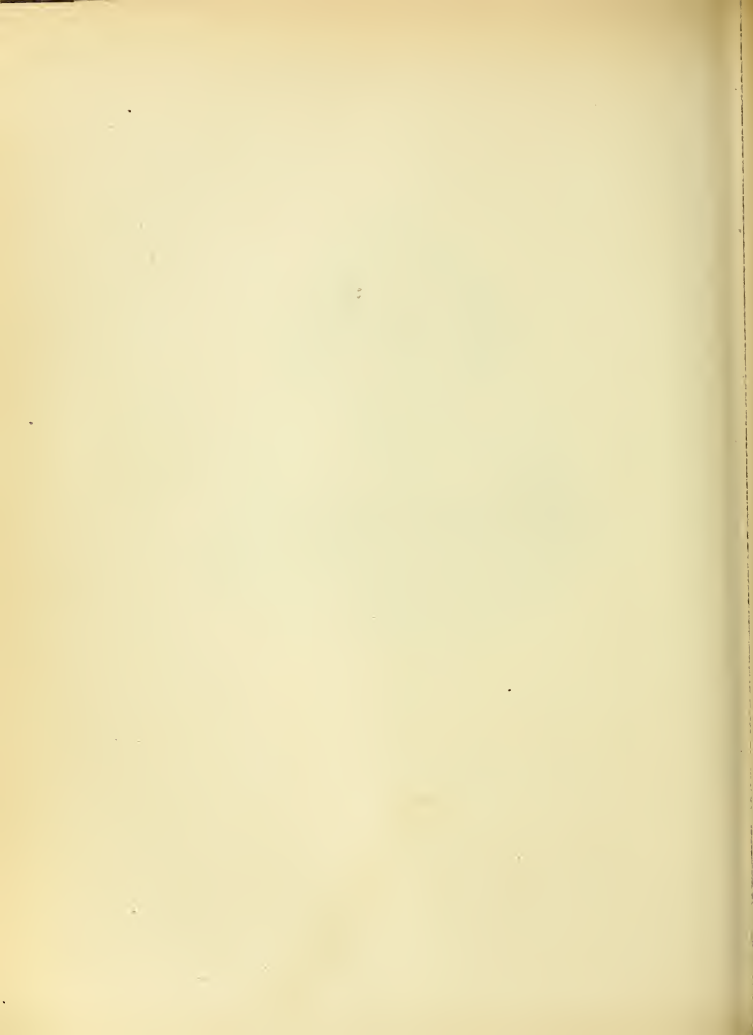
the condition that if wheat could be raised upon land he would stay. Providence performed this part of the covenant, and the Squire was blessed with a bountiful crop. He soon learned from experience that the raising of wheat in this new country was but a secondary matter in comparison with its preparation for consumption. The daily fighting off the clouds of birds that robbed them when the grain was filling; the gathering with the sickles; the long and tedious process of cleaning; a two-days-and-a-night trip to mill, with a single sack, were in no way encouraging to a man with a craving for the capital. The flour from the wheat thus cleaned was so colored and bitter that it was almost unpalatable. A building spot was the next question to be settled. After some searching, Mrs. Johnston suggested that it be at the foot of a large oak-tree then standing near the present Jacob Herr homestead. On felling this tree, they were not a little surprised to find it the chosen home of an adventurous colony. These "heralds of civilization" had sipped the nectar from the lips of many a forest flower, and made this moldering trunk the large receptacle of ambrosial sweetness. Another in-commodity was to obtain a healthful quality of water for domestic uses. Materials for walling a dug well were not to be had at any price. The nearest substitute was the gum of the sycamore tree. This, at best, only served for shallow wells, which would fill up with wild water, impregnated with a malarial solution, generating fevers not infrequently of a fatal type. The farm was rapidly improved. Mr. Johnston put up his own cabin, finishing it in true workmanship style. Squarely hewed logs, well jointed and well fitted; windows, sash filled with glass panes, were among the improvements that Tommy introduced, which gained for him the title of being a "proud man." This new house was situated near one of the main Indian trails, so that they had semi-annual visits from their copper-colored neighbors as they came in from

the Western territory to shoot deer on the Whetstone. For several years, it was not an uncommon sight to behold a band of Indians, in the late fall and early winter, stretched upon the ground with their heads toward the fire, trusting to the moon to warm their feet. Very frequently the squaws would stop to make the "white folks" a neighborly call. The papooses, bound to boards, were set up against the sunny side of the house to amuse themselves as their natures dictated. The old Indian chief's visits were usually made with an eye to business, and, when all other topics were exhausted, he generally drifted upon the subject of "whisk," or "fire-water," as one suitable to make him feel as though he had been courteously received by his white host.

Mr. Johnston, having become sick of the impure water they were obliged to use, started in search of a more agreeable location. He was favorably impressed with the land and water surrounding Fort Findlay. There he purchased a quarter-section a short distance from the village. This was soon improved and sold at a profit. He bought again in the town and made a second profitable sale. He then returned to Crawford and found the new-comers were rapidly filling up the unoccupied sections, making the neighborhood present a very different appearance. He bought a forty-acre lot half-mile east of his last homestead, of Samuel Lyon; to this he rapidly added land on every side. He again moved, this time to Bucyrus, leaving his farm in the hands of his oldest boys and tenants. He returned to the farm, and, in 1857-58, he erected the handsome Gothic residence that is now owned by Benton Herd. Previous to 1880, no residence of Dallas could be said to have excelled it in finish and quality of work. The lumber was hauled overland from Sandusky City with teams, the shingles coming from York State. Mr. Culliston, the architect, was a man of fine taste, and constructed an edifice that has long been a



Northa Johnston



standing compliment to his skill in this department. Thomas F. Johnston was a prominent Freemason, an active participant in all public improvements and political movements, and a man of fine education for his day. He died December 20, 1862, very unexpectedly, from an attack of heart disease, an ailment that had threatened him for several years.

Benjamin Warner, who has been mentioned, was one of the prominent early settlers. His first residence was upon the present Matthew Carmean farm. Mr. Warner soon had the reputation of possessing one of the best improved farms of eighty acres in that part of Marion County. He was a man who loved adventure and sport. In pursuit of deer and foxes, he was the leader of many a venatorial party. Some eight or ten years after his settlement, he sold out his land, provided a comfortable place for Mrs. Warner in one of his dwellings, and took an extended trip through Pennsylvania, his native State, and a part of New York. After his return in 1836, he bought and moved to the present home of Thomas McKinstry, on the pike. The improvement upon this farm consisted of a stoutly built double log cabin that was widely known by the traveling public as a tavern of well-regulated table. For many years this was one of the principal stopping-places of the wheat-haulers of the Sandusky and Columbus Turnpike. Mr. Warner went to the West in the fall of 1872 to visit his daughter, during which time he was taken with gangrene in one of his limbs, from which he died in the following year. Mrs. Warner survived him five years, dying in the spring of 1878, at the residence of her son, R. K. Warner, of Bucyrus Township.

One of the oldest men still living in this township is Samuel Coulter, who, although a man of seventy-nine years of age, is still active, and recalls many incidents of early days with great accuracy. Mr. Coulter came from Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1832, and leased

a strip of land of Mr. Van Horne. This land he afterward bought, and it is now cultivated by his youngest son, George. The elder Coulter built one of the first large barns of old Pennsylvania style. This well-constructed building was put up by Anthony Houser, and is still standing, a souvenir of early enterprise. Mr. Coulter was a grain farmer, and bought out his neighbors, John and Daniel Reece, and other lots of forty and eighty acres, until he is ranked as one of the prominent landlords of Dallas. His maiden sister, Miss Sarah Coulter, is the oldest person now living in Dallas, being in her eighty-fifth year. Maj. Carmean is another of the heavy land-owners and stock-dealers, and is among the old settlers of Dallas. He, in company with his brother "Jimmy," emigrated from Ross County, in the fall of 1827, and entered a piece of land now included in the old Shank farm, in the western part of the township. After spending five years here, he bought of Benjamin Warner 400 acres and moved to his present homestead. He has accumulated wealth in his day by stock raising and dealing until he has no small pittance to enjoy in his ripening years. When a young man, he took a full course in veterinary surgery at Chillicothe, Ohio, in which profession he has for many years had more than a local reputation and name. Perhaps there is no present resident of Dallas so widely known in Crawford and adjoining counties as Mr. Carmean. Even at his advanced age, he is not infrequently called great distances to give the diagnosis in critical cases of valuable horses, and is the local referee in all diseases in dispute among the younger veterinarians. His practical knowledge and skill in anatomy gained him, while yet a young man, a position in the Ohio Canal Company, where he practiced human surgery and medicine for the company several years. He was never an excessive sporter with his gun, and yet, in his younger days, few could equal him as a marks-

man. He usually chose to ride on horseback in his deer hunts, which, from his frequent successful shots, was a great saving of his strength in bearing home the game. He received the title of Major from the position he held in one of the local military organizations of Marion County.

Among the other early settlers who should at least have a passing notice, was Robert Griffith, better remembered as "Bob" Griffith. He came from Ross County in 1832, and at first took care of some land owned by Linus Ross, who was then living in Ross County. Mr. Griffith afterward bought this land of Ross, to which he added 200 acres. He was a remarkably successful stock-dealer, and, according to the statements of his contemporaries, "everything he touched turned into money." Finding his farm too small to gratify his increasing wants, he sold out to Mr. Ross in about the year 1842, and moved to Iowa. He is now one of the heavy shippers from that State to the Chicago markets. John Roberts was also one of the early settlers of this section. A short history of this gentleman is given in another part of the work. In fact, there is no citizen of a new country that has lived fifty years amid such varied scenes and rapid improvements as have the citizens of this section for the last half-century, but that can relate to the present generation many interesting reminiscences. To talk to these venerable old men, one can but feel the sentiment expressed by the poet,

"The peasant at his cottage door
May teach you more than Plato knew.
See that thou scorn him not: Adore
God in him and thy nature too."

It is not uninteresting in these days, when we hear so much discussion concerning capital and labor and the social problems, to listen to the pioneer's story of early privations and hardships. While we would not wish to return to the "good old days," as they are wont

to call them, yet a rehearsal of their story and experience can but enlarge our charity for their criticisms of the "heir apparent" who goes dashing by with his fiery "coursers" and glittering "side-bar." In their day, it was not a "ten-hours law," but units of labor performed, that constituted a day's work. With the wooden mold-board plow that turned a six to eight inch furrow, one and one-half acres was considered a day's work. In the wheat-fields of 1830, the proprietor, instead of sitting at one side of the field or riding about on his hack horse after a self-binder, was the leader of a band of robust reapers with sickles in hand. The man that could gather and bind the most sheaves was the hero in the eyes of his fellow-laborers, and the "beau ideal" of the "Maud Mullers at the spring." A day's work in the harvest-fields then was to cut and bind from twenty-five to thirty dozen. Occasionally there were "giants in those days," even at labor. As an instance, Jacob Monnett cut and bound and shocked in one day forty-four dozen of rye for Abraham Monnett. For the encouragement of the few (?) remaining posterity of Rev. Jeremiah Monnett, it is recorded that, at an advanced period of his life, he bound one hundred and five dozen of oats, and in the evening walked four miles to a neighboring camp-meeting. Another authenticated case is that of Samuel Morris, who, to win a wager, mowed in one day four acres of grass for Madison Welsh, who then owned the present Eph. Monnett farm. The laborer that had the health and did not perform what was mutually agreed to be a day's work—and the standard was by no means short of measure—was socially ostracised by his comrades and shunned by the fair sex, whose penal criticism is always "too grievous to bear." Not infrequently did the feminine progenitors of some of the modern bloods make the harvest-field a "summer resort," and put in sheaf the endless "golden swaths" that their not more enduring mates

were ever dropping from their swinging cradles.

Every frontier colony has its many unrecorded hardships. None was more unfortunately situated in this respect than was Dallas Township. Far from all commercial outlets and thoroughfares, her citizens were obliged to drive to Frederick, Knox County, or Mount Vernon, to a grist-mill. Each customer had to fall in line and abide his time, making the business of going to mill very often one of a week's job. Lumber, salt, groceries, dress-goods, when purchased, and all other commercial necessities, had to be bought at Sandusky City (then called Portland), and conveyed overland by wagons. These disadvantages, combined with a lack of capital, awakened the inventive genius of the American mind, as may be evinced if we glance for a moment at the domestic life of some of these inland pioneers. To make the flour and meal obtained at such labor and expense hold out, home-made hominy was manufactured. A hickory log was usually chosen and sawed in a convenient length and stood on end. The artificer of the family would use his experimental knowledge by manufacturing from it a very durable mortar. Into this mortar would be placed a few quarts of corn with a cup of warm water, the pounding of which furnished the boys with old-time sport. With the peculiar shape of this mortar, all that was necessary was to strike with the pestle in the center, where the largest particles would fall.

Another of the customs in providing supplies, that has now become obsolete, and one that may be interesting to the future Dallasian when he wishes to celebrate the centennial of this dominion, was the home manufacture of wearing material of fifty years ago. Those made of "hempen goods" passed through many stages. First, the flax was pulled up from the root by hand, bound in small bundles, gathered in stacks, and each bundle was divested of its

seed by means of an oaken paddle and a temporary stanchion—usually a rail—over which the heads were held. Great care had to be taken to keep the straw from entangling. After this first step, it was bound in parcels of convenient size, to facilitate its removal to the meadow or stubble field, where it was spread in swaths, to be exposed to the sun and rain from four to six weeks, to "rot," as it was termed. The collecting of the fiber thus exposed to the weather, when the grass had grown up among the straw, has made a professional man out of many a one of our ancestors. For, if the pioneers "agree as touching one thing, it is in expressing their distaste for this stage of manufacturing hempen goods, and fully accounts for the rapid strides that the inventive genius has made in this line of manufacture. The breaking of the flax was usually reserved for fall and winter evening exercises. Each boy had his task of so many bundles for the evening. One of the "tricks of the trade" may be found in the following statement: "It was always necessary to have a fire. Around and above this fire would hang the unbroken flax to dry. The old people, being more expert, frequently would complete their evening task in advance of the rising generation, who, being left alone, would suddenly raise the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere by adding to the flames a fuel whose intrinsic value was not always taken into consideration, nor made a topic of family discussion the remainder of the evening." In the next process, the flax was "scutched," when it passed into the hands of the girls, who would hackle it, which left it ready for the spinning wheel and the shuttle. The long and laborious process of threshing and winnowing the wheat for market and mill; their home-made cheese; their dip candles; their out-ovens; almost a whole vocabulary of domestic terms, that will become practically obsolete to coming generations—could each be dwelt upon with interest, did space allow.

The fine stock of these fertile valleys—which have since gained a reputation and name beyond the State for this branch of profitable trade—in 1824, consisted of thirty-one horses and fifty-five cattle, the former appraised at \$40 per head, and the latter from \$4 to \$8. Sheep and hogs were not enumerated in the tax list, even as late as 1830. The former were usually of the hardy varieties, like the long-legged, coarse-wooled that are now called the “Indiana.” For their protection, it was necessary to keep constant watch over them, and, in the evening, they were driven into high-built pens to protect them from the ravages of the wolves. The pork trade, in 1824–30, was as equally an uncertain business. Not that the cloven-footed animal could not protect himself from the hostile attacks of those of his own rank in creation, but his roaming nature often made his ownership a subject of litigation. The man who was fortunate enough to own a piece of timber yielding mast, frequently became the possessor of a marketable drove of hogs in the fall of the year. These hogs were hard to capture, and, as one of the old purchasers stated it, “In the early days, it was an important matter, when you bought hogs, to have it understood they were to be delivered.” The most noted men in the sheep and hog trade were David and Simeon Bryant, who moved to the present Ephraim Monnett farm in the fall of 1829. They would bring in sheep and hogs from the East, and fatten the latter on the mast, when they would either drive them to the Eastern market, or butcher and pack them on the place. Madison Welsh was one of the first pork-packers in this part of the county. He established a packing-house on the land that George Welsh now owns, on the Marion road. This gave an increased value to the forbidden meat.

The forests and neighboring swamps were eagerly searched for wild hogs. Some of the thrilling adventures connected with their capt-

ure justly entitle not a few of our ancestors to unfading laurels.

Concerning the changes in the social customs of the last half-century, our limited space will allow but a brief notice. The building of dwellings, barns, breaking the first sod, all classes of heavy labor, constituted the “sociables” and “soirees” of two generations ago. The lawn *fetes* of these primitive times were to assemble by moonlight on the green; choose leaders; divide in the center a long pile of corn provided by the host. When the signal was given, each party would strive to accomplish the lawn “feat” of “beating.” Not “to the victor belonged the spoils;” but the successful captain was rewarded by being elevated upon the shoulders of his comrades, and carried about the premises as the recognized champion of the evening. Their isolation from the commercial world, bound them the closer in the ties of neighborly affection, so that in their sports or in their sorrows they enjoyed or suffered as one.

The first time the people were called together in a meeting of a sadder nature than the one above described, was in the spring of 1827. The death angel passed over the settlement, and a young man was left lying in a cabin chamber of Jacob Snyder, cold in death. Dying in the spring of the year, when the streams were all swollen and impassable, they were compelled to inter the corpse in a coffin rudely made of split-oaken puncheon. From these a square box was made, by putting one in the bottom of the grave, two at the sides, placing the body within, and the fourth served as a lid. This young man was buried near the present residence of Mervin Monnett—a graveyard that has no tombstone to mark its location. In the same year, the first burial was made in the White graveyard, situated in central Dallas, one mile east of the village of Wyandot. Of Mr. McClary, the first occupant of these grounds, but little is remembered. He resided not far from Wyandot Village, and was inhumed with-

out religious rites. In the following year, 1829, Charles Parish died on the farm west of Ephraim Monnett's. He was the first silent partner of Mr. McClary in the new necropolis.

An item of more than local historical interest and value is connected with a spring, now owned by James Hufty, commonly called the "Bibler Spring." It is located a few rods east of the Wyandot County line, on the north side of the Wyandot and Bucyrus road. It was told us by several of the early settlers that this was the traditional spot upon which Col. Crawford camped the night before his ill-fated engagement. Upon further inquiry, we learned from Benjamin Welsh, now living in Wyandot, and he is a man eighty years of age, that when he was assisting in putting up one of the first cabins in 1819, an old man rode up to their place of work, and, during the conversation, related an account of the encampment at this very spring, claiming to have been one of Crawford's men. He stated that in the early morning (which probably was June 4, 1782), several of their men saw some Indians, for the first time, coming toward the encampment from the southeast; but, on observing the whites, they immediately disappeared. This little scrap of such direct tradition, may throw some light upon Hechewelder's supposed fictitious colloquy, which he has recorded as taking place between Chief Wingenund and Col. Crawford, in which Col. Crawford asks the Chief: "Have any Moravian Indians been killed or hurt since we came?" Wingenund replies, "None; but you first went to their town, and, finding it empty and deserted, you turned on the path toward us. If you had been in search of warriors only, you would not have gone thither. Our spies watched you closely; they saw you while you were embodying yourselves on the other side of the Ohio; they saw you cross the river; they saw you where you encamped at night; they saw you turn off from the path to the deserted Moravian town. Your steps were

constantly watched, and you were suffered to proceed until you reached the spot where you were attacked."

These two accounts, coming from such different sources, have a wonderful agreement. If either story be correct, undoubtedly the Indians seen near the Bibler Spring that morning were some of the spies that Wingenund refers to.

Dallas can present a very commendable war record, this being the only township in the county that furnished her full quota of men without having the draft imposed. One of her sons, whose vallant career did her honor, was Lieut. Col. J. W. Shaw, more fully mentioned in another chapter of this work.

The borders of Dallas Township have been thrice visited with prevailing epidemics. The first was the milk sickness. The Wood family was the first fatally affected. Elizabeth and Henry Wood died a few days apart, from this scourge, in the fall of 1833. James Wood, of the same household, died a few days later. Others, whose names are now forgotten, in this, the neighborhood along the Sandusky River, died about the same time. In the same year, several cases of Asiatic cholera developed among the citizens in the southern part of the township. So little is told definitely concerning this, that we omit any of the statements. The second attack of cholera occurred late in the summer of 1854. The epidemic was introduced into Dallas by John Norris. He was a man addicted to strong drink, and endured abstinence as long as he thought possible. Contrary to the pleadings of his wife, he started for Marion at a time when that town was severely scourged by this disease. Although its streets had been fenced across, and every precaution and warning given "to stay out," Mr. Norris went, and in some way obtained his fill of liquor. About forty-eight hours afterward, Dr. John Milot, of Bucyrus, was summoned to his bedside, and found the malady just finishing its work. On the morning of

August 29, he died from a clear case of Asiatic cholera, and his wife, with the two adopted children, deserted the house for the barn. About 2 o'clock of the morning of September 1, Mrs. Norris awoke in great pain. Doctor Fulton was summoned, but too late. She was sick but twenty hours. It was from this case that the Doctor himself received his attack, mentioned elsewhere. So great was the consternation in the community, that it was a difficult matter to find two persons beside the son to help in the burial. The two children that so faithfully obeyed their mother's command fled to the woods, in which place they remained several days. They were cared for by the neighbors, who carried food and bed-clothing, and left them upon a stump, where these "babes of the woods" could come and get them. The two orphans, thus a second time bereft of parents, escaped the plague, and are still living.

Among the houses of "public note" the Ramey Tavern was perhaps most widely known by the traveling public. The Half-Way House, or Ramey Tavern, was situated on the east side of the Marion and Bucyrus road, about midway between the two towns. This first public boarding-house was a double log building reconstructed and enlarged by Mr. Ramey, in the fall of 1824. The principal patronage came from the passengers and employes that traveled upon the stage line, run on this road, as early as 1823. In connection with the tavern, was also a feed stable where the stage horses were exchanged and fed. After the death of Mr. Ramey, in 1835, Mr. Knapp, of Marion, acted as landlord for several years. The stage line was broken up in 1840, and the Ramey tavern was converted into a private dwelling by Mrs. Meissinger. This public inn is remembered as one of a clean record, always being a stronghold of temperance and passable sobriety—a statement that cannot always be truthfully made of these rural hostel-

ries. A public building of less notoriety was opened upon the opposite side of the road, where Oliver Monnett's homestead stands. This place was owned by James Carmean, who sold it to a Mr. Fay Muhlinger, about 1836. The latter "kept tavern" on a small scale for several years; the exact time is not known. The third and last hotel was the "Bibler House," that has already been incidentally mentioned. It had a patronage from the stage and mail route, similar to that of the Ramey inn, with a reputation for temperance and order not so enviable as the former.

The first saw-mill in Dallas Township was a water-mill, built upon the Sandusky, about 100 rods from the Wyandot County line, by Mr. Bibler. It was a mill run by members of the family when work on the farm was not crowding. Bibler operated this mill as early as 1827, but some ten years later it was sold to Mr. Longacre. Mr. Rumble afterward purchased it and changed it into a grist-mill, running two sets of buhrs. In later years, it was again repaired by Mr. Vail, who put in a steam engine. Having failed, the engine and machinery were attached, and returned to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Rex purchased the building, and replaced the water-works. The mill is now owned by Rex, but the dam is out of repair, leaving the mill idle.

One of the most prominent Indian trails that crossed the present territory of Crawford was the one leading from Captain Pipe's town, in Wyandot County, east toward the present site of Leesville. In the memory of the citizens of this section of the township, the Wyandot Indians made this their main highway in traveling to and from Bucyrus. They crossed the Sandusky at an old-time ford, now upon N. Eekert's farm.

Previous to the purchase of the Reserve in 1842, by the United States, the citizens of what was formerly Crawford would come in from the western townships to the county seat upon this

trail, to pay taxes—Indians and white men in one long, single file, not infrequently reaching seventy or eighty in a company. The scenes along this trail a century ago were familiar to the valorous Pipe and the warrior Wingenund. More than 120 years ago the unresisting Moravian convert traveled this highway of his savage neighbors. Upon it the infamous Simon Girty and his painted companions have frequently ridden to the council house and carried welcome news of massacre to Captain Pipe from the eastern settlements.

The first blazed road was that known as the "Claridon" in 1822, leading from Bucyrus to Claridon, passing through the extreme east of Dallas. The Wyandot and Bucyrus road was, for the first five years, followed by the blazed trees, but as early as 1825 it became a tolerably well-known route. The main road that passes through Dallas is the Columbus and Sandusky Pike. That which was of the most local interest to the boys of Dallas was the Chapman Toll-gate. This gate crossed the pike about a half-mile south of the old Crawford County line, near to the present residence of Henry Linn. The turnpike was held by a joint-stock company, which gave bonds to build either a stone or wooden pike. The charter granted the company power to establish toll-gates on the above condition. The company faithfully fulfilled one part of the contract that was to put up the toll-gates, but never finished more than the dirt-bed preparatory for the stone. The citizens endured the mud roads for ten or twelve years, and paid their tolls until they suspected the company of bad faith. When the roads received no further attention in repairs, the wheat haulers were not always in a humor to pay the demanded stipend. Capt. Chapman, the keeper, sometimes found it inconvenient to enforce his "tariff bill" upon a company of teamsters, who would occasionally attach several teams to a chain having such a peculiar relation to the gate, that great damage would

be done to the latter. Johnny Van Vorhis was one of the first men that demanded a "change" in this toll-gate system. In the following year, 1842, when no one could be made to pay but children and feeble men, it was completely demolished and burned by James Arbuckle and Robert Hill. This event led to an overthrow of the toll-gate system. After considerable litigation carried on by Capt. Gideon Chapman in the interest of the company, the case was decided in favor of the "incendiaries." This road has since been annually repaired by the special land tax, and a poll tax being applied under the direction of a District Supervisor. Several attempts have been made, in late years, to macadamize this, the main road of the county. The limited supply of gravel and stone along this section of the road, however, will probably delay the project indefinitely.

There were no church buildings erected in Dallas previous to 1875. As is customary in most rural regions, divine service was held for many years in the schoolhouses. In the summer seasons, the ministers would address well-filled pews in "God's first temples." In later years, there have been churches established on every side of this township—the farthest not exceeding a mile, and several within that distance. On the eastern boundary, services have long been held at Winehester and "Sixteen Chapel." At Latimberville on the south, the Methodist Episcopal and Disciple Churches have members from this township. Likewise the Methodist and Presbyterian on the west. A quarter of a mile north of the Dallas line, in Bucyrus Township, is the Monnett Chapel, whose membership was for many years largely in Dallas.

In 1875, Messrs. Bell, Shearer, Rexroth, Ephraim Oliver, Mervin Monnett, George Welsh and others, organized Scioto society, and built the first church edifice in Dallas, upon land donated for the purpose by Ephraim Monnett. This structure, which in finish and furnishing is

not excelled by any country church in the county, was dedicated as "Scioto Chapel," by Rev. T. H. Wilson, of the Central Ohio Conference. Zachariah Welsh was a resident of Wyandot, and was one of the first to lead in church work. In the long intervals of ministerial preaching, he would exhort the members to be faithful and zealous in good works. Meetings for prayer and praise were held at his cabin long before schoolhouses were erected. The wonderful man of God, Rev. James Gilruth, a pioneer preacher of this section, deserves more than a passing notice. He was a worthy imitator of the founder of his church, and a man of powerful physique. One old gentleman says of him: "When preacher Gilruth appeared upon the camp-meeting ground, the rowdies ceased their disturbances. He could make himself be heard a mile." Rev. Mr. Gilruth was a prototype of the pioneer minister. Being an officer, a captain, in the war of 1812, he had learned to brave some of the hardships of the soldier. Although a man remembered for his kind and considerate heart, yet he never fully lost that commanding air that made him such a terror to the "rowdies" who seemed to be a necessary adjunct of all the early religious efforts. An anecdote is related of him that illustrates the great strength and physical development he had. At Franklin, the former county seat of Franklin County, a number of youths were practicing throwing a sledge in the court house yard. After Mr. Gilruth had easily excelled in throwing the sledge to a great distance, he astonished the bystanders by taking up a four-pound ax, which he hurled over the court house steeple. The circuit of Mr. Gilruth in 1823-24, was one of four weeks' travel. Three of his Sabbath appointments were in the neighboring villages of Delaware, Kenton and Bucyrus. He had intermediate appointments in the lesser villages and country chapels, occupying every afternoon and evening of the week, excepting Saturdays, his only day

of rest. His meetings were held in this part of the county in the cabins of some of the members, usually Mr. Welsh's. He was, in after years, twice returned to this circuit. No one man seems to have left more of an impression upon the minds and morals of our citizens, than did Rev. James Gilruth. He was transferred to an Iowa Conference in 1840, and is still living.

The immediate successor of Mr. Gilruth, in 1824, was Rev. Mr. Cadwallader. The citizens of the western part of Crawford were frequently spiritually feasted by a quarterly meeting sermon from Rev. James B. Finley, who was Superintendent of the Wyandot Mission in 1827. They were occasionally treated, also, to discourses from the celebrated Russell Bigelow, stationed at the Sandusky mission in the same year. The present territory of Dallas was included in the Portland District, Ohio Conference, which included in its bounds the State of Michigan. The Rev. James McMahon was the Presiding Elder of this district in the years 1826-30. Another of their early preaching points was in the Welsh barn, a building yet in fair repair, situated opposite the Scioto Chapel. Rev. John Gilbert Bruce is especially remembered as a revivalist in this corner of the moral heritage. In the winter of 1836-37 protracted meetings were conducted by this divine, assisted by Rev. Jeremiah Monnett. Rev. S. P. Shaw, founder of Shaw University, of Tennessee, was also one of the early workers in the vineyard. Rev. Mr. Shaw was a man of wide observation, and remarkably well versed in sacred and profane history. In his views he was uncompromising, and awakened earnest religious convictions in the minds and hearts of his auditors. Many of his quaint and forcible aphorisms are yet remembered by his converts. He was ordained Deacon in the Ohio Conference in the fall of 1827. Others, remembered for their good works, are Rev. Adam Poe, Presiding Elder, in 1836, of Port-

land District, and William Rannels, Presiding Elder in 1840.

As already stated, Dallas had no churches previous to 1875. This, in itself, might imply that the opposite party held sway, which really seemed to be the case at one time. In the midst of the township, and on this side of the river Scioto, lies the "Devil's Half-Acre." For an account of the origin of this significant title, we are indebted to Charles Raemer. His account, in substance, is as follows: There was, previous to 1830, a log cabin standing south of this hard-named place, which was used for school and church purposes. In 1830 to 1832, a log schoolhouse was erected at the present site of the new school building, its immediate successor. The United Brethren Church attempted to organize and establish a society here, but failed. In a few winters, Rev. William Mathews, a Methodist, held revival services and toiled hard in the vineyard, and met with some considerable success, but the good impressions soon faded. The Presbyterian denomination made the next attempt under Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Bucyrus. "Many were called, under his preaching, but few were chosen," so that the field was left clear for the Methodists, but they failed to keep the flock beyond the traditional probationary period. Next, the United Brethren Church again rallied her forces and opened the gates of the fold, but the flock came out as it entered, with no desire to make it an abiding-place. Then followed a Disciple minister from Latimberville, to establish his faith in the hearts of the recalcitrants, but, like the others, produced no good results. When this denomination failed, Amos McMullen declared he believed this spot in possession of the devil, from which it was immediately christened by the diabolical title of "Devil's Half-Acre." Since this queer appellation has been bestowed on the place, other attempts have been made, alternately by the Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren

Churches, but no permanent society has ever been organized.

The first "seminary of learning" in Dallas was a subscription school held in a vacated log dwelling, north of David Bibler's cabin, on the Sandusky River. Miss Clara Drake, daughter of Capt. Drake, taught for the first two years, 1827 and 1828, at \$1.25 per week. Her attendance of twelve pupils were from the families of Welsh, Bibler and Hoover. Miss Drake afterward removed to Clinton County, Ill., where she died last summer, at the age of eighty-four years. About the same time, or a little later, a subscription school was held in a new cabin erected for that purpose by a few of the early neighbors, opposite Maj. Carmean's present residence. Osborn Mounett and George Walton were the principal agitators of this enterprise, and it was afterward designated the "Mounett Schoolhouse." Mr. Haney was the first teacher in this school building, at the advanced wages of \$10 per month. Miss Chapman taught the first township school in the same place. This academy, with its puncheon floor and greased paper windows, with its hewn slabs for benches and writing-desks, did not long remain sacred to the cause of learning. After its successor, in the Huntly Schoolhouse, in 1830, the former was removed by Maj. Carmean, and appropriated to the sheltering of animals of a lower order in creation.

The first frame school-building was erected by Rev. Jackson Doeling and John Cooper, in the fall of 1838, upon his "Satanic Majesty's" premises. John Bevington was the first pedagogue, at a salary of \$15 per month.

These schools, in 1840 to 1860, numbered from forty to sixty pupils, which number has gradually decreased until, at present, four of them do not have an average of fifteen students, or about the number in attendance in 1830. The township, however, is well supplied with educational facilities, as compared to the pioneer times, when the first schools were taught

by "subscription." Commodious houses, filled with modern furniture, and competent teachers

are some of the benefits the present generation enjoys over that which preceded it.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LYKENS TOWNSHIP—SOIL AND DRAINAGE—ORGANIZATION AND FIRST OFFICERS—INCIDENTS OF
EARLY SETTLEMENT—GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT—VILLAGE OF
LYKENS—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

NO portion of the county of equal extent, except Chatfield, remained as long unsettled as Lykens Township. This was not because the extreme humidity of the soil was a serious objection to the early settlement, or because its land was seemingly beyond all efforts of being reclaimed from dampness and apparent sterility. It was for the reason, that, when the first settlers came to Ohio, instead of going far out into the wilderness, where no neighbors were to be found within twenty miles or more, they kept locating just beyond the rapidly advancing line of settlement. Then, as the tide of settlement rolled westward from the eastern boundary of the State and southward from Lake Erie, it occurred that the two divisions of the tide met in Lykens Township, and the settler from the North discovered that his neighbor was from the East. The western and northwestern portions were settled about five years before the eastern and southern portions. Pioneers from the old settlements on Sandusky River, in Seneca County, came into the northern part as early as 1825, while no improvement was made in the eastern part until about five years later. It was natural and customary for settlers to select land that would repay them for the labor of clearing with an immediate and abundant crop. Afterward, the lower lands, which comprise almost the whole of the eastern and southern portions, was entered and improved. The soil of the township is predominantly alluvial, there being but little surface clay or sand. Several of the first set-

tlers who are yet living tell almost incredible tales as to how the township in early years was almost wholly under water. It does not seem possible that the farms, now so nicely drained and improved, were so miry as to be almost impassable, when the pioneer first arrived. And yet observation teaches that timber, when found in heavy bodies, almost doubles the quantity of rain falling per annum; and even small groves, scattered at intervals over country which previously was prairie, increase in a noticeable degree the amount of rain. In the western part of Nebraska and Kansas, where the soil is almost wholly sand, and where, formerly, no crops—not even grass—could grow, since the enterprising pioneer has appeared and planted innumerable groves throughout the broad expanse, the fall of rain has increased to such a degree that the sandy plain, once so dry and barren of vegetation, is quite thickly overgrown with grass; and, although corn and wheat are often left without sufficient moisture, from the fact that the time of rain-falls and the amount falling are yet unsettled, varying greatly with different seasons, a sufficient quantity falls during the greater number of seasons to supply the growing grain with abundant moisture. If timber is thus the means of attracting rain clouds, and, by so doing, increasing the rain-fall, when a country is cleared of timber it must necessarily follow that the quantity of rain falling is greatly decreased. Observation teaches that this is true throughout Ohio, where formerly almost every foot of land



Rudolph Brause



was covered with a heavy forest, which has been largely cleared away to make room for the agriculturist. This is one reason why the soil in almost every locality is much drier, at present, than formerly. Another reason is, that since the forests have disappeared, the action of the sun is unchecked, thus effecting a more rapid evaporation of the moisture than when the country was covered with woods. And, correlatively, the sandy plains of the West, exposed to the blazing heat of the summer's sun in former years, could retain moisture but a few days, even if six inches of water fell at one time. It thus appears that the rain cloud can be imperfectly controlled, and the supply of rain in any section of country can be varied through a period of years necessary for the growth of timber, for the benefit of tillers of the soil, and, consequently, for all humanity. Thus the answer to the prayer of the Kaffir is realized through the observation of intelligent men. The soil of Lykens is not surpassed in richness by that of any other township in the county. It is peculiarly adapted for corn, and large crops of this valuable grain are raised year after year on the same piece of land without any appreciable decrease in the quantity produced. This is true in the eastern and southeastern parts, where a deep, black soil prevails; while the western part is better adapted to wheat and kindred grains, from the fact that more sand and clay are found, these portions of the soil being highly essential to the proper growth of the smaller grains. Along the course of the winding Sycamore Creek, corniferous limestone is found out-cropping, sufficient in amount to furnish the country for miles around with building stone. It is found in large quantities on Section 16, where the stone is covered with earth varying in thickness from six inches to eight feet. The stone is blue, and contains more impurities than that obtained at the more extensive quarries in Holmes and Todd townships. It contains the

casts of crinoidal stems and numerous cephalopods and trilobites. It is coarse, though exceedingly durable. The quarries have been but little worked, and many of the beds remain unopened.

The central and western portions of the township are well drained. Sycamore Creek, a small, shallow stream, flows across the central part, entering the township on Section 11, and flowing across Sections 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 30. It has many small branches, one of the principal rising in the flat land near the southeastern corner and flowing northwest, uniting with the main stream on Section 30. This stream, called Little Sycamore Creek, has but little fall and is sluggish in its movements. The northeastern part is level, and, in former years, was almost bottomless. These streams give the township an imperfect drainage.

Lykens was for several years attached to Sycamore Township, of which the present Texas Township was a part until 1845. But, in 1831 (or possibly 1830), a sufficient number of settlers had arrived as to make it advisable to have a separate township organization. Up to this time Lykens was known only by its number and range; but, as soon as the propriety of a separate organization was apparent, the few settlers were called upon to suggest a name for the township to be presented in their petition to the County Commissioners, praying that the township have a separate organization. Jacob Foy wanted the township named "Fayette," but he could not command sufficient influence, much to his disappointment, to accomplish that result. Finally, Jacob Lintner, a prominent German who had just settled with several of his countrymen near Portersville, suggested the name Lykens. The Germans had come from a town of that name in Pennsylvania, and, after some discussion, the name was presented in the petition to the Commissioners, who accordingly bestowed it upon the township. An election of officers was ordered to be held at the residence

of Jacob Foy during one of the spring months of 1832. There were living in the township at that time barely sufficient men to fill the various offices ; but, pursuant to the order of the Commissioners, they assembled at Mr. Foy's cabin and elected the following officers, as remembered by Joseph Hall : Benjamin Huddle, Justice of the Peace ; Levi Gifford, Constable ; John Elliott, Clerk ; Jacob Lintner, Treasurer ; Joseph Hall, Joseph Muchler and Robert Knott, Trustees ; and two others elected as Fence Viewers. This list of the first officers is given from memory by Mr. Hall, and may not be absolutely correct. However, the probability is that the list is correct. Almost every settler in the township was honored with an office. At that time the township, with the exception of a portion of Sections 31, 32 and 33, which belonged to the Wyandot Reservation, comprised its present territory, and, in addition, the western tier of sections in Chatfield Township. In 1835, all that portion of the township belonging to the Wyandot Reservation was annexed to Lykens, as is shown by the following extract taken from the records of the County Commissioners : "All that part of the originally surveyed Township 1, Range 16 east, lying in said (Wyandot) Reservation shall be attached to Lykens, and shall constitute a part of said township." After this action no change was made in the boundary or territory of the township until 1845, when the eastern tier of sections was attached to Chatfield, leaving Lykens thirty sections, the number it yet retains. For several years after the creation of the township, elections continued to be held in the cabin of Jacob Foy ; but, when the first schoolhouse was built, they were held there.

The first settlers were of English descent, and first came to Seneca County ; but upon their arrival they discovered that the more valuable portions of land had been entered, so they journeyed on south into northern Crawford County. It was not until about 1830 that

the first settlers located in the southern part. The real emigration into the southern part, however, did not begin until 1832, when large numbers of Germans, directly from the old country, arrived in a body, and entered all the land in the southern part, within three or four years. Many of them had entered the land at the land offices, without first having seen whether it suited them or not. The consequence was that many of their farms were found to be almost wholly under water, and the disappointed Germans were compelled, by the fiat of events, to make the most of what they had. They were not easily discouraged by the floods of water, but went to work to clear and drain their land, and, in time, they were abundantly rewarded. The important question as to who was the first settler is a difficult one to answer with any certainty. It is quite likely that the first settler to build a cabin in the township remained but a few years, going back to Seneca County, whence he came. This knowledge is gained from Arthur Andrews, one of the oldest settlers living in Texas Township, and from his recollection it seems highly probable that Seneca County furnished the first settlers for Lykens Township. The following men were established in the township in rude log cabins as early as 1828 : John Elliott, Jacob Foy, Jacob Lintner, Joseph Trask, Gottlieb Hoss. Christopher Keggy, Joseph Hall, Jacob Miller and several others whose names are forgotten. In 1829 and 1830, there also came in James Ferguson, Benjamin Huddle, Levi Gifford, Samuel Spittler, James Wickam, Robert Mays, Robert Knott, Joseph Muchler and a few others. After 1830, and prior to 1836, there appeared Nelson Holt, Daniel Coon, John Babcock, Ira Cory, Daniel Pratt, Barnaby Harper, Adam Baden, Solomon Seery, David Albaugh, Nathan Coran, William Swalley, Adam and Lucas Shock, Otto Feltner, John Apple, Jacob Oberlander, John Aupt, Reuben Keran, Ira G. Allen, Milton Waller, Eli

Winter, Sr., William Burgett, Joseph Kennedy, Samuel and Timothy Parks, Joseph Dillinger, John Shoulter, Solomon Babcock, and many others. It was during this period that nearly all the land in the township was taken up, and many interesting incidents are related as to the maneuvers made by the settlers to secure the best land. Circumstances seem to indicate that Christopher Keggy was the first settler in the township. This man came from Fairfield County, first locating in Seneca County; but afterward, in 1825, he came to Lykens Township, and built a small log cabin in the northwestern corner. Indications seem to point to his not owning any land, having been a squatter, and having located there to hunt and trap. He remained in the township until 1830, when he sold what interest he had in the farm to Reuben Keran, and returned to Fairfield County. Keggy was a noted hunter, and had come to Ohio before the war of 1812. His life was a succession of adventures with wild animals and with Indians. What became of him is unknown. Jacob Miller came to the township as early as 1827, locating in the northwestern part. This settler was also a hunter of distinguished reputation. Joseph Trask was the third settler, but, in 1831, he sold his farm to another settler, and returned to Seneca County, whence he came. Jacob Foy was the first permanent settler, and was an influential man in early years. He served many terms as Justice of the Peace, and always impartially administered the laws as he understood them. Robert Mays and Levi Gifford served as Justices of the Peace between 1830 and 1840. For several years the settlers had been grievously damaged and annoyed by having their swine stolen by some thief or thieves in the neighborhood, until, finally, they resolved, if possible, to put a stop to it. One day a man named Pratt, who had been fined several times for stealing, was detected in the act of killing a hog belonging to one of his neighbors. Pratt

was an illiterate man, in whom the spirit of evil knew no superior nor control. He was a great coward, and it was resolved to make the effort to scare him out of his illegal proceedings. He was arrested by the Constable, and taken with great solemnity before "Squire" Mays, who, after hearing all the evidence and sifting the case to the bottom, informed the culprit, that, inasmuch as he had been punished repeatedly by fines for a similar offense, without any change being obtained in his conduct, it was the duty of the court, in order to preserve the sacred rights of private property, to place the offender beyond the reach of further violating the law, by hanging him to a tree in the yard of the cabin until he was dead. The prisoner was visibly affected and frightened. He trembled in every limb, and turned as pale as death, but the inexorable Justice gravely informed him that he had brought his fate upon his own head, and must prepare for death. A rope was procured, and preparations were being made to execute the sentence of the court; and, while these were in progress, the prisoner was purposely left alone near an open window, thus favoring an opportunity for escape not to be overlooked, for, with a desperate bound, he leaped through the opening and ran off with the speed of the wind. He was instantly pursued by the officers, who had no intention of recapturing him; but to keep up appearances guns were fired, curses were hurled after the condemned man, and the servants of the law went scouring after him in swift pursuit. He ran as though pursued by the furies, effecting an easy escape through the deep woods. This ruse proved far more effective than admonitions or prosecutions, for Pratt left and was never afterward seen in the township. Cases of this character, however, were unusual in early years, and were only instituted when lawful proceedings were inadequate in securing the desired relief. Trouble of a similar nature was experienced by the settlers through the

thievish propensity of John Henry, whose unlawful acts are specified in the chapter on Chatfield Township in this volume.

Many cases are remembered where settlers, in returning from town or mill with their teams late at night, through the winding forest roads, became mired down, making it necessary for them to leave their wagons, and occasionally their teams, until the next morning, and being compelled to reach home on foot as best they could. It became customary to carry lanterns or torches, so that, if the road was obscure, all difficulty in following it might be avoided. The Parks brothers started one evening just at dark to go without light to the cabin of Eli Winters, who resided about a mile and a half distant. Night came suddenly upon them, they lost their reckoning, became bewildered, and, after wandering around in the woods for several hours, during which time they shouted themselves hoarse, navigated numerous swamps and bogs, and encountered sundry logs in a manner not calculated to soothe their tempers, they finally found themselves waist deep in mud and water, from which they were unable to extricate themselves beyond climbing on a large log that lay half out of the water. The swamp was all around them, and, not daring to venture again into unexplored paths of water, they concluded to remain on the log until morning. It was in the fall of the year, and, after passing a miserable night, during which they suffered intensely from wet clothing and the cold, daylight at last came, and revealed an easy path from the swamp, which was quickly traversed by the shivering brothers. They reached Mr. Winter's cabin thoroughly prostrated, and it was only after several hours, with hot coffee, before a roaring fire, that they were enabled to return home. This is only one of many cases of a similar nature. It was the easiest thing in the world to get lost in the woods, even in the daytime, and, unless a person was thoroughly familiar with the path he was traveling, or had

with him a lantern, he was almost sure to get lost in the woods at night. The settlers of the township were often aroused to search for some child that had become lost in the pathless forest. James Ferguson's family lived in the western part, near Sycamore Creek. One evening in summer, Mrs. Ferguson, accompanied by her son, a boy ten years of age, started after the cows. The animals were found about a mile away, but they refused to be driven home, preferring to dash through clumps of bushes to avoid the flies, and, apparently, to annoy the driver as none but cows know how to do, when their feeding is likely to be cut short. In endeavoring to head them toward home, Mrs. Ferguson became bewildered, and was startled to find that she was lost. The cows seemed determined to go directly away from home, although, really, they were aiming as straight for that spot as cows could through the deep woods; but Mrs. Ferguson did not know this, and, thinking that she could retrace her steps, she left the cows and endeavored to find her way home. But she failed to see a single familiar object. This increased the terror, and, consequently, the bewilderment of the lost woman. She called repeatedly at the top of her voice, but only the terrifying echoes of her own tones answered her. Darkness came on, and the wolves began to howl at intervals through the dark forest. Mrs. Ferguson saw with alarm that she was doomed to remain in the woods all night, unless some providential circumstance brought her home. She knew that rambling through the woods would attract the wolves, and saw that the wisest course was to lie down near some large log that would afford shelter from descending dews, and remain quiet until morning. This was done, and the long, chilly night was passed, with occasional frights to the watchful woman by strange noises around her. At last the morning came, and the tired woman, taking her boy by the hand, started out, hoping to reach home for an early breakfast. But she

wandered on and on until noon, without having seen a single familiar landmark. She exhausted all her knowledge of woodcraft to establish the cardinal points of direction, but failed. She traveled on until darkness came, and another night of terror and suffering was passed. Nothing had been eaten except a few wild berries, and the mother and her child were almost worn out with anxiety and hunger. Another day came and was passed wandering through the woods until about the middle of the afternoon, when the welcome report of a rifle was heard near at hand, and, in a few minutes, the overjoyed woman saw a neighbor walking rapidly toward her. He was one of a party that had been searching for her for two nights and nearly two days, and had brought with him some bread and butter, which was eagerly devoured by the half-famished woman and child. She was about three miles from home, and had kept wandering round and round in a circle, passing once or twice within a quarter of a mile of her cabin. She was soon at home, and in a few days was fully recovered from her exposure and nervous shock. Search for her had begun the night of her disappearance, and, although guns had been fired, and bells rung, yet not a sound thus made reached the ears of the lost woman. This seems unaccountable, and can only be explained by reason of distance and contrary winds. Mr. Ferguson was one of the most skillful hunters ever in the county. He had been reared in the woods, and was thoroughly familiar with all the tactics known to professional hunters. He had taken a prominent part in the military expeditions in Ohio during the war of 1812, and was employed as a scout and a bearer of dispatches from one commander to another. He is remembered to have told, that, on one occasion, while bearing dispatches from near Columbus to some fort in the northern part of the State, he was seen by a party of hostile Indians, and pursued for two days before he succeeded in eluding them. He

is said to have been a remarkable marksman, being able to bring down with his rifle almost any bird, on the wing. He first located in Sandusky Township, but, after a few settlers had arrived, he moved to Lykens, where he remained a few years, and then went farther west.

The settlers, for many years, went to Seneca County for their flour and lumber. Extensive mills had been in operation in that county, on Sandusky River, for many years prior to the settlement of Lykens, and the settlers found it much handier to go there than south to the vicinity of Bucyrus. It was not long, however, before industries began to arise in the township, and, ere many years had elapsed, the settlers no longer went north for their lumber, although they continued to go there for their flour. Otto Fieldner, in about 1836, erected a small frame building about a mile south of the village of Lykens, in which was placed one set of "nigger-head" stones for the purpose of "cracking" corn. It was not designed for a flour-mill, although a feeble effort was made to grind wheat and rye. It was a great accommodation to the settlers, who, in order that the meal might not become stale, were in the habit of getting a sackful ground at a time. The mill continued in operation about eight years, and then was allowed to run down. Milton Waller was a cooper by trade, an occupation he followed at odd times for a number of years. He had a small shop at his house and made tubs, kegs, etc., finding a ready sale for all he could manufacture. He was a prominent man, and his sons have been among the most enterprising and intelligent citizens in the township. Francis Slee was a carpenter. He built many of the early frame houses, and manufactured chairs, looms, spinning-wheels, etc. Ira Cory was a blacksmith, the first one to work at the trade in the township, and erected a small shop a mile or so south of the village. Joseph Kennedy burned brick about a mile east of the village as early as 1840. No large quantity was

burned, and a ready sale was found for all he prepared. One of the first houses erected in the village of Lykens was constructed of brick from Mr. Kennedy's kiln. Some say that Nathan Coran was the first blacksmith in the township. It is quite certain that his shop was erected as early as 1834. He worked at the trade for many years. William Jackson tanned skins on a small scale, beginning about 1840. Otto Fieldner, in connection with his "corn-cracker," operated one of the best of the early saw-mills. The mill was located on a small stream; and, although nothing better than a slow motion could be obtained for the saw, owing to the sluggish flow of the water, due to the fact that the stream had but little fall, it was enabled to run about four months during the spring. It continued in operation as long as the "corn-cracker." Mr. Fieldner found it best to attach to the combined mill suitable machinery to be worked by horses, for the purpose of lengthening the time that the mills could run. This tread-power proved so satisfactory that it soon superseded the old water-wheel. It is stated that, in violation of the United States revenue laws, liquor of various kinds, including whisky and brandy, has been distilled in the township, in cellars and other secret places, by different parties, at intervals, since the earliest times. Stories are in circulation, where certain parties are reported to have been seen under suspicious circumstances during nights in past years. The reports have probably been exaggerated, but it is quite certain that the revenue laws have been violated, although the quantity of liquor manufactured has been small, and the quantity sold smaller still.

Joseph Stammits built and operated a steam saw-mill in the northwest corner, on Buckeye Creek, as early as 1844. He had a good mill, and did a large amount of sawing for the citizens. It is said that the creek furnished only sufficient water to supply the boiler. After

running ten or fifteen years, the engine and boiler were removed and the mill abandoned. Eli Winters, Jr., owned and operated this mill for a short time. He was a skillful sawyer, and was connected with several of the early mills. The most valuable and most extensive saw-mill in the township in early years, was built and operated by Jacob Foy, a sawyer of long experience. The mill was a combined saw and grist mill, and was erected at the junction of the Big and Little Sycamore Creeks. The building was a large two-story frame structure, divided into two apartments, one for the grinding machinery, and the other for the sawing. Excellent water-power was secured by means of a race having sufficient fall to furnish ample power for the rapid running of the saw. The mill was built in about 1834, and continued in operation many years. The remains of the old mill may yet be seen at the junction of the two creeks. It is said that excellent flour and meal were furnished by the grist-mill. Inch lumber from any wood was furnished for about 40 cents by the hundred, or a share was taken, varying from one-third to two-thirds. Large quantities were sawed, and many of the older buildings yet standing in the township were constructed of lumber obtained at the Foy saw-mill. The "nigger-head" stones used in the grist-mill were boulders taken from the farm of Eli Winter, and dressed down to the proper size and shape by some neighboring stone-cutter. After Foy had operated the combined mills for fifteen or twenty years, he sold out to Moses Woodside, who increased the scope of both departments of the mill, by substituting steam as the motor in place of water. After running many years, the mill was finally abandoned. A man named Patrick built and operated a saw-mill on Sycamore Creek as early as 1865. A Mr. Blanchard also operated one for many years. Among the early industries must be noticed the effort made by two or three parties in the township, between 1840 and 1850,

to rear silk-worms and to manufacture silk goods. Mrs. Breston, of Chatfield Township, was quite extensively engaged in the enterprise, and, through her influence, many were induced to embark in the same pursuit. A man named Blanchard was induced to begin the business on a small scale. A room in his house was fitted up with suitable shelves and heating apparatus, and eggs of the silk-worm were obtained from Mrs. Breston and placed therein, under proper conditions of heat and moisture, to be hatched. Here could be seen the wonderful metamorphosis from the egg to the mature insect. Mr. Blanchard experienced other difficulties in conducting the business than Mrs. Breston did, from the fact that he was a novice in the rearing and care of silk-worms, being obliged to depend upon Mrs. Breston for necessary instructions. He, as well as the lady, soon found it extremely difficult to obtain the necessary supply of fresh mulberry leaves, which constituted the caterpillar's only food. After having got nicely started, he was compelled to forego the combined pleasures and anxieties connected with the pursuit. The insects died on his hands, and the silk-culture soon became a thing of the past. One or two other parties made efforts in the same direction, but nothing was accomplished, except to discover that the business could not be otherwise than unprofitable.

In October, 1870, J. F. Feighner secured the services of H. W. McDonald, County Surveyor, and laid out fifteen lots on the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 1 south, Range 16 east, and named the village thus surveyed, Lykens. These were the first lots laid out in accordance with the law of Ohio, although, many years previously, the village had sprung into existence, industries of various kinds had arisen, merchants had come and gone, and the real growth and business activity had passed before the village was properly laid out and organized. Other suggestive names have been

bestowed upon the village, much to the disgust of the villagers, who recognize no name but Lykens. Citizens in the township, outside of the village, and even people living in distant parts of the county, speak of "Buljo," when referring to the only town in Lykens Township. The origin of this title is somewhat doubtful. It is related that many years ago, when the first saloon was doing a lively business in the town, several of the citizens were wont to assemble there to drink, tell stories and amuse themselves in various ways. Among the number was a man who told a funny story, wherein a negro, in referring to a certain place where liquor was sold and imbibed, said they had "high times in Buljo." The story, whenever told, elicited rounds of applause, and it was not long before the frequenters of the saloon, in speaking of their revels, said "We have high times in Buljo." After that, the village became known as "Buljo," a name that clings to it, despite the efforts made by the villagers to shake the title off. The name Santa Fe was bestowed upon the town, but after a few years this was forgotten. Several of the citizens in early years began calling the village "Buzzard's Glory." The origin of this name will be left to the imagination of the impartial reader. The first dwelling in the town was built by a man named Swetland on his own land, in 1834. It was a small frame structure, and was torn down a few years ago. A Mr. Hollister built the second about two years later. When these dwellings were erected, it was not imagined that a village was soon to spring up about them; and perhaps, if the thought passed through the minds of these two men, it was unheeded and soon forgotten. By 1840, there were as many as six or eight dwellings in the village, and people began to talk of having lots laid out. It was about this time that Anson Brown built the brick house now owned and occupied by Dr. Ritchie's widow. The bricks were obtained at the Kennedy kiln, a short distance east of the village. A

man named Gossage built the frame dwelling now owned and occupied by the family of Hiram Dillinger. The villagers soon became clamorous for a post office, and began with one accord to call the town "Lykens," a title suggested by the name of the township. Mr. Swetland opened the first store. He placed in one room of his dwelling about \$200 worth of notions, including some half-dozen yards of calico, and a small quantity of groceries. This, however, did not satisfy the wants nor ambition of the villagers, as they still found it profitable to go to Bucyrus, when a large bill of goods was wanted. Mr. Swetland began as early as 1835, and continued until 1840, when he closed out his stock, and turned his attention to his farm. In the fall of 1840, Anson Brown built a small storeroom and began the mercantile pursuit, with a general assortment of goods valued at \$600. This was the first store of consequence in the town. Brown began doing a lively business from the start, and kept steadily increasing his stock, by investing all the profits in additional goods. He dealt quite largely in produce, buying and shipping butter, eggs, poultry, etc., and made considerable money. In 1847, his store caught fire, one windy night, from a defective flue, and burned to the ground, consuming several thousand dollars' worth of goods; but this loss did not dishearten Mr. Brown in the least, for he immediately rebuilt, and began with a much larger stock than formerly. He was a shrewd business man, and, in time, increased his stock until it was worth nearly \$8,000. He is said to have kept the largest and best stock of goods ever in the town, besides doing a large and active trade in produce of all kinds. He finally sold out to other parties. Byron Brown (not a relative of Anson Brown) opened a store in about 1848. His stock consisted principally of groceries, and was worth about \$1,000. He continued the business for about seven years, and then closed out his stock. The Browns were succeeded by George Jackson, who sold a

small stock of goods for about five years. Samuel Martin began to sell a general assortment of goods about 1856; but, after following the mercantile pursuit for six or eight years, and discovering that the business was not likely to enrich him very soon, he sold out to other parties. Various other persons have sold goods in the town. It has been in past years quite an extensive trading-point, and even at present commands a fair patronage. Various other industries have arisen in the village. A man named Cummins erected a blacksmith-shop as early as 1838, and began to work at that trade. He was followed by a Mr. Madison. Carpenters, butchers, coopers, masons and others have followed their peculiar callings in the village. James Drake built an ashery quite early, probably 1845. The building was located on Sycamore Creek, near the southern limits of the town, and large quantities of ashes were manufactured into potash, and shipped to Bucyrus and other neighboring villages. Mr. Drake succeeded in manufacturing as high as fifteen tons of potash per annum, and continued at about the same rate for a number of years, and finally sold the building and all the appurtenances thereto belonging to Anson Brown, and moved west to the Centennial State. Brown conducted the ashery even more extensively than Drake, and gave goods from his store in exchange for ashes. The ashery was finally sold with the store. Jacob Hodge built an ashery in the village, on the bank of Sycamore Creek, soon after the erection of the Drake building. He manufactured considerable potash during a period of six years, but finally abandoned the enterprise. Jerry Jolly erected suitable buildings, sunk some half-dozen vats, and began tanning skins as early as 1846. He did good work for ten years, when he sold out to Ephraim Adams, who, after continuing the same occupation for five years, abandoned it, and the buildings were taken down. A man named Brown (not Anson Brown) opened a sa-

loon in the village in 1845; but, at the end of four years, he transferred his stock of liquors to some other locality. Peter Howenstein built a saw-mill in "Buljo," on Sycamore Creek, in 1847. He did good work, and owned and operated the mill for nearly fifteen years, but finally sold out. Eli Winters owned and operated the mill for a time. Other parties also owned it. The same mill, altered and enlarged, is yet in operation in the town. Dr. James Dodge was the first resident physician, locating in the village in 1848. He obtained a fair practice, but left for other fields of labor five or six years after his arrival. Dr. Harmon resided in town for a few years. He was succeeded by Dr. Ritchie, who came in 1856, but died at the end of four years. The present physician is G. D. Spengler. The post office was secured about 1844; but, prior to that time, the mail was brought from Melmore, in Seneca County, and later, from Portersville. The mail was carried by William Hank, once a week for many years. Anson Brown was probably the first Postmaster. In 1872, the Odd Fellows organized a lodge in the village, beginning with fifteen members, a flattering number for so small a place, to be sure. A hall was hired over one of the stores, and the lodge was soon on firm footing. The present membership is thirty-four. It will be seen from the above that the village was not properly laid out until 1870; but, prior to that time, lots were measured off, and sold to those desiring a residence in town. The village at present has a population not to exceed forty-five.

The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike was traveled quite extensively for many years before the last war by escaping slaves from the Southern States on their way north to the dominion of the British Queen. Almost every citizen living on that well-traveled highway recalls of seeing many a dusky runaway skulking along the road under cover of the night, or being driven rapidly north by some

assisting friend. It occasionally happened that pursuing masters also traveled the road; but it is not remembered that any runaway slave was captured by his master while escaping through the county. It was not customary for slaves to stop at houses directly on the road, even though the owner was a known friend. As morning approached, they left the road, and stopped at dwellings several miles from its course. It thus occurred that several citizens in and near the village of Lykens were known to harbor the black man, and to convey him farther on his way to Canada and freedom. On one occasion, one of the citizens was seen with a wagon-load of dusky women and children, heading for the house of some friend in southern Seneca County. And, at another time, a half-dozen or more of half-starved, half-clothed negro men were seen in a barn in Lykens Township.

Schools are the offspring of civilization. They are unknown among barbarians, and are found numerous and perfect in the degree of a people's removal from the savage state. None but highly cultured people—those with a ready appreciation for excellences, whether found in human character or in material creation—can see the countless beauties and perfections which adorn like summer flowers every pathway of life. Education amplifies the vision of the intellect, widens the moral and social capabilities, and places the enchanted observer upon mountainous heights, from which a glimpse of new delights is seen shining like starry constellations in nocturnal skies. Education multiplies the sources of enjoyment, and adds to the happiness of human life. It is highly necessary for the preservation of the American Government that the people should foster and protect schools as they would pearls and rubies. And this has been done in the past with steadily increasing interest, and a willing expenditure of millions of money. All over the land is found that unpretending temple of learning—the school-

house—and no child need be raised to mature years without, at least, a fair education. It is likely that the first schoolhouse in Lykens Township was built two miles west of the village, near the farm of Eli Winters, in 1834. The building was constructed of round logs, and was built by everybody before the township had been divided into school districts. Isabel Hall was probably the first teacher in this building. It was during the first term that Perry Black and William Helt, two of her scholars, caught a porcupine in the woods; and, having tied a long string to its leg, they climbed upon the schoolhouse, unseen by the inmates of the room, who were intent upon the lessons of the day, and lowered the animal down the chimney, much to the annoyance of the teacher and the amusement of the other scholars. The school was taught by subscription, and there was a large enough attendance to afford the teacher wages at the rate of about \$10 per month. A clapboard, smoothed off and coated with black paint, was used as the blackboard, and this was regarded by scholars, teacher and patrons, as a very valuable piece of school apparatus. A man named Andrews was an early teacher, as was also a Miss Lucinda Warren. While Miss Warren was teaching, the scholars were at recreation one day, off in the woods about forty rods, when they were seen by a party of Wyandot Indians on their ponies. In order to scare the children, the Indians started on the gallop toward them, whooping and swinging their tomahawks and rifles in the air. The children ran screaming with fright toward the schoolhouse, and were met by the alarmed teacher, who had come out to ascertain the nature of the unusual commotion outside. At sight of her, the Indians wheeled their ponies, and rode away laughing. In about 1840, a much better schoolhouse was built to take the place of the old one. After this building had been used many years, the present one was built at a cost of \$500. The Ransom Schoolhouse was built

in 1836. It was also of logs, and was replaced after a few years by a small frame building, which was used until the present house was erected. This building has become known as the "Frog-pond" Schoolhouse. A frame school building was erected about a mile north of Lykens Village in 1840. It was used until the present one was built. No schoolhouse was built in the village until 1851. Many years before, a log school cabin had been built about a quarter of a mile north of town, and this was attended by the village children. A school building was erected on Section 29 as early as 1838. It was built of logs, and was used until 1854, when a small frame house took its place. This building was used until 1880, when a large brick schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$1,600. This is the largest and best school building in the township. A school cabin was erected in the southeast corner in 1840. Two others have succeeded it, the last being built a few years ago. Spelling schools were held in early years with the usual laughable incidents connected therewith. David Spittler taught "singin' skewl" during the winter months for many years. The old "buckwheat notes" were sung with a gusto and a hilarity not commended by later musical instructors.

The earliest settlers went to church in Seneca County; but, after 1832, when a large German emigration arrived, it was thought best by the various denominations to erect churches nearer home. As early as 1832, the Free-Will Baptists began holding meetings in the cabins of the settlers. Two brothers, Seth and Benjamin Parker, were among the first ministers. Rev. James Ashley was another, as was also Comfort Waller. Among those who organized the society and took an active part in subsequent exercises, were the families of Comfort Waller, David Hill, Lewis Warren and William Swalley. Finally, in 1842, this society built the first church in the township in the western part, on the farm of Comfort

Waller. The church was a low frame building, with clapboard seats fastened to poles laid lengthwise of the house, and pulpit made of poplar lumber planed to a fair degree of smoothness. A large fire-place in one end added heat, light, cheerfulness and comfort to the room. The members were proud of their church, and could boast, without fear of successful contradiction, that it was the best in the township. After many years, the present church was erected to take its place, at a cost of about \$1,200. The Baptist society has been one of the strongest and best in the township, and has done much good. The Presbyterians began holding meetings in the house of Solomon Seery, and others, as early as 1834. Here they continued to assemble for many years, being visited regularly by Rev. Tracy, a circuit-rider, who traveled over several counties. The membership of the society slowly increased, and, after about twelve years from the first organization, a church was built on the Seery Corners, and has since been known as the Seery Church. It was a small frame building, with the rudest architectural ornamentation. The seats and pulpit were roughly made of poplar lumber, and were without paint or varnish. This building was used until 1870, when the present church was built. After a few years of ministerial service for the society, Rev. Tracy died, and was succeeded by the well-known Rev. Lillibridge, who preached and labored with the congregation for many years, placing the church on firm footing as regards both finance and membership. The first church built by this society was the second in the township. The Luther-

an Church, located just across the southern line, in Holmes Township, is largely attended by the citizens living in the southern part. This church was organized by the Germans at an early day. The present minister is Rev. Josiah Kanagy, and the church has a membership of about seventy. In 1850, the German Reformers and German Lutherans organized a church society in the northwestern part. Preaching was held in the schoolhouse for one year, and then for a short time in a barn belonging to John Klaes. The barn was destroyed by lightning; whereupon services were held in Mr. Klaes' house until the summer of 1852, when a small brick church was built. The first minister in charge of the society was Rev. John Bantz. He was succeeded by Rev. William Veiler, who remained with the congregation about a year, when Rev. Elias Keller took his place. Afterward, the Rev. John Winter became the minister in charge. In 1859, during the ministry of Rev. Winter, the congregation was divided. The Reformers sold their interest in the old church to the Lutherans and erected a fine brick church within fifty feet of the old one. The old church was occupied about two years by the Lutherans, when it was abandoned, and soon afterward sold to Jacob Feighner, who used the bricks in the construction of his residence. The congregation of Reformers grew in strength, and has for many years been the strongest church organization in the township. The present minister in charge is the Rev. C. H. Schopfle, a cultured and worthy gentleman. The church is a large, fine structure, the best in the township, and the society is large and wealthy.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIAN ASSENHEIMER, farmer, etc.; P. O., Bucyrus; was born August 12, 1834, on Cherry street, New York City, and is a son of Ludwig and Rosena (Stoll) Assenheimer. He was 1 year old when his father's family located in Bucyrus, in the fall of 1835. He grew up in the village, and was educated in both German and English. He went to school until 12 years of age, when he went to work about town at anything he could find to do. In his 17th year he began to learn the trade of a cabinet maker with Peter Shallenmiller, working as an apprentice three years and a half. He followed his trade as journeyman until 1859, when he bought out his old employer, and going in debt for a large part of the stock. He carried on the business of furniture and undertaking for about twelve years, with good success, paying for the stock and buying the property where C. M. Matthews & Co. are now located, and where he did business until 1871. He exchanged his town property for ninety-six acres of land where Benjamin Beal now lives, and resided there until 1879, when he purchased his present farm of 160 acres of land on the Sandusky road, five and a half miles from Bucyrus, still residing on it, where he is making some fine improvements. His wealth has been accumulated by his own exertions, and amid many misfortunes. He was married Oct. 6, 1859, to Miss Bertha Marggraf, of Bucyrus, who was born in Stadtilm, Saxony, Germany, Oct. 17, 1837, and came to America with her parents when but six years of age, settling in Bucyrus, where she grew up. Six sons and two daughters have been the result of this union, viz.: Emma C., born June 26, 1860; Martha T., March 15, 1862; Frederick C., May 28, 1864; Louis H., July 12, 1866; Franklin E., Aug. 22, 1868; Edward C., July 26, 1871;

William C., March 15, 1875, and Otto A., Oct. 5, 1877. Mr. Assenheimer, his wife and three children are members of the German Lutheran Church; he has been trustee and has held various other offices connected with the Church, among them that of teacher in the Sunday school for many years. He has always been Democratic in politics, was a member of the Town Council six years and Trustee of the township three years. His father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in about 1802, and was educated in the schools of his native town; afterward followed the trade of a weaver. In the spring of 1832, he came to New York, where he married Miss Rosena Stoll, a native also of Wurtemberg, who was born Aug. 11, 1811, and who probably came over in the same vessel. They were married in 1833, and in 1835 came to Bucyrus. He brought a large stock of clocks with him, which he traded to his brother-in-law, Geo. F. Stoll, for the building of a house; he was one of the men who assisted in unearthing the skeleton of the mastodon, which is mentioned in the body of this work. He followed the trade of weaving for many years, then kept a grocery store until his death, Oct. 19, 1855. His wife is still living. They had thirteen children, four of whom are living, viz.: Christian, Catharine, George and John.

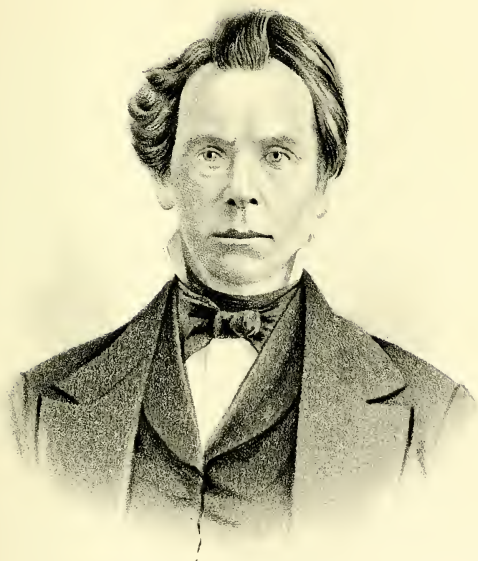
LEWIS W. BUCK, P. O. Bucyrus. William and Mary (Albright) Buck, parents of this gentleman, were both natives of the "Keystone" State, and the parents of nine children. The mother died in 1835. The father subsequently married Susan Shieb, who was the mother of fifteen children. Mr. Buck died in 1860. He was a successful farmer and miller, and held during his lifetime, numerous positions of honor and trust. Lewis Buck was born in Schuylkill

Co., Pa., Aug. 20, 1824; his early life being passed in a mill, and upon a farm. He received but a limited education, and when 22 years of age left his native State and came to Crawford Co., Ohio. For some time he found employment in a mill in Bucyrus, when he was placed in charge of the Sinn Mills, where he remained some four years. His marriage with Miss Pascalena Sinn occurred Jan. 4, 1849. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, June 14, 1833, and is one of a family of ten children born to George and Sarah (Hawk) Sinn, who came from Pennsylvania to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1826. Mr. Sinn was well and favorably known through the county, and was thrice elected County Auditor, besides holding other positions of honor and trust. He died in 1870, and his wife in 1876. In Lewis W. Buck's family were seven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Mahlon L., Sarah C. A., Lucretia M., Charles L. and Mary S. Those deceased were Mandon D. and Franklin H. Mr. Buck followed milling until 1861, when he purchased the farm he now owns, and has since followed the vocation of a farmer. He began life as a poor boy, and is, in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man. He has held several township offices, and is highly spoken of as an official. As refined, intelligent people, Mr. Buck's family stands second to none in the county.

CAPT. WM. NEVINS BEER, deceased, Bucyrus, is a son of the Rev. Thomas and Margaret (Cameron) Beer, and was born Nov. 28, 1839, in Ashland Co., Ohio. His father was well educated, and, owing to the imperfect school facilities of the time, he communicated his learning to his children. The subject of this sketch attended the Vermilion Institute at Haysville, for a time, then "finished off" at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Penn., after which he engaged in a store in Ashland for a few years. He came to Bucyrus about 1861, and during the summer of that year enlisted in the 101st Regiment O. V. I., as a private in Capt. McDonald's company. He soon became Second Lieutenant, and, some time after, First, and upon the promotion of Capt. McDonald, was promoted to the captaincy of the company, which position he held at the time of the mustering-out of the regiment. He returned to Bucyrus at the close of the war, and commenced the study of law with his brother, Judge Thomas Beer, and was in

due time admitted to the bar, as noted elsewhere in the sketch of the legal profession. He was married, Nov. 7, 1869, to Miss Mary D. Swingley, the third daughter of Dr. Frederick Swingley, of Bucyrus, and located here in the practice of his chosen profession until 1873, when in June of that year, he removed to Humboldt, Iowa, and practiced law there about one year. The family returned to Bucyrus in the spring of 1874; he remaining during the summer. He started from Humboldt as well as usual, for this State, and, at Valparaiso, Ind., where he stopped for a short time, he died suddenly on the night of July 25, 1874 of apoplexy. His widow has ever since resided in Bucyrus. At present she is a teacher in the Union schools of the town, a position she fills with honor to herself and satisfaction to all. They had three children, all of whom are living—Margaret M., Thomas Frederick and William C. Capt. Beer and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. THOMAS BEER, lawyer and Judge, Bucyrus; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1832. The Rev. Thomas Beer, his father, now residing in Ashland, Ohio, was born in Northampton Co., Penn., and came to Ohio about the year 1828, where he soon entered the ministry, serving two churches, for over thirty years, on alternate Sabbaths, proving an earnest, devoted Pastor, and beloved by his people. Margaret (Cameron) Lee, his mother, was a lineal descendant of Clan Cameron, famous in Scottish history. After he had received such an education as the school of his district afforded, our subject became a pupil of the Vermilion Institute, at Haysville, Ashland Co., and, in 1848, commenced teaching school. Having chosen law as a profession, he commenced its study with Mr. John C. Tidball, at Coshocton, in 1851—teaching school in the meantime, that he might earn enough to defray his necessary expenses—and remained with him as a pupil until 1853. During the ensuing five years—from 1854 to 1858—he was telegraph operator and Postmaster at Alliance, Ohio, but, in the latter year, he became editor of the *Stark County Democrat*, at Canton, Ohio. In 1860, he removed to Bucyrus, where he assumed the editorship of the *Crawford County Forum*. In 1862, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Bucyrus. In the following year, he was elected to the House of Representatives by the



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Democracy of Crawford Co., and re-elected in 1865, holding a seat in the Legislature during the sessions of 1864-65, and 1866-67. In 1873, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention which met at Cincinnati, and was presided over by Chief Justice Waite; and, on the 15th of August, 1874, he was appointed, by Gov. Allen, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the fourth subdivision of the Third Judicial District, comprising Wood, Hancock, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford and Marion counties. In October, 1874, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Jackson, who had resigned, and, in 1876, he was re-elected for a full term of five years. Judge Beer for many years held the position of County School Examiner, and was also a member of the Board of Education. He has always acted with the Democratic party, and taken an active interest in national and State affairs. His religious views are Presbyterian, in accord with the Scotch Church. In 1856, he was married to Miss T. M. Dinsmore, of Ashland Co.; of this marriage they have seven children living. Judge Beer's large acquaintance and high standing in public life soon brought him a large practice after his admission to the bar. As a practitioner, he was fair, honorable and courteous. He carried with him to the bench the strong common sense that had characterized him at the bar, and is always indefatigable in studying the law that should decide a case, before he renders judgment. He is not rapid in his decisions, but takes time to fortify himself with principles and precedents, which causes him to be regarded as a careful, impartial and just Judge.

J. H. and P. A. BEARD, Bucyrus. These gentlemen are descendants of Phillip Beard, who came from Germany to America during the reign of George the III, and settled at Baltimore. He was a stone-mason, and under his supervision old Ft. Frederick was built. It is said that some years ago when that structure was being torn down, the workmen found it almost impossible to separate the masonry, thus testifying to his ability as a mechanic. John and Susan (Sager) Beard, parents of J. H. and P. A. Beard, were both born in Washington County, Md. The maternal ancestors were from Germany, and served with distinction in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Our subject's parents were married in Maryland and

resided there until 1854, when they came to Seneca Co., Ohio. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living. The father died in 1866; his wife is yet living at an advanced age. J. H. and P. A. Beard were both born in Washington Co., Md., the former May 3, 1830, and the latter March 22, 1833. They were brought up to hard work and received few advantages for obtaining an education. Soon after reaching their majorities, they engaged in agricultural pursuits, which for the most part they have ever since followed. J. H. was married to Miss Catharine A. Nusbaum, Dec. 28, 1858; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., April 2, 1841. They are the parents of five children, viz., Celia V., J. Lewis, Anna D. and Ralph H., living; Della H. deceased. Phillip A. married Miss Lucy Reichart, June 12, 1856; she was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1836. They have seven children, viz., Ida C., Clemma L., Bush C., Effie E., Jesse P. and John S., living; Clara B., deceased. Both brothers own nicely improved farms in Bucyrus Township, which they have obtained by industry, economy and close attention to business. J. H. Beard came to this county in 1865, and his brother some four years later. They are members of the Republican party and of the English Lutheran Church. In political matters, however, they are liberal and make it a rule to vote for men and measures and not for party. They are intelligent, progressive men, respected by all who know them. Crawford Co. would indeed be much better off had it more such men as J. H. and P. A. Beard.

JOHN G. BIRK, harness manufacturer, Bucyrus; was born July 22, 1823, in Wurttemberg, Germany. According to the custom of that country, he was sent to school until his 14th year. He was then apprenticed to a man named Zigler for three years, to learn harness making, in the town of Kirchheim. He gave \$60 to learn the trade, in addition to three years' labor, often working fourteen hours per day. After completing his trade, he worked as journeyman at different places, for about six years. As there were more harness-makers than could find employment in his native land, our subject sailed from Havre in the spring of 1845, and after a thirty days' voyage, arrived at New York, June 3, 1845. His means being exhausted, he worked for a farmer near Albany about two months, whereby he obtained money

enough to bring him to the German colony called "Zoar," in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he worked for some time in the smelting works. Then he was taken sick with ague for a period of six months, which again exhausted his earnings. Upon his recovery, he worked at his trade there for some time. He came to Bucyrus, April 21, 1847, and found employment in the harness-shop of Frederick Beckle, who died some nine months after. Our subject worked for Israel Jones until 1850, when he started a harness-shop for himself, and has been in the business ever since; being now one of the oldest harness-makers in the town. He has occupied his present shop about eighteen years, where he employs a number of skillful workmen, who turn out every variety of the most substantial and attractive work. He also carries a full stock of everything in his line of goods. April 24, 1851, he was married to Miss Johanna B. Kuhn, of Whetstone Township. Of this marriage, the following children are living: Christian F., Lewis L., Emanuel and George R. Two children died when young. Mr. Birk had but \$4 when he came to Bucyrus, and lost his entire earnings by failure of his first employer. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, in which he is a Trustee.

J. N. BIDDLE, Bucyrus; is the son of Alexander and Magdalena (Nofstgar) Biddle, and was born Feb. 8, 1834, in Harrison Co., Ohio. His early life until his 16th year was spent on a farm, and in the pursuit of a common-school education. His father being a pioneer in the ministry of the United Brethren Church, and in indigent circumstances, the son was compelled to support himself by making brooms outside of school hours. He attended Otterbein University in 1852-53, and began teaching at 16, which he continued for four winters. In the meantime, he left Otterbein and entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, in the spring of 1854. The next fall, on Oct. 30, he was married to Miss Marian Musgrave, daughter of Judge R. W. Musgrave, of Annapolis, this County, who was an old and influential citizen. After his marriage, Mr. Biddle became the partner of Judge Musgrave in the mercantile business at Annapolis, commencing in January, 1855, and continuing until 1868. When he came to Bucyrus and entered into banking, under the firm name of Scott, Biddle & Co., Mr. Biddle being one of the managing partners, and conducting the business

in a manner that made it prosperous. In 1872, he was elected President of the Bucyrus Machine Works, and was also its manager, continuing until 1876, when the firm failed, and he was elected Assignee by the stockholders, and he has discharged the duties of the office in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. In 1877, in company with Gov. Foster and the Gormley Bros., he assisted in building a large furnace at Moxahala, and owning a fourth interest. In 1865, he made a venture with Col. Lemert and others in raising cotton in Louisiana; but, the levee breaking and overflowing their fields, it was a failure. Mr. Biddle has been a prominent and influential citizen wherever he has been. He was Postmaster at Annapolis during Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations. He has always been a prominent Republican, and is now Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and almost since the organization of the party he has been on a committee. He is a member of Demas Lodge, No. 108. He has a family of nine children, all living. They are Clara J., Louie J., Edgar N., Maud M., Judson M., Ralph A., Marion, Kathleen A. and Lancelot Todd. The great-grandfather of Mr. Biddle came from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, prior to the Revolution, and was Quartermaster of a Pennsylvania regiment throughout that struggle. Lancelot Todd, his great-great-grandfather, came to America early in the eighteenth century, and obtained a land grant, probably from the King of Great Britain, for a tract of land on which the city of Annapolis, Md., now stands. He is an ancestor of the Todd family, of which Gov. Tod and Mrs. Lincoln are representatives. His son Benjamin was the great-grandfather of our subject, who settled in Maryland. His daughter, Rachel Todd, married Jacob Biddle, the grandfather of our subject, who settled in Wayne Co., Ohio, in about 1831. They raised twelve children, of whom Alexander Biddle, father of Mr. Biddle, was the tenth child, and was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1810. He became a preacher of the United Brethren Church at the age of 21, and was an active traveling minister until 1875. He has done a good work in the cause of his Master, and now rests from his active labors, living in retirement at Galion, Ohio, having performed his work well. His family consisted of six children, five of whom are living—John B., the eldest, was killed at the battle of Stone

River, being 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 101st O. V. I.; William R. is a lawyer at Pleasanton, Kan.; James B. a successful merchant at Mt. Blanchard, Ohio; Rachel E., wife of Rev. J. R. Crin, of Bowling Green, Ohio; Jacob A., a Congregational minister at Oswego, N. Y.

J. M. BLACK, merchant, Bucyrus; was born April 24, 1845, and is the son of J. P. Black. He is a native of Clarke Co., Ohio, where he spent his youth on a farm, in the meantime acquiring a common-school education. At the age of 19, he entered the public schools of Bucyrus, where he continued some three years. In 1868, he entered the grocery of Kimmel & Timanus, where he was clerk for three years. For the six years following, he was employed in a similar capacity by Kaler & Malie. In 1877, he entered into his present place of business, in Rowse's Block, as equal partner with J. P. Black, under the firm name of J. M. Black & Co., where he is doing a flourishing business in dry goods, groceries and queensware. They have a room, 30x98, which is filled with a large and well-selected stock of goods. Since he has been engaged here, his business has prospered, and he is now at the head of a thriving establishment. He was married, Dec. 26, 1871, to Miss Hattie Mower, of Bucyrus. This union has been blessed with five children—Jay P., Bessie N., Carl M., and an infant son and daughter. Mr. Black is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Trustee, and also Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school.

G. W. BUELL, marble dealer, Bucyrus; is a son of George and Rebecca (Fuller) Buell, and was born Jan. 15, 1842, in Genesee Co., N. Y. When he was about 5 years old, his parents removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., and here he attended school until he was 14 years of age, when he entered his father's match-factory, and continued there until he was 20. Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 20th Mich. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was in eighteen battles—South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Knoxville, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and all of Grant's campaign. He was mustered out at Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1865. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, losing the middle finger of the left hand. He lived in Ann Arbor after the war, and, in 1867, commenced to travel for a marble firm of that town, and followed the business five years, with good success. He next spent two years

traveling and selling cigars for his brother. He then sold marble for different firms until 1879, when he went into partnership with Mr. Keel, and removed to Bucyrus, where they have built up a splendid business, employing several first-class workmen. They are wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and American marbles, and all kinds of granite. Their work is finished in the best of style and by the most skillful workmen. Mr. Buell is a Knight of Honor, being a member of Howard Lodge, No. 109, and is a Democrat in politics. He was married, Sept. 9, 1865, to Miss Mattie E. Bowen, of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have two children—Ina and Norma.

S. A. BOWERS, miller, Bucyrus; is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Palmer) Bowers. Was born April 9, 1834, in Whetstone Township, this county. He lived on a farm, assisting at home and attending school, until he was 24, when, in 1858, in company with J. W. Delancy, he rented Mager's mill, at North Robinson; this they ran for about a year; the following fall they purchased the saw-mill of Emanuel Dardorf, and to it they added a flour-mill, under the name of "The Sandusky Valley Mills." In 1861, Mr. Delancy retired, and the subject of the present sketch has continued the business ever since. Mr. C. F. Miller bought the mills in 1872, and, he failing, Mr. Bowers and Mr. Delancy bought the property, and have carried on the business with good success. They have three runs of buhrs, ample steam power being furnished by two engines. In 1870, Mr. Bowers bought a mill in Upper Sandusky, which he repaired and controlled about a year, when he sold it out. On May 15, 1861, he married Miss Lizzie White, of Uniontown, Penn. Of this marriage, there are two children—Della and Carrie. His first wife died in April, 1872. In October of the following year, he married Mrs. Maggie Campbell, of Bucyrus. Mr. Bowers is a member of Demas Lodge, No. 108, K. of P., and one of the most substantial citizens of the city, having made all by his own efforts. In 1863, he purchased a fine farm three miles west of the city, which he still retains. As a business man he is fair and upright, and commands the esteem of all his fellow-townsmen.

FRANK BLICKE, merchant, Bucyrus; son of William and Mary (Reiger) Blicke; was born May 6, 1836, in Prussia, and went to school from his 7th to his 16th year, receiving a good education in his native language. When

16, he was apprenticed to a brewer and served three years, and worked a year longer in his native land. In the year 1856, he sailed from the port of Bremen for the shores of America, resolving to seek his fortunes in the New World. He landed at New York June 7, 1856, after a voyage of forty-two days. He came direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered a brewery, where he remained four years. In May, 1860, he came to Bucyrus and became the partner of Christian Wingert in the brewery, this union lasting three years. At the expiration of that time, he became the partner of F. A. Vollrath in the grocery and provision business, and added a stock of dry goods the second year. In 1870, Mr. Vollrath retired, and our subject purchased his entire stock and interest in the building, and since then has carried on the business himself. He has built up a large business, at the corner of Sandusky avenue and Mary streets, and has a large stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and queensware. Mr. Blicke has built eight fine, large residences in this city, which are a credit to Bucyrus and an evidence of his business energy and enterprise. He came here without capital, and, by industry, he has brought himself into affluence. He has been a member of the City Council, City Treasurer for four years, and is now serving his third term as Treasurer of the township. He is now N. G. of La Salle Lodge, No. 51. In September, 1864, he married Theresa Vollrath, of Bucyrus; of this marriage there were born four children, three of whom—William A., Carrie A. and Louisa M.—are living; Cora A. is dead.

DAVID B. BARRETT, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is a son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Wolph) Barrett, and was born May 21, 1824, in Harrison Co., Ohio, where he lived on a farm until he was 23 years of age, having the advantages of the common schools of the time; his father died when he was 20 years old, and he and his brother came to this township in the spring of 1848; they bought 200 acres of land on the Plains, where Jacob Beal now lives, adding to it afterward 160 acres more. His mother and his brother Enos came in 1849, one year after his settlement here, and they all lived on the place of first settlement until 1856, our subject remaining until 1860, when he moved to his present place, where he now owns 155 acres of well-improved land; he

has excellent buildings, his barn and residence both being of the very best in the country. He was married, Oct. 28, 1849, to Nancy B. Kerr, of this township; she was born in this county in 1827; her father came to the township in 1826, and was one of its early settlers; he died in March, 1880, and his wife still lives, and is in her 88th year. Our subject's father was born in Virginia; emigrated to Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1804, and, being a young man, he there married a Miss Huff, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living; his second wife, Elizabeth Wolph, was the mother of our subject; there were four children by this marriage—Louisa, living in Bucyrus; Enos, John W. and David B.; his widow is still living with her daughter, in Bucyrus, in her 88th year; her husband farmed in Harrison Co. successfully until his death, in 1844. The subject of this sketch has but one child living—Ida B.; two sons are dead—Curtis E., died at the age of 18, and Henry, at the age of 6 years. Mr. Barrett and family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a Republican in politics. He began life with but little of this world's goods, but is now in comfortable circumstances.

DR. W. M. BEILHARZ, dentist, Bucyrus; son of Rev. John J. and Maria C. (Froelick) Beilharz; was born Sept. 21, 1819, in Maxatawny, Berks Co., Penn., where he lived until about 8 years old, when the family removed to the State of New York; here our subject went to school in winter until 15, and helped his father on the farm until 22 years of age; in 1842, he removed to Tiffin, Ohio, where Mr. Beilharz began the study of dentistry with an older brother, who had removed from New York some time previous; he practiced his profession in Tiffin for a period of nine years, coming to Bucyrus Dec. 18, 1853, where he at once opened an office for the practice of dentistry, and has continued with fair success ever since; he is an expert in all the departments of mechanical and operative dentistry; about 1850, he made a discovery of a cure for sore and inflamed eyes, but, being engrossed with his profession, he never brought it before the public until of late years; the almost miraculous cures which it has effected place him among the leading oculists of the country; he has also discovered a remedy which he calls the "Healing Fluid," which acts as an antiseptic.

tic, preventing inflammation, and cures all sores, either recent or chronic; its efficacy is attested by the unanimous testimony of those whom he has cured. On June 17, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria B. Crockett, of Seneca Co., Ohio; two sons and a daughter are the fruit of this union, all of whom are living—Charles A., Anne, wife of F. L. Ingman, merchant at Villisca, Iowa, and Cassius M. Dr. Beilharz has been a careful student of history for many years, and is an intelligent and respected citizen.

JAMES P. BEALL, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born May 13, 1828, in Harrison Co., Ohio, and is the son of James P. and Minerva (Hough) Beall; his father was a farmer, and he remained on the farm until he was 23 years old; his father being in moderate circumstances and having a large family to support, young James was compelled to work, and thus lose many advantages of schooling. He received a moderate education, however, and worked some two years for \$10 per month, and also split rails at 37½ cents per day; in the fall of 1852, he came to this county, and rented a farm in Bucyrus Township, adjoining that of A. J. Caldwell; the next year he worked by the month for Enos Barrett, receiving \$240 per year and house rent, etc.; in December, 1854, he bought 120 acres of the land which he now owns, and which at that time was but little improved; he has improved his farm and added to it, so that at present he is the prosperous owner of 392 acres of well-tilled land, and has erected substantial buildings, all being the result of Mr. Beall's labor and industry, united with good management, as he commenced life for himself with only \$7. When he first purchased his land, he raised large crops of grain until the land was sufficiently cleared, and, since then, he has dealt in the best breeds of sheep, such as the Merino, having a fine flock of 500, and handling at times from 300 to 1,800 head. He is a Republican in politics, and was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Gen. Scott. Both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is a Trustee. He was married, Dec. 27, 1848, to Miss Mary Keckler, of Harrison Co., Ohio; of this marriage, there have been seven children—James P., deceased; those still living are: John W., Mary M., Laura E., Dorsey L., Eva M. and Nora E. The father of Mr. Beall was born in

Washington Co., Penn., in 1797; he was first married to Jane Albert, of Pennsylvania, and of this marriage there were two children, one of whom is still living—Jane, the wife of Aaron Chance, of Bucyrus Township; this first consort died in about 1821, and Mr. Beal, Sr., came to Harrison Co. the following year, and, some time after, he married Minerva Hough, of that county; he was one of the earliest settlers in that region, and for twenty-one years the elections were held at his house; he was County Commissioner there, and also held several township offices; he settled in Bucyrus Township in 1854, where Christopher Mason now lives, and resided there until his death, in 1869; his mother died in 1875. Of this marriage, there were the following children—Cass Andrews, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Colmore C., deceased; James P., our subject; Cyrus H., deceased; Rebecca, deceased; John W., deceased; Minerva A., Zephaniah, Mary A. and Susannah; the last three died in infancy.

BENJAMIN BEAL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bucyrus; son of George and Anna B. (Shearer) Beal; was born June 9, 1839, in Lycoming Co., Penn., and when 4 years of age his father's family came to this county and settled in this township; he attended the district schools until 19 years of age, during the winter season, working on the farm in the meantime. He married Mary Stalz, March 19, 1861, and began farming on 80 acres of land just east of the pike, where he lived until 1879, when he came to his present farm on the old pike; he now owns 185 acres of fine farming and grazing land, and has dealt largely in sheep since 1872, buying, grazing and feeding for market. His wife died Nov. 14, 1867; three children were the fruits of this marriage, viz., Albert G., born Feb. 11, 1862; Daniel Wesley, born March 10, 1865, and Emma, born June 7, 1866. He was married a second time, May 25, 1871, to Miss Lydia A. Rexroth, of Bucyrus; five children were born of this union—Benjamin, born Oct. 10, 1873; Mary J., born April 27, 1875; Edwin G., born Sept. 1, 1876; Frederick X. A., born Dec. 14, 1877, and William D., born Aug. 6, 1879. Both Mr. Beal and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He has always been Republican in politics, taking an active interest in the affairs of the State and nation. In 1872, Mr. Beal visited Europe, traveling about 4,000 miles on the continent, land-

ing at Bremen and going to Saxony, Austria, Bavaria, Hesse, Switzerland and Wurtemberg, visiting the birthplace of his father; he also visited Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden and Ems, famous watering-places of Europe; he returned in September, much improved in health. His father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 14, 1795, and came to America with his father's family in 1805, being at the time 10 years old; the family settled in Lycoming Co., Penn., where he followed farming until he grew up. In about the year 1825, he married Anna B. Shearer, a native of Wurtemberg, whose family came to America in 1804, settling also in Lycoming Co. After marriage, they lived on a farm there until 1843, when they came through to Ohio in a large covered wagon, and settled in this township, where he still lives; he is in his 86th year, and his wife in her 80th year; he purchased 160 acres of land when he came to the county, and by energy and industry added another quarter-section to it; he raised three sons—Isaac, Jacob and Benjamin—and one daughter, Mary, now the wife of Mr. N. Mutchler.

ELIAS BLAIR, hardware dealer, Bucyrus; son of Joseph and Rebecca (Bennington) Blair, was born May 1, 1824, in Knox Co., Ohio. He lived on a farm until his 20th year. In 1845, he went to Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of plows until 1850, when he went to California, by the "overland route," to seek his fortune in the gold diggings. In 1853, he came to Bucyrus and opened a hardware store, and has been engaged in that business ever since, except a brief period employed in the erection of his present building in 1863. His business block consists of a fine three-story brick, 20½ x 155, in dimensions. He has done an extensive business and carries an immense stock of goods, representing every department of the hardware trade. In 1874, he invented the famous Blair's hog ringer. He is now manufacturing these rings by automatic machinery, at the rate of 60,000 per day.

ISAAC BEAL, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; son of George and Barbara (Shearer) Beal, was born Aug. 28, 1828, in Lycoming Co., Penn. He remained there going to school and on the farm until 14 years of age. In 1842, he came to Crawford Co., Ohio, locating on the eastern border of Sandusky Plains. He went to school two terms on the old Mud Pike, and, Sept. 15,

1853, married Christina Hurr, daughter of the late George and Christina (Kehrer) Hurr. By her he has the following family: Mary A., born Dec. 2, 1854; Simeon G., Oct. 19, 1856; Elizabeth, Sept. 21, 1858; Benjamin F., March 31, 1860; Katie, March 9, 1866; Ellen B., April 11, 1872; and Martha, Jan. 23, 1876. Of this family, Daniel and John are dead; the former's death occurred in 1872, and the latter's in the same year. Mrs. Beal was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1830. Mr. Beal is a kind husband and an affectionate father. He now has charge of the old homestead, to which he has added 124 acres of land. His parents are yet living, making their home with their son on the old farm. Mr. Beal takes much pains in the rearing of blooded stock, and at present has some fine specimens of full-blooded short-horn and Durham cattle. He is a Democrat in politics, but sometimes deviates from voting the straight Democratic ticket. Mrs. Beal is a member of the M. E. Church, and the Beal family are known to be intelligent and highly respected people.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, Bucyrus; son of Alexander and Mary (Agnew) Caldwell, was born Jan. 9, 1812, near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn. His early manhood and youth were passed on the farm and in attending school. From his 19th year until he was 27, he worked for his father. In 1839, his father had come to Crawford Co., Ohio, purchased a farm, and the following year he and sister drove from Pennsylvania to Ohio in a buggy. Here he found his father had purchased 258 acres of land on the Marion road, paying \$11 per acre for it. This road was one that was traveled considerably by stock men, and soon Mr. Caldwell's house became a kind of tavern or place of entertainment for the weary traveler. In 1841, William purchased the farm from the heirs, the father having died. On the 19th of May, 1845, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Stow, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Knisely) Stow, and by her he had the following family: Alexander, born March 19, 1846, died Oct. 20, 1856; Mary B., Nov. 23, 1847; Martha E.; Charles, June 7, 1852; William J., May 31, 1854; Samuel E., May 28, 1857; and Frank, Dec. 30, 1859. Mrs. Caldwell was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825, and her people were old settlers and prominent people of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Mr. Caldwell

owns 488 acres of fine farming and grazing land, all of which he has made by his own exertions, with the exception of \$1,200 from his father's estate. He first devoted his time and attention to raising grain, when he took charge of the place, but since 1845, has devoted his time to wool-growing. He is a self-reliant and highly esteemed citizen. He and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church; while he is a Democrat in politics.

ALEXANDER J. CALDWELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bucyrus. One of the prominent and influential families of the country is that of Caldwell. There is scarcely a State in the Union in which the name is not found, and always among the very best class of citizens. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is no exception, and fully maintains the honor, dignity and boundless hospitality of this old and distinguished family. He is a son of Hon. Samuel S. and Margaret E. (Mickle) Caldwell, and was born Aug. 27, 1828, in Adams Co., Penn. He was 7 years old when his father emigrated to this county and settled in Bucyrus. He lived with his father until he was 23 years old, going to school during the winter, in an old log hut, that, like Solomon's Temple, had been built without the "sound of ax, hammer or any iron tool," at least there was no iron in the material of which it was composed, not even nails. In this rude hut he gained a fair knowledge of the common branches of education. He was married, May 25, 1853, to Miss Harriet C. Chambers, daughter of Andrew and Isabella (Marshall) Chambers, who was born in Richland Co., July 14, 1830. Seven children were the fruit of this union, all of whom are now living—Thomas J., married to Miss Mary Wentz, and farms with his father; Smith C., Edgar C., Mina B., Hattie L., Mary A. and Frances Marion. After marriage, Mr. Caldwell settled on his present farm, on the Marion road, where he owned 100 acres. It was then but partially improved and cleared, and was somewhat swampy. He has cleared it up, drained and improved it in the highest degree, and erected not only substantial, but even elegant, buildings. Both he and his wife are exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church, and have been for a number of years. He is a Democrat, and has always acted in concert with that party. His father, Hon. Samuel S. Caldwell, was born in May, 1804, in Adams

Co., Penn., where he lived until 1835, in the fall of which year he removed to Crawford Co., having married, in 1827, Miss Margaret E. Mickle. He settled on the Plains south of Bucyrus, where he bought 200 acres of land, and farmed until 1856, when he removed to town. He lived here until 1877, and on Nov. 18, of that year, died at the house of his son, Alexander J., in the 74th year of his age. His aged wife survives him, and lives with her son (our subject), and is now in her 87th year. Hon. Samuel S. Caldwell was a public spirited and enterprising man. He was Justice of the Peace and Notary Public many years; was elected to the Legislature in 1844, and served his constituency faithfully in the Forty-third General Assembly, and used his influence to have the county seat retained at Bucyrus. His family was as follows: Alexander J., Samuel, a farmer in Wyandot Co., and Florence McL., wife of F. M. Welsh, of South Bend, Ind.

DANIEL O. CASTLE, County Recorder, Bucyrus, is the second son of Elisha and Phebe A. (Marshall) Castle. He was born near Leesville, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1846. His early advantages for education were somewhat meager, leaving school at 12 years of age; he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until the breaking-out of the late rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 101st O. V. I., Company E, under Capt William Parsons of Galion. He was under the command of Gen. Rosecrans in the army of the Cumberland. Mr. Castle participated in the battles of Perryville, Knob Gap, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and many other engagements. He was wounded by a musket ball at the battle of Chickamauga, but remained until the close of the struggle, being mustered out at Plattsburg, N. Y., July 26, 1865. He returned to this county, and at once resumed his trade of shoemaker, dealing in boots and shoes at Crestline and Leesville until 1874, when he formed a partnership with Frederick Beech, and they did a successful business in dry goods at Leesville for two years. During this period, our subject was Postmaster, and also served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace and Mayor of the incorporated village of Leesville. He subsequently formed a business partnership with his brother, which lasted about one year. In October, 1878, Mr. Castle was elected to the office of County Recorder, and entered upon its duties

Jan. 6, 1879, which he has since performed in a manner at once faithful and creditable. July 4, 1866, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Smith of Leesville. By this union four children were born, whose names are Laura, Jacob, Lelah and Clayton A. Elisha, the father of Mr. Castle, was born about 1796, near Brownsville, Md.; at 16 he enlisted in the army, serving 10 months in the war of 1812, and went to Fayette Co., Penn., when a young man, and there married Phoebe A. Marshall. He followed the trade of shoemaker and dealt in horses for some years. Coming to Crawford County in 1840, he settled on a farm in Sandusky. In 1848, he removed to Leesville, where he kept a boot and shoe store and a shop therewith. He died May 8, 1864, leaving two sons, Henry, a farmer of Wyandot County, and Daniel O., the subject of this sketch.

D. C. CAHILL, lawyer, Bucyrus; was born Nov. 2, 1832, in Vernon Township, and is a son of R. W. and Eliza (Cummins) Cahill. His youth was spent on a farm, and at the age of 20, he, in the fall of 1852, entered the preparatory department of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained until 1856, after which he spent one term at the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1857, he went back to Wittenberg, where he completed the entire course, except the formality of graduating. Owing to the failing health of his father, he then took charge of the homestead. In the fall of 1868, he came to Bucyrus, and entered the law office of S. R. Harris, Esq., for the purpose of studying law. He was admitted to the bar, Dec. 20, 1860, and practiced here until April, 1865, when he made a trip to San Francisco, Cal., overland, being nearly six months on the way, arriving there in September, having visited many points of interest during the journey. He went to Oregon and held an office in Linn Co., from September, 1866, until April, 1867. He then returned via Panama to New York, and was called home by the illness of his brother, who was practicing law at Dayton, Ohio. At the close of 1867, he re-opened a law office in Bucyrus; closed his office in September, 1868, and traveled with his brother, until his death, at San Antonio, Texas, in December following. In June, 1869, he returned home and resumed his law practice, in his present office, as the partner of Judge Thomas Beer. He was out hunting in December of this year,

when, by an accidental discharge of his gun, he received a painful wound, which disabled him for about eighteen months. In the latter part of 1871, he was employed by the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, to obtain the right of way through the county. In the spring of 1872, he again opened a law office and practiced until his election as Clerk of the Court in October, taking charge of the office in February, 1874, and retired in February, 1880, when he resumed his law practice with his brother Isaac Cahill, under the firm name of Cahill Brothers, in No. 7 Quinby Block. He was married in October, 1875, to Miss A. E. J. Juilliard, of Bucyrus, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John N. Juilliard. She came to Bucyrus in 1867, where she learned the millinery business with Miss Jennie L. Anderson, and was partner for one season. Since 1868, she has done a large business alone; employing from six to fourteen ladies in the millinery department. She keeps a large stock of millinery and notions.

HENRY COUTS, farmer and veterinary surgeon; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 4, 1810. Christian Coutts, the father of Henry, was of Scotch descent, and served three years in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He removed to Crawford Co. with his family, about the year 1821, when the subject of this sketch was about 12 years of age; they settled in Liberty Township, southeast of what is now Sulphur Springs. When Henry Coutts was a young man, between the ages of 14 and 20, he would frequently reside with the Indians, and, occasionally, these visits were several weeks in length. During these visits, he was frequently the guest of Johnny Cake, a half-breed Wyandot Indian, whose father was a Frenchman. This savage resided at Upper Sandusky, in a hut which stood near the Wyandot Mission Church. Johnny Cake liked Coutts, who occasionally practiced at shooting with the bow and arrows with the two sons of his savage friend; they would occasionally make hunting excursions together on the Honey Creek, Sycamore Creek and the Broken Sword. Coutts relates that he also spent many nights with Bill Walker, one of the chiefs. This Indian read law and practiced some at an early day; he lived in a frame house, possessed many articles found in the homes of the whites, and was more civilized

than Johnny Cake and many other savages. Walker had two sisters, with whom Coutts spent many a pleasant hour. The subject of this sketch was always on friendly terms with the Indians, but once he had a fuss with one called Between-the-logs. Coutts had a very fine hunting dog, and this savage desired to purchase it, and, while the Indian was hunting on the Broken Sword, he visited Coutts with the intention of securing the coveted animal. But Coutts didn't wish to sell the dog, and Between-the-logs became very angry about it; he was intoxicated, and, when Coutts entered his cabin after conversing with him, the enraged savage ran his knife through the door of the house. He also threatened Coutts' life, and drew his gun upon him several times, but did not fire at him; but he finally left, vowing to remember Coutts in the future. After he left, the owner of the dog thought over the indignities he had suffered, and grew very angry about it; he followed the Indian several miles, and, overtaking him, drew his gun to shoot the savage, but the charge did not explode, and the warrior escaped. Coutts says he was always glad in after years, that the gun missed fire. But, at the next general muster, Between-the-logs attended; he became intoxicated, and commenced to abuse Coutts, who turned in and thrashed the savage. Coutts was a very good wrestler in his younger days; was known as the "bully Dutchman," and one time gained a signal victory over a man named Erastus Finn, who challenged any man in Capt. Linton's militia company. Coutts was married to Sarah Ann Peterman Aug. 25, 1833; she was born June 22, 1818. They resided in Liberty Township until September, 1841, and then removed to Missouri, where they remained for about twelve months. While a resident of Liberty, he served as Constable several terms. When he returned from Missouri, he settled in Bucyrus, and followed the occupation of teamster for Henry Converse, and made frequent trips between Bucyrus and Sandusky City. In 1846, he secured a contract for carrying the mail through the country, and continued in this business for some eighteen years. He served as Street Commissioner and Marshal of Bucyrus for two terms. In the early part of 1863, he secured a position as Veterinary Surgeon in the 34th O. V. C., under Col. Franklin, and served in this capacity nearly eighteen months. He removed to his present residence

southwest of town, about 1866, where he ran a saw-mill until some two years since, when he sold the mill privileges to the County Commissioners; since then, he has been farming and practicing veterinary surgery. Mr. Coutts joined the M. E. Church at Annapolis in his younger days, and was a Class-leader for some five years. After he returned from Missouri, he connected himself with the Protestant M. E. Church, and is at the present time a member of the U. B. congregation. The subject of this sketch is the father of the following children: Samuel, born April 10, 1834; married to Sarah A. Nichols March 24, 1857, and died Nov. 23, 1865; David, born Nov. 4, 1835; now a resident of Page Co., Iowa, and married to Sarah A. Palmer; John A., born Oct. 2, 1837; married to Mary A. Borst Nov. 29, 1860, and now a resident of Upper Sandusky; William H. H., born March 15, 1840; married to Hatty Mead Dec. 10, 1863, and now a resident of Sandusky Township; Barbara E., born March 18, 1842; married to George Sware, Dec. 18, 1862, and, after her first husband died, to Jacob Shupp; they reside southwest of Bucyrus; Jacob, born March 3, 1844; married Miss Catharine Forney Jan. 17, 1864, and now resides in Bucyrus; Jeremiah B., born March 12, 1846; married Susan Myers, and is a plasterer in Bucyrus; Frances, born July 18, 1848, and died in infancy; Hiram Andrew, born Nov. 6, 1849, and died May 7, 1871; Eliza Ann, born April 7, 1852, and died in infancy; Sanford, born Sept. 21, 1854; married Cynthia Dixon, and now a resident of Upper Sandusky; Charles Fremont, born March 29, 1857; married to Hattie E. Mahaffey, Nov. 12, 1878, and resides southwest of town. Six of the sons mentioned above (all who were old enough), enlisted in the Union Army during the late rebellion, and served their country on many a bloody battle-field; their father was too old to enlist as a soldier, but entered the service as a Veterinary Surgeon.

M. C. CUYKENDALL, physician and surgeon, Bucyrus; is the son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Courtright) Cuykendall, and was born Nov. 21, 1829, in Cuyahoga Co., N. Y. He lived on a farm until his 17th year, and then entered Groton Academy, in Tompkins Co., N. Y., remaining two years, and teaching in the winter; he taught the following winter and worked at carpentering for the two ensuing seasons, spending the winter months meanwhile

in teaching. His parents had died when he was 14, leaving him to battle with life alone. In the winter of 1849, he came to Plymouth, Richland Co.; the following year he commenced the study of medicine. In the spring of 1851, he entered the office of Drs. Benschofer & Bevier, at Plymouth, and continued with them until the spring of 1853, having entered the Cleveland Medical College in 1851; he graduated from that institution in 1853, and commenced practice in Richland Co. In July, 1857, he came to Bucyrus, and has since remained there, save the time spent in the army. He was commissioned Surgeon of the 3d O. V. C., in October, 1861. In July, 1862, he was promoted to Brigade Surgeon of the Second Cavalry Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland. In 1863, he was made Medical Director of two divisions, which made him a staff officer under Gen. Crook. In December, 1864, he was mustered out at Columbia, Tenn. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Bucyrus. He has made a specialty of surgery for thirty years, and is counted as one of the most skillful physicians in the State. In 1875, he was elected Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, in the Columbus Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also that of the State of Ohio; he was also President of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association. He was married Jan. 29, 1854, to Miss Lucy White, of Auburn Township; they have one daughter—Ida W., wife of Dr. W. B. Carson, of Bucyrus.

J. R. CLYMER, attorney at law, Bucyrus; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 23, 1834, of English, Irish and German parentage. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Clymer were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. He is lineally descended from the Hon. George Clymer, of that State, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and inventor of the "Columbian" printing press, which was the first constructed of iron. His father is a clergyman, held in high esteem, and his mother an accomplished woman. In the year 1837, the family moved to Westfield, Morrow Co., Ohio, where our subject received the rudimentary elements of his education in a log schoolhouse. In 1849, he entered the Otterbein University, where he laid the foundations of his after usefulness. He removed to Galion, Ohio, in 1851,

and became the chosen teacher of the high school and acting Superintendent of the Union schools of that place for several years. He was appointed Deputy Clerk of Court, under A. P. Widman, June 18, 1859. Mr. Widman died Nov. 30, 1860, and our subject was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Courts of Crawford Co., for a full term of three years, and re-elected in 1864. After an official career of six years, during which time he won the approval of political friends and opponents alike, he retired from public office and purchased the *Crawford County Forum*, becoming editor and proprietor April 15, 1868; he held that position until April, 1877. By his talents and industry, he made the *Forum* a welcome visitor in every household, and has done much to elevate the moral and literary tone of journalism in this county. As an editor Mr. Clymer was distinguished for his clear comprehension of questions and events. He is both logical and forcible in expressing his ideas, and their influence is often recognized in party platforms. The productions of his pen, in both prose and poetry, evince great terseness and practicability. His journalistic paragraphs are frequently copied into leading newspapers of the country. He is also spoken of as an able literary critic, and the selections which appeared in the *Forum* under his direction indicate the excellence of his judgment and taste. In appreciation of these qualities, in 1874, he was appointed to edit all the Democratic papers (over a hundred in number) published by the Aikens Auxiliary Newspaper Companies of Cincinnati and Milwaukee. Mr. Clymer has occupied several positions of importance, all unsought by him. In this connection may be mentioned that he was a delegate from the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio, at the Conservative National Convention, which met at Philadelphia in 1866, and was also a Centennial Commissioner for the Fourteenth District, appointed by Gov. William Allen of Ohio. During his occupancy of the Clerk's office, Mr. Clymer began the study of law under the direction of Judge Plants, and, on retiring from the editorial chair of the *Forum*, he entered the field of legal research, and was admitted to the bar at Tiffin, April 9, 1878, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Bucyrus. As an advocate and coun-

seler he has had signal success, rising at once into prominence by his versatile talents and impressive oratory. He is an earnest and faithful Christian gentlemen, being a communicant of the Presbyterian Church and a zealous worker in the Sabbath school. He was married to Miss Mary M. Shaw, of Westfield Township, Morrow Co., Ohio, in August, 1856. Of this marriage three children were born, but one of whom is living, Rosella C. Clymer—a successful teacher in the Bucyrus Union Schools. His wife, Mary M., departed this life May 4, 1866. He was re-married, to Miss Kate E. Franz, in September, 1867. She is the oldest daughter of the late Col. John Franz, of Bucyrus. The fruit of this happy union is three children—Franklin M., Blanche S. and Thomas W.

SHANNON CLEMENTS, Probate Judge, Bucyrus; was born Aug. 17, 1841, and is a native of this county; he is a son of James and Eliza Stone Clements; his parents removed to Bucyrus when he was aged 6 years, and educated their son in the public schools; his father was a native of Washington Co., Penn., and removed to Ohio when quite young, his parents being among the first settlers; he taught school in his youth, and was one of the pioneer teachers. In 1846, he was elected Sheriff of the county, serving two terms; he was then elected Probate Judge, taking charge in 1864, and has since practiced law in Bucyrus. The subject of this sketch entered the post office at Crestline when 16 years of age, and was soon after appointed mail agent, which post he held until 1860. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in Co. K, 120th O. V. I., under command of Col. French, his corps being under Gen. Grant; he participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Blakely, Ala., and other minor engagements; only three of his company returned at the close of the war; he was mustered out at Houston, Tex., in October, 1865, and never, during the whole time of his service for the old flag, was he sick, wounded, or off duty. He was clerk for his father, serving five years, and six years for Judge Lee; he was elected in October, 1875, and re-elected in 1878, running ahead of his ticket both times. He was married, Nov. 16, 1870, to Miss Anna Mullons,

of Bucyrus, who is a native of England. As a public official, Judge Clements is noted as upright and honest, and he is a man universally respected by the citizens of Crawford Co.

REV. HENRY W. CONLEY, dentist, Bucyrus; is a son of Leven Conley, and was born Oct. 12, 1835, in Liberty Township, this county. He was reared on a farm, and followed farming until his 19th year, having taught two terms, also, in the district school, in the meantime. He entered Mt. Union College in the fall of 1859, and also attended Otterbein University. Altogether, he taught some eleven terms of the district school. Uniting with the M. E. Church in 1859, he was soon afterward licensed to exhort. He removed to Decatur, Ill., in 1863, and commenced the study of dentistry. After spending some two years there, he came to Plymouth, Ohio, and entered upon the practice of that profession, continuing eighteen months. He was licensed to preach, and admitted to the Northern Ohio Conference in 1867, and commenced his ministerial labors at Woodbury, Ohio, and Newcomerstown. In 1870, he was transferred to the Kansas Conference, and was stationed at Oswego for two years. Here he did valuable service in the vineyard, building up a church worth \$4,000, and increasing the membership from 35 to 300, having made 250 conversions during the period of his ministrations. Lawrence, Kan., became his home for the year following, and, by the advice of his physician, he went South, and was stationed at Coffeeville, the southern terminus of the Galveston Railroad. This town had then been in existence some six months, and had a population of 1,200. Mr. Conley preached the first Methodist sermon ever delivered in the place. He remained there two years, and built up a strong, healthy church organization, his labors being blessed abundantly. He was transferred to the Northern Ohio Conference in 1874, and had charge of the church at Belleville, Ohio. During his two-years pastorate here, he had 140 conversions to the church. He next went to his old home, at Sulphur Springs, remaining two years, where he was appointed to his first charge (that of Woodbury). His wife's health failing, he sustained a supernumerary relation to the church, and removed to Bucyrus in April, 1880. Here he opened an office of dentistry at No. 14 Quinby Block, where he is prepared to do all kinds of mechanical and operative

dentistry. Mr. Conley was married to Annie E. White, of Liberty Township, Nov. 6, 1866. They had three children—Donzellie, Minturn and Harrison W., which last named died at Sulphur Springs, aged 4 years and 4 months. The subject of this sketch has been a devoted worker in the cause of redemption, and his labors have been blessed with eminent success.

HON. ALLEN CAMPBELL, lawyer and Mayor, Bucyrus. The Mayor of Bucyrus is the son of William H. and Esther (Gallup) Campbell, and was born in Voluntown, Conn., Oct. 13, 1839. He received a good education attending school at Plainfield and Ellington; also at normal seminaries in Norwich and Providence, R. I. He afterward entered a wholesale dry goods house in Providence as clerk, occupying the position some fifteen months; next he was book-keeper in the Remington Rifle Works at Ilion, N. Y., having previous to that time made a trip to the West Indies on the man-of-war San Jacinto, in search of the Alabama. In the fall of 1868, he came to Mansfield, Ohio, and from there to Bucyrus, where he soon became book-keeper for the Bucyrus Machine Works, holding this position some two years. He was next a member of the firm of D. W. Twitchell & Co., in the boot and shoe trade and continued until 1877. In 1878, he was elected Justice of the Peace, filling that office and carrying on at the same time a general insurance business. He was elected Mayor of the city in April, 1880, receiving the support of both parties. He was married in January, 1871, to Eva Rowse, daughter of Horace Rowse, of Bucyrus. Three children are the fruits of this union—Lillian, Horace and Allen. Since his election, Mr. Campbell has proven himself a competent official, and during his residence in this city he has always been held in high esteem by the citizens of the place.

JOHN M. CHESNEY, physician and druggist, Bucyrus; was born May 31, 1825, in Mercer Co., Penn., and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Mahon) Chesney. His early youth was passed on a farm, and the earlier part of his education was received at a district school. At the age of 16 years he entered an academy at Jamestown, Penn. After some time spent there in diligent study, he taught some two terms of school, and then commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother Robert, in Shelocta, at the age of 19. He was thus en-

gaged for three years, and practiced in company with his brother. He removed to Ohio in the spring of 1847, and remained with his brother at Marseilles for some six months, when he located at Huntersville, Hardin Co., and there visited his patients on foot when the roads were well nigh impassable by other means. On one of these pedestrian trips, he was lost near the Hog Creek Marsh and remained there all night, being unable to regain his way. In the spring of 1851, he located in Kenton, Ohio, and remained there some two years. He then went to Marseilles and remained until 1876, excepting three years spent in Upper Sandusky. In January of 1876, he removed to Bucyrus and engaged in business at No. 5 Quinby Block, where he is now engaged dealing in drugs and books, in which trade he receives a large share of the public patronage. He was married at Kenton in May, 1851, to Junelia Thompson; of this marriage there were born five children, three of whom survive—John A., Vill Roy and Floy. Dr. Chesney is a physician of considerable merit, and as a merchant he has met with deserved success, and stands high among the leading business men of Bucyrus.

JOHN CARSON, photographer, Bucyrus; is a son of Robert and Bessie (Katon) Carson, and was born in November, 1828, in County Cavan, Ireland; he received but little schooling, and, at the age of 7, left home to work at whatever his hands found to do; at the age of 18, he came to America, and the voyage, which occupied ten weeks, ended at New York May 2, 1848; he went to New Jersey and spent two years laboring there on a farm; he next went to New York and shipped to New Orleans, where he remained over winter; in the spring, he came up the river, and made his home in Pennsylvania, near Greensburg, where he found employment on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; here also he received his religious convictions and became a member of the M. E. Church; he then devoted three years to the trade of carriage-making, and then commenced daguerreotyping at Mt. Pleasant, Penn.; in about 1858, he came to Ohio and settled in Upper Sandusky, where he worked at his first trade of carriage-making until 1864, when he came to Bucyrus and followed the same business for some five years; he was for some time owner of a photograph gallery in Galion, Ohio, but soon returned to

Bucyrus and established a gallery in the west end of the Quinby Block, where he is now located, with every facility for the production of good pictures, possessing good taste and artistic skill. He was married, in December, 1854, while in Greensburg, Penn., to Miss Zeruiah Steelsmith, of that place, and of this union there are living six children—Mary E., Anna E., Charles R., Robert K., Frank W. and George W.; three are dead—William E. and John R., who are buried in Wyandot Co., and Lucy B. in Bucyrus. The parents of Mr. Carson were both natives of Ireland, where the father was a shoemaker and also a farmer; he raised seven children, and with his wife he removed to this country and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he followed his trade; both of Mr. Carson's parents remained in this country during their lives. Oct. 25, 1880, Charles R. Carson, oldest son of John Carson, took charge of the photograph gallery, and is doing an excellent business; he has enjoyed six years' active experience in the work, and his work gives evidence of true artistic taste and skill; careful attention to details is necessary to success in taking pictures, and, realizing this, Mr. Carson has studied posing and lighting subjects, the retouching of negatives and the toning of pictures, until the beauty and grace of his work are subjects of just pride; he has all the modern facilities for taking a large variety of styles, having just added the "Winter" and "Apple Blossom" scenes, which are among the latest and most attractive.

JEREMIAH CORRELL, shoe merchant, Bucyrus; was born May 17, 1832, in Adams Co., Penn., and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lind) Correll; he was reared on a farm until he had attained his 20th year, in the meantime attending school and acquiring a serviceable education; his parents removed to Stark Co., Ohio, when he was but 2 years old, and there he lived for the next twenty-five years; in the spring of 1859, he came to this county and commenced farming in Liberty Township, where he remained for several years; he then returned to Stark Co., where he remained until 1869, when he came to Bucyrus and started a boot and shoe store in the room which he now occupies, and where he now carries an extensive stock of boots, shoes and leather findings. He was married, Jan. 10, 1856, to Miss Susan E. Bogen, of Whetstone Township, who was

born in Loudoun Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1832; her parents removed to Ohio in 1835, and settled near Canton, Ohio; they came to Crawford Co. in 1848; of Mr. Correll's marriage, there are four children living—John F., William W., Etha E., Jennie E.; two born to them are dead. Mr. Correll is a member of, and Deacon in, the Disciples' Church, is an upright business man, and universally respected.

JONATHAN CARMEAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; son of Maj. Matthew and Rachel (Long) Carmean; was born Dec. 6, 1834, in what is now Dallas Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. Until he reached his majority, he remained on his father's farm, receiving, in the meantime, an average school education. For two years after becoming of age, he worked his father's farm, carefully saving his earnings. In December, 1857, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Goodman, of Ross Co., Ohio, and by her had five children, all of whom are living, as follows: Alonzo, Dilla, Irvin, Eva B. and Arizona. Mr. Carmean is sufficiently public minded to take a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of his county. He is the present owner of 493 acres of fine farming and grazing land, 60 acres of the latter being timber. Upon his farm are comfortable and commodious buildings. Since 1860, Mr. Carmean has dealt quite extensively in sheep, cattle and hogs. He at present owns and keeps on his farm 800 head of fine sheep. His property is so situated as to afford Mr. Carmean a handsome revenue. He is a staunch Republican politically, and has been so since the organization of that party; is a member of Grange No. 705 in Bucyrus, and merits and has gained the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

EMANUEL DEARDORFF, Bucyrus (whose portrait appears in this work, and that of his deceased wife also), is the son of Jacob and Barbara (Myers) Deardorff, and was born Nov. 6, 1805, in York Co., Penn. He removed with his father to Cumberland Co. when but 2 years old. Two years later, his father died, and he lived on a farm with his uncle for ten years, when he commenced working by the month. He continued at this for two years, and, in his 17th year, went into a tannery owned by James Davidson, and served an apprenticeship of three and a half years. He then worked in Philadelphia for one year, and also at other points. In the fall of 1827, in company with his brother-

in-law, George Myers, he came to this county in a wagon drawn by one horse, and at Pittsburgh, owing to the roads, they had to leave their bedding. On their arrival here, he bought 38 acres of land at \$10 per acre, and started a tannery. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and, on March 13, 1828, he married Elizabeth Howenstine, of Cumberland Co. In the June following, they started with a team for his new home in this county, and arrived here after a journey of fifteen days, and settled on West Mansfield street, where his tannery was situated. Here he lived, and continued his business until 1852, when he sold out, and engaged in running a steam saw-mill for the next eight years. He then traded for 200 acres of land in Whetstone Township, and engaged in farming for ten years. In 1870, he came to Bucyrus, where he has since lived in retirement from business. His wife died in June, 1867, and, while on a visit to Pennsylvania in 1869, he was married to Miss Catharine Scohy, of Carlisle. Eleven children are living of the first marriage—Eliza, now Mrs. Wise, of Bucyrus; John, a miner of California; Jacob (see sketch); Ellen, now Mrs. Dumbaulgh, of Marion; Rebecca, of Bucyrus; Christopher and Alexander, of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Martha Bogn, of this county; Barbara, at home; George, stone-cutter, of Bucyrus, and Mary. Mr. Deardorff is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a Democrat until the days of Fremont, since which time he has been a Republican. They were two of the old pioneers of Crawford Co., whose names will ever be linked with the early history, hardships and privations so little known and feebly comprehended by the present generation. Mrs. Deardorff, who has gone forever from the scenes of so many trials and heartaches, is still remembered by her children and friends as a lady whose portrait is in every way worthy to grace the pages of this tale of the pioneers. Mr. Deardorff still resides in Bucyrus, where he is well known as an old and honored citizen, whose name and reputation are above reproach.

JACOB DEARDORFF, salesman, Bucyrus; is the son of Emanuel Deardorff, and was born Sept. 2, 1831, in Bucyrus, making him a resident of most half a century's duration. He was given a good common education, and, in vacation, he worked in his father's tan-yard. In 1852, he purchased an interest in a saw-mill, which he ran for seven years. He then went

into partnership with William Garner in the provision trade, continuing in it some two years. He then retired from that partnership, and has since been a salesman in many of the leading business establishments of Bucyrus. He has been in the employ of E. Blair since May, 1880, and is an efficient and valuable salesman. He was married, May 15, 1856, to Miss Isabella Garner, of Sharpsburg, Penn. They have one child—Lizzie E., born April 19, 1858. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

HUGH DOBBINS; P. O. Bucyrus. This gentleman was born Feb. 11, 1830, in Wayne Co., Ohio. He is one of a family of two sons and three daughters, born to John and Annie (McCollough) Dobbins, both of whom were natives of the "Keystone" State. The father's people were early settlers of Mahoning Co., and the mother's of Harrison Co., this State. They were married in Harrison Co., but, soon after this event, moved to Wayne Co., where the father had entered 72 acres of land. In 1832, Mr. Dobbins entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 4, Bucyrus Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, and, two years later, removed with his family to it. The entire family went to work with a will, and, after a few years of toil and economy, had the satisfaction of seeing their wilderness home quite nicely improved, and themselves surrounded with conveniences they had been strangers to on first coming to the country. In 1858, the parents left the farm and moved to Bucyrus, where the father died July 23, 1859. The mother died Sept. 14, 1880. Hugh Dobbins' youth and early manhood were passed upon his father's farm and in attending the common schools of the neighborhood. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Cleland, May 19, 1859. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, April 30, 1836, and is the daughter of William and Rachel Cleland, who settled in Vernon Township, this county, in a very early day. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins, seven of whom are yet living—William J., Curtis L., Rachel E. A., Hugh M., Joshua E., Dora D. and Pearl B. The one deceased was Cora E. Mr. Dobbins owns the old homestead, upon which are good, substantial farm buildings. He is Conservative in his views, but usually votes with the Democratic party. He is a successful farmer, and a man respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances.

JACOB DENZER, farmer ; P. O. Bucyrus ; was born May 13, 1821, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of Andrew and Hester A. (Finfelt) Denzer. In the fall of 1833, when he was 13 years old, the family came to America, and to Bucyrus, Crawford Co., via Sandusky City, where they remained a week awaiting a conveyance to their destination. They bought 15 acres of timber land in Liberty Township, and young Denzer took his first lesson in wood-chopping that winter, preparing for a house in the spring. He went but little to English school. In the spring of 1834, he began working by the month, at from \$3 to \$4 per month, continuing until 25 years old, and giving his wages to his father's family until he was 21. When at 25, he began farming on rented land, and kept at it for three years. He was married, March 13, 1850, to Miss Matilda McNeal, of this township, who was born Dec. 6, 1826, in Huntingdon, Penn. They have eleven children living, viz., Mary L., wife of Stephen Bremen, of Whetstone Township ; Jennie, at home ; Andrew, farmer, of this township ; Esther, a successful teacher in this township ; Simon J., Anson J., Ella, Alexander, Maggie, Lewis J., Electa V. Two died when young—Florence and an infant son. After marriage, he rented the Bechtel farm for six years, and, in the meantime, purchased 38 acres in this vicinity, making additions to it at different times. In 1863, he purchased his present farm, where he owns over 400 acres, all made by his own energy and industry. He ran a saw-mill for ten years, working his farm during the day, and, in the busy season, often running the mill during the entire night, and would sometimes fall asleep standing up. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising quite extensively, and has made many improvements in his farm and buildings. He has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Van Buren. His father was born in Baden, and was well educated. He was a soldier under the first Napoleon, and was with him in his ill-fated expedition to Moscow, where hundreds and thousands of his comrades perished. He was a farmer in the old country. He married Hester A. Finfelt. Four sons and one daughter were born to them. The family came here in 1833. Andrew, George, Jacob, Mary and Simon were the names of his children. Two are buried in Uffingen, Baden. The father died about 1840 ;

the mother, in October, 1876, at the age of 94 years.

J. W. DELANCY, miller ; P. O. Bucyrus ; son of Francis and Mary (Ricc) Delancy, was born Aug. 20, 1833, in Richland Co., Ohio, where a portion of his youth was spent on a farm, and in obtaining an education. At the age of 20, he purchased an interest in a threshing machine, and followed the business for three years. In 1853, he entered a mill at Crestline, Ohio, and was employed there some eighteen months. He then came to McLain's, in which he worked till 1858, when he purchased an interest here. In 1861, he purchased a half-interest in a mill at North Robinson, where he continued three years. Selling out here, he went to Richland Co., and purchased a mill at Rome. Here he met with good success for two and one-half years, at the end of which time he moved on the old homestead, which he farmed for two years. His next venture was at New Washington, where he bought another mill and continued the business for four years, at the end of which time he bought a farm near Washington, and turned his attention to farming until 1872, when he sold the farm and became the partner of S. A. Bowers in milling business at Bucyrus, where he has continued ever since. He was married Oct. 19, 1854, to Rebecca Deardorff, of Bucyrus. Two children—Elizabeth and Ella—are now living ; Allie and Lillie died when quite young. Mr. Delancy was a member of the Church of God at New Washington. He is a member of La Salle Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., of Bucyrus Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and also a Knight of Honor. He stands high in the estimation of all who know him, and is a business man of tact and ability.

A. W. DILLER ; P. O. Bucyrus ; is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Lauck) Diller, and was born March 31, 1832, near Carlisle, Penn. His father was of French descent, his great-grandfather being a native of Alsace, France, and emigrated to Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1685. Mr. Diller attended school in the winter, and assisted his father in the summer, he being a miller. At the age of 18, he commenced learning the carriage trade at Carlisle, Penn., serving four years. In 1851, in company with his father's family, he came to Bucyrus, and there he entered the dry goods store of A. Failor, remaining there about eight months. He next

worked as journeyman in the carriage-shop of Jefferson Norton for six months, and then clerked for a short time in the provision store of J. J. Boeman. In 1853, he entered the United States Navy, and was carpenter's Mate on board the U. S. Steamer Michigan, on the Northern Lakes. After two years naval service, he returned to Bucyrus, and was pattern-maker for the Eagle Machine Company and the Bucyrus Machine Works. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in April, 1861, in the 8th O. V. I., served four months, and, his term of enlistment having expired, re-enlisted in the 36th Regiment Ill. Engineers, as 2d Lieutenant. They were discharged after a year's service. He then volunteered in the 65th (Scotch) Regiment of Illinois, and was 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. He was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. He resigned on account of his eyesight, and returned to Bucyrus. He next became Major of the 161st Regiment of Heavy Cavalry, and was in command of Ft. Worth, near Washington City, for four months. After his discharge he returned home, and soon after went into the 197th O. V. I., as Captain, and was mustered out at Baltimore at the close of the war. In 1866, he engaged in the manufacture of marble monuments with J. G. Sherwood. He next became traveling agent for the Bucyrus Machine Works, and also for A. Monnett & Co., for seven years. In April, 1879, he formed a partnership with Henry Stuckey, and entered into the manufacture of portable engines, castings and general repairing, doing a prosperous business, and employing from ten to twenty hands. Mr. Diller is a member of Bucyrus Lodge, and of La Salle Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was married in 1858, to Miss Mary A. Everett, of Bucyrus, born in Romulus, N. Y. They have four children—Charles F., Kate, Hiram J. N. and Fennie C.

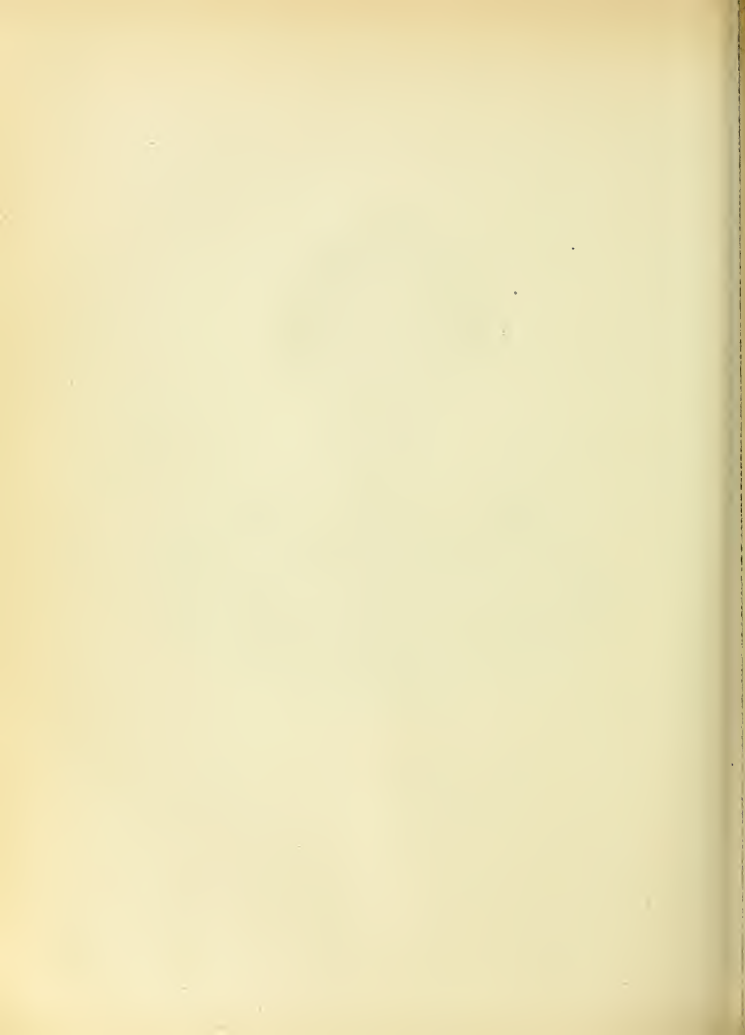
GEORGE DONNENWIRTH, JR., brewer, Bucyrus; son of George Donnenwirth; was born Jan. 28, 1835, in Columbus, Ohio. His father's family removed to New Washington, Crawford Co., in 1838, where the subject of this sketch lived until 1855. When 15 years of age, he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade with his father, and worked at this some four years. He then went to Sandusky City, and

remained eighteen months, employed in a grocery. In March, 1857, he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he was a clerk until December of the same year. He then came to Bucyrus and entered into a partnership with Henry Anthony, in the manufacture of beer. This partnership lasted some eleven months, when Mr. Donnenwirth's father purchased the interest of Mr. Anthony, and the business was conducted under the firm name of George Donnenwirth & Son. Mr. Donnenwirth, Sr., retired in 1875, and the firm became George Donnenwirth & Bro., Frank P. entering as partner, and they are now doing an extensive business. On Nov. 23, 1865, our subject was married to Miss Mary Fuhrman, of Bucyrus. He is at present a member of the School Board and Town Council, and has been Treasurer of the township for ten years. He is also Treasurer of the School Board, and is a Democrat.

FRANK P. DONNENWIRTH, Bucyrus. George and Magdalena (Ruch) Donnenwirth, grandparents of this gentleman, were natives of France, and removed from that country to the United States in 1827, and settled in Stark Co., Ohio, where they remained until the year 1834, when they came to this county, and entered land in Cranberry Township. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living, and all except one sister, who resides in Columbus, Ohio, live in and near New Washington, this county. George, one of the seven children and father of Frank P., was born Sept. 7, 1810, near Strasbourg, France. He was educated in the common schools of his native country, and when 15 years of age, was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade. After serving about eighteen months, his parents came to the United States, and he accompanied them. They stopped in Buffalo, N. Y., some time, where the son found employment at his trade. While the family resided in Stark Co., this State, the son was variously employed. He worked at his trade and on the Ohio Canal. In the spring of 1830, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and there worked in a machine-shop and at his trade for some time. In 1836, he came to Crawford Co., which he has since made his home. He has been twice married. The first was to Miss Sophia Anthony, in 1834. She was born in Lorraine, France, in 1809, and died in Crawford Co., in 1849. The second marriage was to Mrs. Caroline Derr, Oct. 22, 1850. She was born in



Elisabeth Monnet



Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 12, 1819. By the first marriage, there were ten children, viz.: George, Adam, Jacob, William, Magdalena, Charles and John, living; John, Susan and Mary, deceased. Four children were the fruits of the second marriage, viz.: Lewis C., Franklin P., Sophia M. and Caroline M. After Mr. Donnenwirth came to this country, and until 1856, he was engaged in the mercantile business, and worked at his trade in New Washington. In the fall of 1855, he was elected to the responsible position of County Treasurer, and the following year removed to Bucyrus, where he has since resided. In the winter of 1846-47, he represented Crawford and Wyandot Cos., in the State Legislature. Besides this, he has held other positions of honor and trust in the county. He was twice elected Mayor of Bucyrus, and is highly spoken of as an official. He has always voted with the Democratic party, and his judgment in the political councils of his own party are considered sound. He is one of the prominent men of the county, and has aided not a little in advancing the best interests of its people and industries. Frank P. Donnenwirth was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, May 24, 1853. When 3 years of age, his parents removed to Bucyrus, where he was raised and educated. When 20 years of age, he went to St. Louis, and there found employment in a brewery for two years, when he returned to his home in Bucyrus. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Birk, Oct. 30, 1877. She was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1856. They have one child—Gertrude. Soon after his return from St. Louis, he purchased his father's interest in the brewery, and has, in connection with his brother George, since been engaged in that business. They are intelligent, enterprising gentlemen, respected by all who know them.

J. DOUGHERTY, photographer, Bucyrus; is the son of Edward and Abigail (McComb) Dougherty, and was born in Cannonsburg, Penn., April 14, 1826; he went to school until his 16th year, when he commenced to learn carriage-painting, and followed it for ten years. About this time, he learned daguerreotyping in Washington, Penn., and worked at the business some eight years. In 1859, he came to Bucyrus, and established a gallery in a building where the Sims House now stands. He has been located in his present place, Quinby Block, for fifteen years; here he is doing a

splendid business, and is a skillful photographer, paying much attention also to the copying and enlarging of pictures in water-colors and India ink. He has exhibited at the county fairs, and has always outstripped his competitors; he is the oldest resident photographer of the place. He was married June 29, 1848, to Miss Annie Butts, of Washington Co., Penn., and three children are living, the fruits of that union—Ella, Blanche and Lulu; Laura died at the age of 5. Mr. Dougherty is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and a Trustee of their organization.

H. M. DEAL; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Martin and Sarah Lilley Deal, and was born Dec. 26, 1854, in Bucyrus; he attended school here until his 18th year, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1875; he next became assistant clerk in his father's manufactory of smutters, remaining in this position two years. In 1878, he became general manager of the establishment, which position he now holds. They have about six hundred local agencies in the United States and Canada; also in South America and London, England. The annual shipping capacity is from 60,000 to 75,000. They are making thirty-six different styles of machines for cleaning grain. Mr. Deal is a partner in Deal's Improved Wheat Heater, which has proved lucrative, and is also the manufacturer and sole proprietor of Deal's Corundum Polisher, a tool for cutting, leveling and polishing the furrows and face of millstones, which has a precedence among such inventions. He was married Sept. 12, 1876, to Emma Rowse, daughter of Horace Rowse, of Bucyrus.

H. H. ELLIOTT, proprietor of Sims House, Bucyrus; a son of Ennon and Susan (Garver) Elliott, was born Aug. 16, 1840, at Chambersburg, Penn., where he lived until 14 years old, receiving a fair education. In 1855, then 15 years of age, he came to Pittsburgh, where he began as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He rose to the position of conductor at 17 years, and at 20 became train dispatcher on the Western Division of the P. R. R., where he remained some five years, giving good satisfaction. In 1865, his father died, and he resigned and went home; subsequently he became conductor on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and after a year and a half in that position became train dispatcher of this road, where he

continued from 1867 to 1875. In the meantime he bought the Montgomery House, at Chambersburg, Penn., in 1872, and carried it on with success for three years. In 1875, he resigned his position as train dispatcher, and bought the National House, at York, Penn., the largest hotel in the city, and run it for two years successfully. In 1876, he bought the Taylor Hotel, of Winchester, Va., but, not being able to give it his personal attention, he lost heavily and disposed of it in 1878; he also had Bentz House at Carlisle, Penn., sold it with loss after one year; owned three hotels at one time. In October, 1878, he leased the Sims House at Bucyrus for three years, with privilege of five years. Under his management, the Sims has become one of the best hotels in the city. He makes the comfort of his guests a personal study, and it may with truth be said that the entertainment of travelers, to him, has become one of the fine arts. The Sims House is centrally located; has four fine sample rooms, and 35 light, airy, well-furnished and comfortable rooms. His table is furnished with the best the market affords. He was married in October, 1862, to Miss Emma V. Mitchell, of Pittsburgh; they have one child—Susie Ella. In October, 1880, in partnership with W. J. Ryan, he bought the Capital House, at Galion, Ohio, of which they are still proprietors.

HIRAM B. EVERETT, Street Commissioner, Bucyrus; son of Jesse and Mary Russell Everett, was born Sept. 4, 1833, in Seneca Co., N. Y. He lived on a farm till he was 15 years of age, and for two years worked at the painting trade. In March, 1854, he came to Bucyrus, and farmed near here for three years, and then worked at house painting for eight years. In 1863, he went to New Orleans via New York, and became first mate on a steamship plying on the Mississippi River, and he became Captain of the Time and Tide, which was destroyed, with nine other boats, Mr. Everett being a witness of the affair, and, at the time, he secured the money and came out through the flames. In 1865, he purchased a trading boat called the Star, of 75 tons' capacity, and ran it on the Red River. He sold it in the spring of 1866, and soon after purchased an interest in the War Eagle, making trips to St. Louis and Omaha, with success. In June, 1867, he sold this vessel, and was taken sick at St. Louis, being disabled for three months. After

recovering somewhat, he went to Saginaw, Mich., and resumed his trade of house painting for a year. In 1868, he went to Washington as witness before the Court of Claims, in the case of the loss of J. H. Russell, and the steamer Liberty. When court adjourned, he resumed his trade, in all some 16 months. In February, 1878, he returned to Saginaw, Mich., and worked at his trade for three years. In December 1873, he came to Bucyrus and has since then been engaged in painting. In the spring of 1880, he was elected Street Commissioner of the city of Bucyrus, and is now discharging the duties of that office with great credit. He was married, Aug. 5, 1878, to Mrs. Louisa Keeney, a daughter of Benjamin Warner, and widow of Edwin Keeney. They have one child, Thos. Ewing. Mr. Everett has always been a Democrat and was in favor of the war for the preservation of the Union.

MOSES EMRICH, clothier, Bucyrus. This popular and widely known clothier was born in Baden, Germany, March 31, 1838, and is the son of Moses and Esther (Breidenbach) Emrich. Until 14 years of age, Mr. Emrich attended school, and at 15 he sailed for the United States, being upon the ocean forty days, and arriving at New York July 7, 1853. He came in a few days to Fremont, Ohio. He attended school somewhat at Rochester, Ohio, acquiring a knowledge of our language, of which he was entirely ignorant upon his advent here. He was a diligent student and made good progress. In the spring of 1854, he commenced to travel through the country on foot, and sell notions; but soon purchased a horse and wagon, and with this outfit traveled some four years in Northern Ohio and Michigan. He then bought and shipped live stock for some two years, and later accepted a clerkship in a store at Tiffin, Ohio. In March, 1861, he removed to Bucyrus and opened a store for the sale of ready-made clothing, in the room now occupied by Malic & Gloyd, continuing in that room some two months, then removing to the old Fairlor corner until fall, when he entered his present quarters in Nos. 1 and 2 Quinby Block, two rooms having an area of 40 x 80 feet, where he has been ever since. He is engaged in the gents' furnishing goods business, and has an immense stock of ready-made clothing—a specialty being his merchant tailoring department. The whole establishment is one of the largest in Central Ohio, he employing

some thirty-five hands in different branches. He at one time had two branch houses, one at Tiffin and another at Upper Sandusky. He is one of the oldest business men in his line in the city. Aug. 19, 1867, he was married to Miss Rachel Trounstine, of Cincinnati. They have two children—Selma and Blanche. As a business man, Mr. Emrich stands among the first in Bucyrus, and he has an extended reputation as a clothier, which he justly deserves.

JOHN A. EATON, lawyer, Bucyrus; is the son of Reason and Margaret E. (Hayes) Eaton, and was born Nov. 17, 1853, in Holmes Township, Crawford Co. He was reared on a farm and remained there until he reached his 17th year. He then entered Mt. Union College, Stark Co., Ohio, and remained nearly two years, when he returned to the farm, where he was so unfortunate as to meet with an accident which resulted in lameness. In the fall of 1874, he commenced the study of law in the office of Jacob Scroggs. He was admitted to the bar on Oct. 3, 1876, and was admitted to practice in District and Circuit Courts of the United States, by the Supreme Court on Jan. 24, 1880, and during his professional career has had good success. For nearly three years he was partner with W. B. Richie, but this partnership was dissolved May 14, 1879. Mr. Eaton has conducted an extensive commercial practice, being attorney for several banks. He is now Vice President of the Crawford County Agricultural Society, and also City Solicitor. He was united in marriage with Miss Bashie G. Quaintance, of Holmes Township, Oct. 8, 1873. They have three children—Dudley W., Vincent and Inez G.

HENRY ENSMINGER, merchant, Bucyrus; was born in Perry Co., Penn., Feb. 2, 1826, and is the son of David and Barbara (Messinger) Ensminger. Up to the time that he was 18, he attended school and worked on a farm. At the age of 25, he commenced farming in partnership, and so continued for three years; he was a farmer in his native State until 1866, when he came to Ohio and settled in what is now Jefferson Township. He farmed one year, and, in the fall of that year, he opened a store in partnership with his brother, at North Robinson; this lasted two years, and was dissolved by the death of his brother. Mr. Ensminger continued the business for some four years, when he sold out his goods and bought a farm of 80 acres near the village, where he lived six

years. He came to Bucyrus in the spring of 1879, and opened a dry-goods store in No. 6 Quinby Block, where he still continues, and has a large and attractive stock of goods and notions. He was married in Cumberland Co., Penn., April 12, 1851, to Susan Jacobs; they have four children—Franklin P., Albert M., Charles E., Alberta E. and one child dead.

W. H. DROUGHT, grocer and produce shipper, Bucyrus; son of William and Margaret (Gillispie) Drought; was born in Franklin Co., Vt., March 19, 1827, and received a thorough knowledge of the common branches in the public schools of the old "Green Mountain State." When about 20 years of age, he removed to Illinois, and was for about ten years employed on several of the railroads in the Western States. He worked on the I. C. R. R. for nearly eighteen months; also three months in Missouri. After this, he obtained a situation as roadmaster on the N. M. R. R., and also occupied the same position for some eighteen months on the O. & M. R. R.; then for three years he was a passenger conductor on the road between Chicago and La Fayette, Ind. He resigned this position to accept the office of master of transportation on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., having charge between Crestline and Chicago, and continued with this corporation for some two years. In 1860, he located in Bucyrus with his family, and, in December of that year, purchased the provision store of Messrs. McGraw & Fowler, who were located at No. 7 Quinby Block. Mr. Drought has continued the business at this same stand for twenty years; in after years, he purchased that section of the block. Several years since, he embarked in the business of shipping produce for the Eastern market, and has carried on an extensive business, chiefly in butter, eggs and poultry. The subject of this sketch was married May 26, 1857, to Miss Nannie E. Flack, of Washington Co., Penn.; they were the parents of five children, three boys and two girls—James H., Anna B., Ella, Charles Edmund and Wilber F. Their daughters are living, but the three sons are dead; James H., the eldest, died of consumption, Aug. 20, 1876, in the 18th year of his age, while in the West, seeking his health; Charles Edmund died Nov. 13, 1874, aged 5 years and 3 months; and Wilber F. died May 28, 1876, in the 7th month of his age. Mr. Drought is a member of the First Presby-

terian Church of Bucyrus, and, since February, 1868, he has been a Ruling Elder in that religious society ; he was also a charter member of Howard Lodge of the Knights of Honor, and Crawford Council of the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE A. DEAGLE, Bucyrus ; is a son of John and Barbara (Hoffman) Deagle, who were residents of Lancaster Co., Penn. ; his birth occurred Jan. 27, 1828 ; his father was a shoemaker by trade ; about the year 1841, he moved his family to a place near Ashland, Ohio—what was then Richland Co., but is now Ashland ; the subject of this sketch received but a meager education, attending school until his 13th year only, when, coming to this State with his father, he began working by the month as a farm-hand, at which he continued for about nine years ; the family then moved to this county, settling permanently in Liberty Township ; he then engaged in work for six years as farmer for Mr. George Lauck, beginning at \$120 a year, his employer raising his wages to \$180 a year, on account of his industrious habits. March 26, 1857, he was married to Rebecca J. McMichael, of Liberty Township ; she was a daughter of David and Margaret (Anderson) McMichael, one of the earliest pioneer families of this county ; she was born in Liberty Township Sept. 30, 1834 ; of this marriage, four children are living—Mary Margaret, John G., Eddie (who died at 2 years of age), Ella J. and George W. ; the mother of this interesting family of children died April 23, 1877, of congestion of the lungs. After marriage, Mr. Deagle rented for eight years, of Mr. Lauck, the same farm on which he had already spent six years, meeting with success as a farmer until the year 1865, when he purchased his present home on Poplar street, in Bucyrus, where he was engaged in teaming and farming until the year 1870, when he was elected to serve a term as Street Commissioner of the city of Bucyrus. He is a member of Howard Lodge, K. of H., a Democrat politically, and a member of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church.

HON. EBENEZER B. FINLEY, lawyer, Bucyrus ; is a native of the State of Ohio, having been born at Orrville, in Wayne Co., July 31, 1833 ; his earlier years, until he had attained the age of 20, were passed on a farm, and his education was such as the common school of the neighborhood afforded ; at that age he left his home and went to Kansas ; Mr. Finley sub-

sequently left Kansas, and for awhile lived in Illinois ; for two years he taught school in Fulton Co., but, in 1858, with the desire of seeing more of the great regions of the West, he went to the Rocky Mountains, then far wilder and less frequented than now ; passing the years 1858 and 1859 there, he returned to his native State, establishing himself permanently at Bucyrus, where he entered upon the study of law ; he was still engaged upon his studies when the war of the rebellion broke out ; he at once recruited a company, which formed a part of the 64th O. V. I., and was elected as First Lieutenant ; in 1862, he resigned his commission, and, being admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession at Bucyrus, which he has continued to the present time. In 1875, Mr. Finley was nominated for the Forty-fifth Congress by the Democrats, and elected by over 5,000 majority ; he was re-elected to the Forty-Sixth Congress, over his competitor, Charles Foster, by upward of 2,000 majority. Mr. Finley is recognized as an indefatigable worker in Congress, and gained considerable distinction through his able speeches delivered in the House of Representatives. He had an attentive auditory whenever he spoke, and was marked for his readiness and earnestness in debate, and for the clear and forcible manner in which he presented his facts and deductions. Mr. Finley is now Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditure, and a member of the Census Committee. He retires from Congress with the expiration of the present House. He was married on Feb. 18, 1858, to Miss Emeline C. Coddington, of Copley, Summit Co., Ohio, a daughter of Robert Coddington, now of Marion, Ohio ; he has but one child, a son, Harry M., a midshipman in the navy, having graduated at Annapolis, Md., on June 10, 1880.

HIRAM FENNER, P. O. Bucyrus ; is the son of Abraham and Eliza (Pickering) Fenner ; was born in Pike Co., Penn., July 13, 1821 ; he lived on a farm until his 19th year, acquiring in the meantime but little education, one winter attending school but nine days. He left the farm at the age of 19, and went to learn the merchant-tailoring trade, serving his apprenticeship in Easton, Penn., and remaining until he was 24. In April, 1845, he came to Bucyrus, and at once engaged in tailoring, following that business for some ten years, and then com-

menced merchant-tailoring, beginning with a small stock; he soon took in Moses Simon as partner for ten years, when Mr. Fenner retired, and at once started anew and continued for seven years, retiring in 1865, having been blessed with good success, and all attained by his own efforts. He was married, April 21, 1846, to Elizabeth Myers, daughter of Gen. Samuel Myers; they have four children—Mary A. Lewis, Samuel L., who is a merchant at Terre Haute, Ind.; Millie, the wife of Jacob Geiger, of Bucyrus, and Hiram W., a physician at Terre Haute. Mr. Fenner has been, and is at present, Secretary of the Cemetery Association, and has held the office for fifteen years. He was one of the twenty-six persons who organized the association, and he has been a Trustee since 1858. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a man of uprightness and integrity.

H. M. FISHER, carpenter and builder, Bucyrus; is a son of David and Elizabeth (Stayman) Fisher, and was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1818. While a boy, he lived on a farm and received a good common-school education. His father was born near Greencastle, Penn., in 1787; was a farmer and also a miller, becoming a merchant later in life; he was possessed of a liberal education, and was married in Pennsylvania in 1809, and came to Ohio in 1828, and lived here until his death. The subject of our sketch came with his parents here, and assisted his father on the farm, near Mansfield, and remained until the death of the latter. He learned the carpenter trade with his brother in Mansfield, about 1842. In 1854, he came to Crawford Co., and worked in and around Bucyrus, following his trade, in company with his brother, David Fisher, until 1865. In 1867 and 1868, he also worked in Marion Co. He has been engaged in carpentering and bridge-building ever since 1854, in this and adjoining counties. He was married, Oct. 29, 1850, to Miss Solena Culver, of Richland Co., Ohio; she died Jan. 13, 1852. Sept. 20, 1855, he was again married, to Miss Sarah A. Dickson, of Vernon Township, this county; there is one child of this family—N. C. Fisher, Civil Engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad, stationed at Chicago. Of his father's family, there are the following children living, besides himself—Eliza, wife of Henry Cook, of Constantine, Mich.; C. W. Fisher, Louisa, widow of Joseph Davis, of

Evansville, Ind., and Susannah. Mr. Fisher has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and is one of the respected and influential citizens of Bucyrus.

CHRISTIAN W. FISHER, Postmaster, Bucyrus, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Stayman) Fisher, and was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 23, 1825. His father was a farmer, and young Christian lived the first three years of his life on the farm where he was born. His parents removed to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1828, and settled on a farm, where their son was reared, to work against the privations of a new and wild country, and to struggle against the disadvantages of pioneer life. But little time could be spared for schooling in those days, and the school houses were of the primitive character described in other portions of this work. The only text books in Mr. Fisher's early school days were the spelling book, and that revered volume, the Bible, but Mr. Fisher, despite the barriers which arose before him in the acquirement of an education, was a hard student, and, at the age of 20, was enabled to teach school. Soon after his debut as a pedagogue, he entered the Ashland Academy, then in charge of Loring Andrews. For a period of several years he attended and taught school, and proved himself a successful instructor. In June, 1848, he removed to Bucyrus, and upon his arrival was tendered and accepted a clerkship in the dry goods store of A. Faylor, where he continued five years. On the first day of the year 1856, he commenced business as a partner in the firm of Root, Fisher & Hall, which enterprise was successful. The business was sold out at the end of two years, and our subject accepted a clerical position under the firm of Hall & Juillard, remaining one year, when he purchased a half-interest, and the business continued under the firm name of Juillard & Fisher, and this partnership lasted until 1865. In January, 1866, Mr. Fisher commenced a new enterprise, opening a general store three doors north of the National Bank, under the firm name of Fisher & Lauck. This was continued until February, 1877, when he retired. Feb. 1, 1879, he received the appointment as Postmaster from President Hayes, an office the duties of which he has ably discharged, and making himself popular among the citizens of Bucyrus. He has been a prominent and useful member of society, having

served on the School Board for several years. He is a charter member of Howard Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 109, and was its first presiding officer; also its delegate to the second session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and was elected Chaplain of that body. At the third session he was elected Grand Dictator, and in 1878 he retired, becoming Past Grand of Ohio. He was elected delegate to the Supreme Lodge for two years, Nashville in 1878, and Boston in 1879. Mr. Fisher is a member of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was married in May, 1852, to Miss Henrietta Lauek, of Bucyrus, and of this marriage there are seven children—Edgar L., Charles J., George P., Mary L., Frank M., Blanche and Grace.

DAVID E. FISHER, merchant, Bucyrus; was born in Mansfield, Ohio, March 24, 1846, where the first fourteen years of his life were spent in attending the schools of that place. In the fall of 1860, he came to Bucyrus to live with an uncle, Mr. C. W. Fisher, assisting him on his farm and attending school one year. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 131st O. V. I., from which, after five months' service, he was honorably discharged. He then began clerking in his uncle's store, filling a position there until the 136th O. N. G. marched to the defense of the National Capital. At the expiration of the term of his enlistment, he was again discharged from the service, and resumed his duties in the store with his uncle, C. W. Fisher, until 1869, at which time the firm was changed to Fisher & Lauek; he, however, remaining with that firm until 1873, when he entered into a partnership with his brother, J. J. Fisher. He was married Nov. 3, 1869, to Miss Maggie Hoover, by whom he has three children—Bessie M., Jay C. and infant son. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church and Sunday school, holding, in the last-named organization, a responsible position.

JAMES G. FRAYER, contractor, Bucyrus. The above-named gentleman is a son of James and Grace (Sigerson) Frayer; born April 14, 1826, in Butler Co., Penn. His youth was spent amid the scenes of rural life until 14, when he went to the town of Butler, and was there apprenticed to a man named William Fouser, a builder, under whose direction, during a term of three years, he learned the triple trade of brick-laying, stone-cutting and plastering. Just after the fire at Pittsburgh, Penn.,

in 1845, our subject went there to follow his trade; but workmen were so plenty that a brick-layer only received 87 cents per day. In 1848, Mr. Frayer began building under contract, and continued in the vicinity of Pittsburgh until 1856. In that year, he started West; but stopped at Bucyrus to visit a friend, when he was persuaded to remain. From 1856 to 1862, his energies were confined to the principal buildings of Bucyrus. He erected during that period the Quinby Block, Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches and several other large buildings. In 1863, he was employed by the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to build their depots and hotel stands, at present from Crestline to Allegheny City. In 1865, he erected the State Lunatic Asylum at Dixmont, Penn., which contains over two million brick. In about 1869, he received the contract for the brick-work of the Lunatic Asylum at Athens, Ohio, which alone contained twelve million of brick. In company with other gentlemen in 1868-69, he built the schoolhouses of Crestline, Galion and Cardington. In 1870, the firm of Miller, Frayer & Sheets was formed, and have since built the magnificent court houses of Erie, Richland and Licking Counties. This firm has in its employ from one to three hundred men. Mr. Frayer was a member of the firm of B. B. McDonald & Co., which was organized in about 1871, and graded six miles of the Ohio Central Railroad. The same firm also graded and laid seven miles of track from the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad to the coal mines. The firm of Frayer & Sheets have the contract for building the extensive railroad shops of the Ohio Central at Bucyrus. Feb. 8, 1850, Mr. Frayer united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Garner, of Sharpsburg, Penn. Of this union there are five children living, and two dead.

COCHRAN FULTON, physician and druggist, Bucyrus; is the son of Abraham and Ann (Smith) Fulton, and was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1819; his youth was spent on a farm and in hard work until the age of 17, when he attended select school at Dalton, Ohio; at the age of 20, he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and remained about a year; having always had a taste for the study of medicine, he entered the office of Harvey J. Tuttle, at Brookfield, Ohio, reading and practicing for some five years; his next residence was in Wooster, Ohio, where he remained one

year, when, on Nov. 14, 1845, he came to Bucyrus; he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and is the third oldest practitioner in the county and the oldest active physician in the city; he came here without capital, and soon was in the enjoyment of an extensive practice; during the dysentery epidemic of 1852, he was obliged to ride day and night, and for three consecutive days he never slept, sacrificing his own comfort and welfare for the good of his patients; about 1855, he opened a drug and book store in the Quinby Block, in partnership with Dr. W. R. Clark; this partnership lasted some six years, when the subject of our sketch sold out his interest to his partner; he commenced business in his present room in the spring of 1861, and continued alone for some nine years; in November, 1870, his son Melancthon was admitted as partner, and the business continued under the firm name of C. Fulton & Son; they are carrying an extensive stock, and are doing a flourishing business, both being men of business capacity and enterprise. Mr. Fulton was married, in October, 1844, to Elizabeth A. Davis, of Brookfield; they have two children—Anna J., now the wife of Rev. A. S. Milholland, of Uniontown, Penn., and Melancthon, his partner in business. Dr. Fulton has been a prominent citizen, having been a member of the City Council for several years, and also of the School Board, of which body he was President when the new building was erected, and gave especial attention to its construction. He has always been a Democrat, his first vote having been cast for Van Buren.

GEORGE W. FISHER, merchant, Bucyrus; is the son of E. B. and Lydia (Webster) Fisher, and was born July 23, 1856, in Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio; his early youth was spent in this village, and, when he was about 7 years of age, his parents removed to Franklin, Ohio, where he received his education; at the age of 16, he commenced to learn tailoring with his father, who is a skillful cutter and tailor; in 1873, the family removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and the subject of our sketch became, at the age of 18 years, cutter for G. H. Cortwell & Co., at that time doing the best business in Tiffin in their line; he continued here until 1876, when he worked in Marion for six months; he formed a partnership with Morrison on Jan. 8, 1879. He was married to Hat-

tie E. Cook, of Tiffin, Ohio, by whom he has one son—Harry W., born Feb. 19, 1880. Mr. Fisher is a young and energetic business man, and the business of his firm is prospering finely; as a cutter, he has few equals and no superiors in Bucyrus.

FREDERICK E. FREY, machinist, Bucyrus; is a son of John M. and Magdalena (Leininger) Frey, and was born in Neiderweiler, Baden, Germany, Feb. 23, 1837. He received the rudiments of his education in his native town, and at the age of 10 years commenced a four years' course in the high school at Muhlheim, where he graduated. The year following he worked in a machine-shop, but at the age of 15, he came to America and settled in Plymouth, Richland Co., arriving there July 5, 1852. He became well versed in our language in the course of three months, and soon became a clerk in a store, which position he filled for two years. His parents had removed from Germany in the meantime and settled in Huron Co. He then removed to their home, and was with them two years. In December, 1856, he came to Bucyrus and commenced work as a machinist, being employed by three different firms until 1859. In the following spring he became a resident of Huron Co., and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a period of ten months. In March, 1861, he came to Bucyrus and was employed in the shops, of which he is now a partner. The following fall saw him a partner of D. I. Scheckler, where he still remains, and is universally respected as a man of business talent and of upright integrity. He was married Nov. 3, 1859, to Lucy H. Houffstatter, of Huron Co., Ohio, and the following-named children are the fruits of this union—Celia M., Myrta V., James A., Ernest H., Bessie L., John J., Rena R., Frederick F. (deceased), and Imogene. Mr. Frey is a devoted and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a Trustee, and is also Superintendent of the Sunday school at Pleasant View. He is a man who shares largely in public esteem and is an exemplary citizen.

J. J. FISHER, merchant, Bucyrus; is a son of David and Martha (Cook) Fisher, and was born in Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1837. He attended school in that place until 18 years of age, at which time he left school and came to Bucyrus, where he was clerk in a dry goods

store for nine years. In 1865, he entered into a partnership with J. A. Schaber, at Sulphur Springs, Ohio, and they there started a general store. This enterprise they sold out, however, and he commenced business again, in company with Juillard and Lewis in the grocery business at Bucyrus. This partnership lasted until 1869, doing a very successful business. Mr. Fisher's health failing, he retired and spent some time on a farm. In March, 1873, he and D. E. Fisher entered into business together under the firm name of J. J. Fisher & Bro. Since then they have conducted the business together. In 1871, they erected the Fisher Block, a three-story brick structure, 158 feet deep and 23 wide. The first story is occupied with dry goods and groceries, the basement with carpets and queensware. They are doing an immense business, and are enterprising and successful in business. The subject of our sketch was married Sept. 17, 1865, to Miss Arena White, daughter of C. W. White, of Dallas Township. He is an Elder in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is a consistent and steadfast Christian. His father, David Fisher, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 11, 1810. He was a carpenter by trade, and came to Mansfield in 1832. He was married there in 1836, and continued at his trade throughout his life. There are four children, James J., Joseph E., John W. and David E., of this first marriage, are still living. His wife died in 1846. He was remarried in 1849, to Sarah Furgeson. They had one child, a daughter, named Amelia, now Mrs. D. F. Welsh. He died July 22, 1880, holding a firm belief in the tenets of Christianity, and was a member of the Congregational Church.

M. H. FULTON, telegraph operator, Bucyrus; son of George W. and Harriet (Blanchard) Fulton, was born May 22, 1840, at Brighton, Penn. He attended school until 17, and then learned telegraphy in the Brighton office. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 9th Penn. Reserve Corps, and served until his discharge in 1862. He was wounded by a musket ball June 27, at Gaines' Mills, during the seven day's fight. He was here taken prisoner and confined in Hope Prison, near Libby. After a confinement of several weeks, he was exchanged, and in 1862 he was discharged. He was engaged in the battles of Dranesville, Gaines' Mills and Mechanicsburg. For one year after his dis-

charge he lay sick on account of his wound, and then resumed his business, becoming day operator at Allegheny City, Penn. Here he remained some two years and then went to Rochester, remaining three years. Next he came to Bucyrus, Aug. 11, 1866, and has remained ever since. Nov. 30, 1871, he was married to Miss Kate M. Swingly, daughter of Dr. Swingly, of Bucyrus. Of this marriage there are three children—Carrie, George F. and Percy.

WILLIAM FRANZ, Bucyrus; son of John and Jane (Burwell) Franz, was born May 21, 1843, in Leesville, Crawford Co. His youth up to his 14th year was spent on a farm and in attending district school. His father's family then removed to Bucyrus, and young William went to the Bucyrus Union School until he was 19. He served an apprenticeship with William Burkhardt in the watch-making business for one year and a half, and then bought out his employer and continued for himself. He next went to Plymouth, Ohio, and from there to Cleveland, where he was engaged at his trade. From Cleveland he went to Meadville, Penn., where he worked at watch making and repairing until 1864, and in the winter of 1865, he came to Bucyrus and started a jewelry store in company with H. J. Riblet. This business union lasted some two years, and then Mr. Franz went to Crestline and engaged in the same business with Dr. William Pope. In 1868, a fire occasioned them considerable loss, but they soon resumed business, and continued until 1869. During the year 1868, they had been interested in the invention of a knitting machine, and in November, 1869, they entered into a business corporation, known as the Bucyrus Knitting Machine Works, and commenced the manufacture of family knitting machines. In 1871, the name was changed to the Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Company, and has done a prosperous business, having engaged in the manufacture of hosiery since 1878. In February, 1879, Mr. Franz retired to regain his health, which had become badly shattered. He was married, Jan. 22, 1868, to Miss Almira M. Campbell, of Bucyrus. They have four children—Katie J., William C., Melie A. and Jay W. Mr. Franz is a member of Crawford Lodge, No. 443; of Ivanhoe Chapter, No. 117; Mansfield Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 21, and charter member of the

Knights of Pythias, Demas Lodge, No. 108. His father was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1812, and died Nov. 14, 1870. He was well educated in his native land, and was in the army there. He came to America in 1837, and settled first in Galion and afterward removed to Leesville. He was Justice of the Peace in Jackson Township for nine years, and was elected Sheriff in 1857, and served two terms. He was elected County Treasurer in 1867, and served until his death. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the 101st O. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Perryville and resigned. There are five children living—J. B., of the St. James Hotel, Mansfield; William; John S., of Marion; Mrs. Kate Clymer; Mrs. Sallie Kerr, wife of Alexander Kerr, of Holmes Township.

HENRY FLOCK, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the eldest son of Stephen and Catharine Flock; born in the Rhein Province of Bavaria Dec. 14, 1815; educated in the schools of his native State, and, at an early age, was set to work in order to assist in supporting the family; the wages received by laborers were very low, and Mr. Flock worked many a day for 20 cents; wood was scarce, and it was necessary for him to haul fuel or fagots nearly ten miles on a wheelbarrow; consequently, the stoves were seldom overly hot; the peasants were not permitted to cut green timber; they provided themselves with fuel by breaking off the dead limbs, and it was generally necessary to climb the trees to secure these; once Flock became so numb with cold while in a tree that he nearly fell to the ground, and this fact led him to considering whether he had not better emigrate to America; when he became of military age, he was too short to enter the service, and they put him back one year, expecting he would grow, but, as he failed to do so, they rejected him altogether. Flock desired to get married and secure a home; finding the outlook in Bavaria was not very promising, he emigrated to America in 1839, and settled in Bucyrus; he first worked for Abraham Hahn, proprietor of what is now the Sims House; he remained with Hahn for three years, and received \$7.50 each month; during this period, although he was sick six months, he managed to save \$158; the first \$45 of this amount he sent to Germany in order to pay the passage of Miss Catherine Slicker to America, and, some two

years after she arrived at Bucyrus, they were married; after leaving Hahn's employ, Flock worked for three years for other persons, and then acted as clerk in Dr. Willis Merriman's store for nearly seven years; in March, 1853, he removed to Wyandot, and formed a partnership with James H. Reinicker; they embarked in the mercantile business, and, after Flock bought his partner's interest, he continued the store until 1870, when he transferred it to his son. While a resident of Wyandot, he served as Postmaster of the village for nearly seventeen years, and, while a clerk in Merriman's store, was Treasurer for one year of Bucyrus corporation. In 1870, he settled on his present farm of 80 acres, just southeast of town, where he has resided during the past decade. He was married to Miss Catherine Slicker Sept. 22, 1842; this lady was born Jan. 20, 1820, in Bavaria, and, in 1840, emigrated to America with Peter Geiger and family; the result of this marriage was the following children: Mary Flock, now Mrs. William Welsh, near Wyandot; Daniel Flock, now a merchant at Wyandot; Kate Flock, now Mrs. Peter Bair, of Todd Township; Louisa Flock, now Mrs. John B. Welsh, of Wyandot; Caroline Flock, now Mrs. John Gordon, of Todd Township; his first wife died Oct. 11, 1862, and, on Nov. 6, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Clark, who was a teacher in the schools of Bucyrus for several years; she died Jan. 25, 1875, and he was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Lena Hooker, on Oct. 11, 1877. Mr. Flock joined the Evangelical Church, in Bavaria, at the age of 13, and since then has been an exemplary member of some religious society; when he settled in Bucyrus, he united with the German Lutheran Church, in which congregation he served as a Deacon for many years; he is at present connected with the St. Paul's English Lutheran Church of Bucyrus.

DR. JAMES F. FITZSIMMONS, physician, Bucyrus; son of William and Ann E. (Holman) Fitzsimmons, was born Sept. 18, 1843, in Whetstone Township, in this county. He was brought up on a farm until 19 years of age, when he attended several terms of school at Upper Sandusky. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the 134th O. V. I., and was discharged in August. In the fall of 1864, he attended the Vermilion Institute at Haysville, Ohio, remaining until the summer of 1865, when he entered the office of

Drs. Ferris & Byron at Upper Sandusky. In the winter of 1865-66, he attended his first course of lectures at Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland. He then went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he studied and practiced in connection with Dr. J. S. Gregg, of that place, until the fall of 1867, when he entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1868, and resumed his practice in Ft. Wayne until the spring of 1871. He then went to Cincinnati, spending a short time in that city in special practice, when he was called home, on the illness of his sister. In June, 1871, he located in Bucyrus, and has a pleasant office on corner of East Mansfield and Walnut streets. Has been a contributor to the periodicals published in the interest of his profession; enjoys a good practice. He was married, Jan. 1, 1872, to Miss Ella Ryan, an adopted daughter of G. L. Saulsbury, late of Bucyrus. Two children have been born to them; Ralph, born Oct. 16, 1872; Nellie, born June 9, 1874. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lives on Warren street, east of Disciples Church. Dr. Fitzsimmons' father was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1791, and was well educated; was County Surveyor of his native county. He was married, in November, 1826, to Ann E. Holman, of Franklin Co., Penn. He followed farming until May, 1831, when they came to Ohio, driving through in a carriage to Bucyrus. He bought 160 acres of land in Whetstone Township, four miles from Bucyrus, where he resided until his death, Oct. 10, 1848, at the age of 54 years. He kept post office four years. When he settled in the county there were but three other houses besides their own between Bucyrus and Galion. For several years they entertained strangers, though not, strictly speaking, keeping tavern.

SAMUEL GARNER, blacksmith, Bucyrus; son of William and Sarah (Cook) Garner, was born Feb. 20, 1818, in Pittsburgh, Penn. He went to school there until his 15th year, and then commenced learning blacksmithing with John Stewart, serving three years, when he purchased a set of tools and started a shop at Sharpsburg, Penn., where he continued for ten years with good success. His next point was in Athens Co., Ohio, where he purchased a farm of 105 acres and farmed, also working at his trade. He lived here ten years, and in September, 1864, came to Bucyrus, where, for three

years, he was the partner of his brother, William. His next partnership was with Van Rinkle, and their union lasted some two years. Since then Mr. Garner has been working alone, assisted by his son. He has occupied his present shop for fifteen years. It is situated on Sandusky avenue, where he is doing a prosperous business, repairing and horseshoeing. He was married in July, 1844, to Miss Margaret Bougher, of Bakerstown, Penn. Of this marriage, there were five children—John, Amelia, Sarah, Mary and William. John was the victim of a fatal accident in the spring of 1876. While living at Delaware, Ohio, engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. E. H. Hyatt, a large flag-stone over a cavity under the pavement broke, and falling with it, one-half crushed him, and he died soon after. He was a young man, and held in high esteem, and left a wife and family to mourn his sad and untimely loss. His first wife dying, Mr. Garner was remarried July 9, 1857, to Miss Della Chapman, of Athens Co., Ohio, a woman of fine mind, and more than ordinary intelligence, possessing the most desirable qualities as a wife and mother. Of this marriage there are six children—James, Isabel, Charles, Nettie, Carrie and Samuel. Mr. Garner has been a hard-working, industrious, as well as a successful business man. He is a member and class leader in the Methodist Church, and has always been a Republican.

REV. JACOB GRAESSLE, Bucyrus; was born Feb. 14, 1836, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is the son of Jacob and Sophie (Smith) Graessle. He received a common-school education, and this was supplemented by a course in a gymnasium. He also went to a State Normal School, called Nuertingen Seminary, remaining there till 19 years of age. He obtained a State certificate, and taught in his native village until he was 21 years of age. He then sailed for America, from Havre, France, and, after a voyage of 47 days, landed at New York, in August, 1857. Having relatives at Lancaster, Ohio, he removed thither, and remained some eight months. In the fall of 1858, became a teacher in a private school at Richmond, Ind., and taught two years. In September, 1860, he entered the Capital University at Columbus, Ohio, and entered upon a theological course, graduating in 1862. He was received into the ministry, and commenced his labors at Sidney, Ohio, in September, being Pastor of St.

John's Lutheran Church for five years. From this field of labor, he came to Bucyrus in 1867, and has remained here ever since as Pastor of the Good Hope Church. He has established a missionary station at Wingert's Corners, which has been productive of much good. His congregation is at present one of the strongest and largest in the town, its Pastor being a devoted and earnest worker. He was married in April, 1864, to Louisa Fuechtemeyer, of Richmond, Ind. They have seven children living—Emma C., Otto L., Ida, August A., Bertha, Sophia and Wilhemina. His father was a carpenter by trade, and Mayor of his village. Both his parents and seven other children removed to this country, and both father and mother died at Jacksonville, Ill.

JAMES W. GAMBLE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Filson and Bathsheba (Morrow) Gamble, and was born April 29, 1852, in Concord, Franklin Co., Penn. At the age of 13, he came to this county, and worked for two years on the farm of his uncle, Calvin Gamble, and then returned to his home in Pennsylvania, where he lived two years. In the spring of 1869, he returned to Whetstone Township, and worked for George Brehman at \$20 per month for three years. On Oct. 21, 1873, he married Miss Lizzie McCreary, of Bucyrus Township. He managed a farm in Vernon Township four years, and, in 1877, moved on to his present place of 240 acres, owned by his father-in-law. Mr. Gamble has but one child living—Curtis Guy, born June 26, 1875. Mabel Grace died at the age of 8 months. Mr. Gamble is a Republican in politics. Both himself and wife are members of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church of Bucyrus.

JAMES GLOYD, merchant, Bucyrus; is the son of Samuel and Rebecca Gloyd, and was born Aug. 1, 1811, in Hampshire Co., Va. The days of his youth were spent on a farm, and his educational advantages were limited. In 1821, his father removed his family to Ohio, settling in Richland Co., where Plymouth has since become a town of some importance; he was compelled by the exigencies of the times and his father's condition in life, to work hard, and was allowed but little time for recreation or education. Young James remained with his father until he attained to his majority, and then commenced to work by the month at meager wages, continuing some two years, until

he was able to purchase some land; he was a farmer in Richland Co. until the new division of the county, and continued as a citizen and farmer of Vernon Township until 1873, being the possessor of some four hundred acres of land, and also managing a steam saw-mill. During his residence in the township, he was one of its prominent citizens, and for four years he kept a store at Liberty Corners. As a farmer and business man he was uniformly successful. In 1873, he came to Bucyrus, and has been living there ever since. He has been a partner in the large mercantile establishment of Malic & Gloyd since 1876, and is recognized as a business man of ability and enterprise. He was first married March 26, 1835, to Charlotte Wethewill, a native of England; of this marriage, five children survive out of eight born to them—Henry, Ira (both farmers in Missouri); Rebecca, wife of C. G. Malic; Amy Dickson, widow of the late Andrew Dickson, Jr., and Anna, wife of Emanuel Wagner. The first wife of his affections departed this life Jan. 13, 1873, and April 27, 1876, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Ruth Plants, widow of the late Jeremiah Plants. Mr. Gloyd is a business man of tact and commendable enterprise, his dealings being characterized with honesty and uprightness, and he has always commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES B. GORMLY, banker, Bucyrus; the oldest son of John A. Gormly was born November 23, 1836, in Bucyrus. In his youth he received such instruction as the village schools afforded, until his 17th year, when he entered the store of his uncle, J. P. Bowman, for one year. In the fall of 1855, he entered Bartlett's Commercial College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in the spring of 1856. On his return home he at once entered the Exchange Bank of this place, as teller and general book-keeper. He performed these duties with efficiency from May, 1856, until June, 1859. In the latter year, he and his father organized the People's Deposit Bank, Aug. 1, 1859, being sole proprietors. This institution continued until May 1, 1864. At the organization of the First National Bank of Bucyrus, Mr. Gormly was chosen Cashier—a position which he held until the death of his father, in May, 1878, when he was elected President—a tribute to his long experience and faithful service. From 1871 to 1875, he served

the Ohio Cent. R. R. Co., in the double capacity of Secretary and Treasurer. He was also Treasurer of the Crawford County Agricultural Society, from 1867 until 1878—a period of eleven years. In May, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss E. Virginia Swingly, daughter of Dr. F. Swingly. This union has been blessed with three children—Ella K., Susie E. and James B., Jr. Mr. Gormly was raised a Presbyterian, and has been Treasurer of his church since his eighteenth year. The First National Bank, under the management of father and sons, has become widely known as the Gormly Bank. Within a period of ten years it has returned to its stockholders in dividends their entire original investment of \$100,000, besides putting \$20,000 into a reserve fund. The father, John A. Gormly, whose portrait appears in this work, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 19, 1804. He was the son of John Gormly, an Irish Protestant, who was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1776, and came to America about 1790; settling at Pittsburgh Penn., where he followed the business of milling. John A. Gormly was reared by pious and godly parents, whose early lessons blossomed, and, in after years, bore the fruit of a well-rounded life and exalted Christian manhood. About 1830, he removed to Brownsville, Penn., where he became a member of the Presbyterian Church. It was here that he met and married Miss Louisa Bowman, in 1833. The result of this happy union was three children—James B., George C. and Mary L., wife of Rev. James G. D. Findley, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, at Newburg, N. Y. Mr. Gormly was employed in mercantile pursuits at Brownsville, Penn., until 1836, when he removed to Bucyrus. He had but little capital at that time, and purchased a house and lot on Sandusky avenue, and kept a small store, on the site of H. H. Moderswell's tin and stove store. It was a general store where the meager wants of both the white and the red children of the forest were supplied. In those days, he and his faithful wife came to know what toil and privation meant, but by unswerving purpose and careful management, step by step Mr. Gormly became one of the substantial men of Bucyrus. He invested his surplus capital year by year, in the rich farm lands near town, until he owned over 1,000 acres, besides considerable city property. In 1859, he became proprietor

of the People's Deposit Bank of this place, which continued in successful operation until 1864, at which time he was elected President of the First National Bank of Bucyrus, a position which he held until his death, and to him that worthy institution owes much of its past prosperity, and present prestige for fair dealing and sterling integrity, which were synonyms of his life and character. He took a prominent part in church affairs, and in the year 1838, he was elected a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and chosen by the Presbytery of Bellefontaine Lay Commissioner to the General Assembly, which met at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1876. His faithful wife departed this life May 6, 1872, and he passed away peacefully May 8, 1878, in the 75th year of his age.

GEORGE C. GORMLY, Cashier of First National Bank, Bucyrus. The subject of this sketch is the second son of John A. Gormly. The maiden name of his mother was Louisa B. Bowman. He was born on the 18th of October, 1841, in Bucyrus. In his 19th year, he completed the high school course of this place, and in the fall of 1860, he entered the freshman class of Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Penn. He graduated from this institution in June, 1864, receiving first honors as the essayist of his society. On his return to Bucyrus, he entered the First National Bank as teller, a position which he held until 1876, when he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. In 1878, he was elected cashier—a position for which his fifteen years of faithful service had eminently fitted him. He has conducted a general insurance business since 1869, and is Treasurer of the Crawford County Agricultural Society, and Secretary of the Joint Stock Company. He is one of the Trustees of the Oakwood Cemetery, and also served his party as a member of the Central Committee. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1863, and has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Sabbath school for ten years. On Jan. 4, 1866, he united his fortunes with Sarah A. Ward, only child of Hon. C. K. Ward. Of this marriage two children were born—Gracie W. and John Clark Gormly.

OSWALD E. GRAVELL, carriage manufacturer, Bucyrus; son of Thomas and Mary (Keys) Gravel, was born Sept. 12, 1844, in Hollidaysburg, Penn., and came with his parents, when but one year old, to Upper San-

dusky, Ohio. He lived there until grown ; going to school until 18 years old—part of the time with Indians—in the old council house, until it was burned. In May, 1861, he volunteered in Co. D, 15th O. V. I., and served through the war ; was in some twenty general engagements, including Shiloh, Murfreesboro (where he was a prisoner for a few minutes), Nashville, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign ; was wounded in the right arm by a shell, at Burnt Hickory, in Georgia, for which he now draws a pension. He was mustered out at Columbus, in December, 1865, and afterward traveled over the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory, returning to Bucyrus in 1868, where he learned carriage-making, with Jefferson Norton, serving for two years. He worked for a time at Mansfield and Kenton ; in the latter place he started in business, and continued it until 1876, when, at the death of Mr. Norton, he came to Bucyrus and managed the business for one year, and in 1877, became the proprietor. Since then he has done a large business in manufacturing carriages, buggies and spring wagons. He was married Oct. 2, 1872, to Miss Flora Norton, eldest daughter of Jefferson Norton. Has one son, Leroy, living ; another son, Elmer, died at the age of two years. He was a member of Demas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias. His wife's father, Jefferson Norton, was a son of Samuel Norton, the first settler of Bucyrus. He was a carriage-maker by trade, and for over twenty five years the leading mechanic in that line in the town. He died Aug. 20, 1876. He married Eleanor M. Byron, May 23, 1850, and had six children—Mary died in infancy ; Flora, Hattie, Charles, Fernando and Byron. Flora married O. E. Gravelle, the subject of this sketch ; Hattie married Joseph Boure ; the sons are residents of Bucyrus. The mother is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Boure, at Upper Sandusky.

JOHN HOPLEY, editor and proprietor of *Bucyrus Journal*, Bucyrus, Ohio. Mr. Hopley, whose portrait appears in this work, came to Bucyrus in the spring of 1856, to fill the position of Superintendent of the Union Schools. He is by birth an Englishman, although he was naturalized many years ago, and has long been thoroughly identified with the interests of his adopted country. His paternal ancestors were

substantial farmers in the county of Suffolk, England. His father was a Surgeon in the English navy, and in private life, first a practicing surgeon at Whitstable, a small sea-coast village in Kent, and afterward at Lewes, in Sussex, one of the most venerable towns in England. His mother's ancestors were for many generations distinguished dignitaries in the Church of England, and he has the genealogical tables of their descent for hundreds of years back. Mr. Hopley was born at Whitstable May 21, 1821, but his parents removed to Lewes while he was yet an infant. He finished his education at the Royal Naval College, then at Camberwell in the county of Surrey, and a suburb of London, now at New Cross in the same county. It was an institution for the sons of naval officers, and, although not licensed to confer degrees, the course of education was very extensive and thorough, embracing a course as comprehensive and as high as any college course in the country. The institution received 330 pupils, all of whom lived in the college. The Roll system of education was adopted ; it comprehends the instruction of pupils in large classes by the aid of the best pupils acting as monitors, and it is sometimes known as the Monitorial system. It was, therefore, although not by design, a Normal School, and it afforded to the monitors at the head of their classes a large experience in the art and duties of teaching. Although Mr. Hopley, as a boy, excelled in many of the sports of the play-ground, he was never an idler at his studies. He was a constant contestant for the head of his various classes, frequently standing first and acting as head-monitor for weeks together. He thus early acquired the art of teaching, which afterward contributed to his reputation as a teacher in this country. About the close of his term as a student in the Royal Naval College, he was made a teacher, and continued in the institution for some years in this capacity. In 1842, soon after he became of age, he came to the United States with his mother's brother, John R. Prat, Esq., of Zanesville, Ohio, and went into his store as clerk. He continued clerking until the fall of 1844, when he commenced to teach school with a view to reading law. But he was earnest in whatever he undertook, and the better he became known as a teacher, the larger were the schools he taught and the more time he devoted to them, thus making his progress

through the elementary law books very slow. In 1845, he removed to Logan, Hocking Co., where he induced the School Directors to establish graded schools; these were among the first in Ohio, and they were a great success. In 1848, he married, at Logan, Miss Georgiana Rochester, fourth daughter of John Rochester, Esq., and, desiring to study the nature of society under the system of slavery, he went to the South to teach. He had schools at Yellow Creek, in Montgomery Co., Tenn., also, near Elkton, Todd Co., Ky., and also at New Providence, near Clarksville, Tenn., from which place, at the close of 1852, he returned to Logan, and taught there for three years. The present system of school supervision had been inaugurated in his absence, and he resumed his duties at Logan as Supervisor of the schools, which, however, were scattered over the village, as closely together as rooms, far from suitable, could be obtained for them. In 1855, he removed to Columbus to take the position of teacher of Mathematics and of Commercial Arithmetic, in what was then known as Granger's Commercial College. After, however, about six months of labor in this new sphere, he found the "college," so-called, a very unstable institution, and he left it to take charge of a fractional term of the Wellsville Union Schools, from which place he removed with his family to Bucyrus, arriving on Saturday, 12th of April, 1856. The schools were at that time comparatively in their infancy as union schools, and were far from being in a prosperous condition. Mr. Hopley, however, prosecuted his new duties with his usual thoroughness, industry and zeal, and soon made them the wonder and admiration of his fellow-citizens. In 1858, he formed a partnership in the practice of law with A. M. Jackson, Esq., for a year, and was admitted to the bar. At the expiration of the term, he opened an office by himself, and practiced, with encouraging success until the close of July, 1862, when he went to England in company with Mr. Thomas Alsop, on professional business. Upon his return in October, he found the law practice almost destroyed for the time being; scarcely any cases were tried. In nearly all, either one of the parties, or some important witness, was in the army. In this emergency, he obtained from Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, an appointment to a clerkship in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Soon after,

by special order of the Secretary, he was transferred to the Secretary's own office. He then had a desk in the library of the Treasury, and commenced a thorough study of finances, employing his pen effectively in sustaining the financial policy of the Secretary, and the establishment of national banks. When the national bank bill became a law, he was transferred to the Banking and Currency Bureau. Hon. Hugh McCulloch was then Comptroller of the Currency, and he placed Mr. Hopley in charge of the statistical division of the bureau. This included the examination of the regular reports required by law of the banks, and of the reports made by the Bank Examiners. In this position, it frequently became his duty to furnish distinguished members of Congress with such data for their speeches on financial questions as made them distinguished. In 1864, he resigned to accept a position in a large bank in New York. In 1866, he returned to Washington, in a private capacity for his employer, and was appointed National Bank Examiner for all the Southern States, except Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Kansas was afterward added, and he entered upon his duties in the fall of 1866. Having completed the examination of the list of banks, he returned to Bucyrus, and in September, 1867, he purchased the half-interest in the Bucyrus *Journal*, of the senior editor, J. G. Robinson, Esq., for \$2,000. It was at that time conducted by the brothers Messrs. James and Ralph Robinson. In May, 1868, it was arranged for Mr. Ralph Robinson to sell out to John Markee, Esq., of whom Mr. Hopley the same day purchased the other half-interest for \$2,000. Although he entered upon journalism only as a temporary resource, preliminary to returning to the practice of the law, yet he soon became absorbed in his new profession to the exclusion of everything else. In August, 1870, he entered upon the duties of Postmaster, and retained the office until January, 1879. He still continues to edit the *Journal*. His family is as follows: Charles Rochester, John Edward, Thomas (who died in infancy), Thomas Prat, Mary Catherine, Georgiana Eliza, Harriet Evaline, James Richard, Frank Lewes and Joseph William, ten in all, of whom nine are yet living.

JOHN HOLMES, Bucyrus; is a native of Holmes Co., Ohio, where his birth occurred April 21, 1822. His parents, Jacob and Mar-

garet (Orr) Holmes, were sober and intelligent people, and both were natives of the Keystone State. A few years after their birth, and previous to the war of 1812, they were taken by their respective parents to Harrison Co., Ohio, where they were raised and where they were subsequently married. Soon after their marriage, in 1821, they removed to Holmes Co., and, after remaining there about two years, left and located in Richland Co. Here they followed the not unusual occupation of farming until 1833, at which time they came to Crawford Co., locating on what is now known as the Stewart farm, in Jackson Township. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. The mother died about a year after coming to the county, but the father is yet spared and has reached the unusual age of 95 years. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served his country with distinction. He became thoroughly familiar with all the details and perplexities of pioneer life, and a complete record of his eventful days would be well worthy of perusal. His son, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, receiving but a limited early education. At the age of 16, he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and, after learning that trade, followed it to a greater or less extent for about fifteen years. When the last war broke out and the Government began buying horses for its cavalry, Mr. Holmes, who was a good judge of horses, bought large numbers, over a range of several counties, and then sold them to the various Quartermasters of the army who were authorized to purchase. In this manner a profit of several thousand dollars was realized in a short time. After the war he kept a hotel for a short time, at Leesville, Crawford Co., and a few years later served as Superintendent of the County Infirmary. Subsequently he resided two years in Crestline, where he kept a livery stable. His thorough knowledge of "horse flesh," has, to some extent, shaped his life-labors. Himself and family are at present residing in Bucyrus. He was married to Miss Mary J. Morrow Nov. 2, 1854. This lady is a native of Crawford Co., her birth occurring Aug. 24, 1834. She is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Seanor) Morrow, natives of Westmoreland Co., Penn., where they were married and resided until 1833, when they came to Crawford Co., locating in Jackson

Township. They were the parents of fifteen children, and eleven are yet living. The mother died in 1872, and the father two years later. Mr. Morrow was a stone-cutter and a mason, and followed these occupations throughout life. A family of four children has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. Mary E. and William W. are living, and Ella Beatrice and Oliver H. are dead. "Lizzie" and "Willie" have been educated at the country schools, where their parents formerly resided, at the Crestline schools, and, finally, at the fine schools in Bucyrus. They are both living with their parents at the county seat.

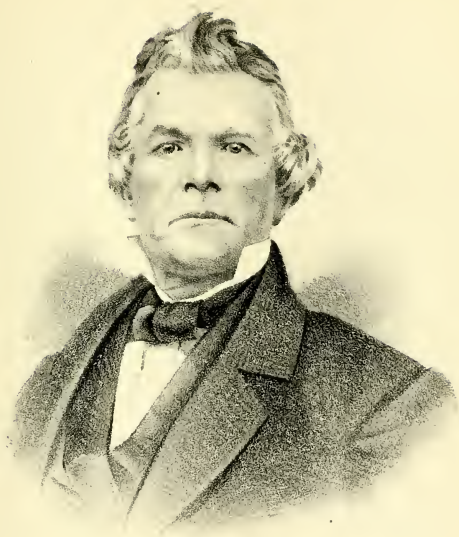
HOLM & GARNER. Bucyrus. This firm is well and favorably known in Crawford and adjoining counties. Though young men, they have, by close attention to business and straight business habits, placed themselves in the front rank of cigar-makers. They both received the benefit of a common-school education, and, when yet boys, entered the cigar store of Mr. Horn, of Bucyrus, where they learned the business, and, in 1878, formed a partnership and began business for themselves. They manufacture "Palmer's Choice," one of the best 10-cent cigars in the market; their "H. & G.," "Nox Aall," "All the Go," and "Our Choice," all 5-cent cigars, are second to none in the trade. They use only the best stock in the filling and wrappers of these cigars, and, in this way, have secured an enviable reputation among the cigar-men of Central Ohio. Mr. Holm was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, July 9, 1855; he is one of a family of five children born to Abraham and Jane (Haish) Holm, the former a native of Clarion Co., Penn., and the latter of Baden, Germany. The mother's people came to this country in 1827, and settled in Holmes Township; the father came to the county about one year later, and was married here. He was an educated man, and, in early days, taught school in different portions of the county. He was also Colonel of a regiment of State militia for a number of years, besides holding other positions of honor and trust in Bucyrus and Crawford Co. He died April 14, 1878. His wife survives him, and resides in Bucyrus. Mr. Garner was born Oct. 2, 1850, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; his parents, William and Rosa (Briar) Garner, were both natives of the Emerald Isle. They came to Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1860, where they have since resided. Mr. Garner, of the firm of

Holm & Garner, was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Berkdorf, a native of Akron, Ohio, in 1874. They have one child—Nellie May. Messrs. Holm & Garner are doing a large and steadily increasing business, and the writer of this predicts for them a brilliant and successful future.

GEORGE HARMON, farmer, etc.; P. O. Bucyrus; a son of John and Mary (Bordner) Harmon; was born Feb. 3, 1815, in Dauphin Co., Penn. His youth was spent there on a farm and in attending the common schools. He lived with his father until he was 23 years of age, when he was married, Feb. 23, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Sells, of Trumbull Co., Ohio. His father had removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1835, remaining there a little over one year, then returning to Pennsylvania and settling in Mercer Co. Mr. Harmon has been twice married; by his first wife, he had eleven children—Hannah, Angeline, Louisa, Mary Ann, Harrison, Frank and Moses living; Sophia died in her 32d year, Isabel in her 6th year, Israel in his 3d year, Ellen in her 28th year. His wife died Sept. 1, 1872, and, Nov. 22, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Bertkofer, of Liberty Township; by her he had two children—Anna and Louis W. Our subject removed to Richville, in this county, in September, 1841, driving in a wagon from Pennsylvania, 160 miles, in five days; he rented a house in the village, which at that time only had about ten houses, and began working at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned while living in Mercer Co., Penn., and built many houses in the village and vicinity, which are yet standing, monuments of his industry. In 1843, he moved to Liberty Township, where he followed his trade till about 1855. Since then, he has been engaged in farming, buying, in April, 1878, 15 acres in Liberty Township, which he has improved very much. He has accumulated a nice little property by honest toil and industry. At present, he lives in Bucyrus Township, but will move to his place in Liberty Township in a short time. He was an Old-Line Whig until 1847, when he became a Democrat, and has ever since been of that political faith. He has been Constable and Trustee of Liberty Township for fourteen years, and, in April, 1880, was elected Trustee of Bucyrus Township. He has been a member of the German Lutheran Church since 19 years old. His father was a native of Pennsylvania,

born about 1770, and died Aug. 19, 1853; his wife died June 16, 1860. The elder Harmon was a farmer, and was in the war of 1812, serving through the entire campaign. He raised thirteen children, viz.: John, Jacob, Michael, Catharine, Polly, Susan, Elizabeth, George (our subject), Margaret, Joseph, Jonas, Christina and David living; Ely, William, Isaac and Lavina are dead. David Harmon, the grandfather of our subject, came from Germany, and was stolen from his parents when a child but 8 years old.

CHARLES HETICH, retired; P. O. Bucyrus; whose portrait appears elsewhere, is a son of George and Martha (Immel) Hetich, and was born June 11, 1810, near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., and lived on a farm until about 18 years of age; he attended subscription school in the neighborhood, finishing his education at Gettysburg; he then served an apprenticeship of three years in a mill; this business, together with lumbering, he followed until 1836; in October, 1837, he came to Ohio, driving through from Chambersburg in a carriage, making two trips between that place and Bucyrus, one on horseback; his mother had come out here some four years previously; he settled on the corner of Warren and Main streets, and has lived in the town ever since, with the exception of about nine years spent on an estate which he owned in Cranberry Township. He had a great fondness for hunting, and he and Henry Minich hunted much together, often killing as many as thirty deer in a season; he himself often killed three in a single day, killing a great many within a mile and a half of town, and often caught fish in Grass Run. Mr. Hetich and two brothers bought 900 acres of land in Cranberry Township. In 1848, he was elected Treasurer of Crawford Co., and served two terms with satisfaction to his constituents; he has been Township Trustee and Town Councilman many years; was a member of the Board of Education when the Bucyrus schools employed but one teacher, and hired Judge Plants from his shoe bench to teach the school of the town. He was married, Feb. 14, 1833, in Franklin Co., Penn., to Miss Susan Clark; four of their children are living—Paul L., Elizabeth, George A. and Martha J., wife of Cyrus Fisher, of Denver, Colo.; George A. lives in town, and Paul I. lives in Cranberry Township. His



Emmanuel Deardorff

father, George Hetich, was born at Little York, Penn., where he lived until manhood; he married Martha Immel, near Chambersburg, whose family was wealthy; he settled there, managing farm and saw-mills; he was soon after elected Sheriff of the county, and served several years as such; he raised four sons and two daughters—Paul I., George A., John and Charles (our subject), and Rebecca H., widow of Hon. George Sweeney, and Martha, wife of Jonathan Kearsley; he died on his farm, near Chambersburg, Penn.

DAVID HEINLEN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Lewis and Christina (Regina) Heinlen, and was born Feb. 23, 1834, in Whetstone Township; here he was brought up and attended district school; his father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was educated there; he also learned tailoring in the town of Pullingen; came to America in 1817, and was under bonds to pay the cost of his passage by labor; he served three and one-half years at Portsmouth to pay his indebtedness; he afterward lived six years at Circleville, Ohio, and from there came to Whetstone Township, bought 80 acres of land, and lived upon it until his death, following his trade but little after he removed to this county; he raised eleven children—Elizabeth, Jacob, Magdalena, Lewis, Mary and Catharine (both deceased), John, Samuel, Christian, David and Sarah; David lived with his parents until they died, and on the homestead until 1876; he has now a fine farm of 150 acres in Bucyrus Township, and is in good circumstances. In April, 1865, he married Miss Mary Wirick, of Whetstone Township; they have seven children living—Charles I., Lewis H., Anna M., Laura S., Amy A., Jennie M. and an infant son. He is a member of the German Reformed Church of Whetstone Township, and in politics has always been a Democrat.

JOHN HOWALD, carriage-maker, Bucyrus; is one of the substantial business men of Bucyrus, and was born Jan. 9, 1824, in the Province of Alsace, France. His early life until he was 15, was passed in his native land, where he received a good education, and assisted in tilling the soil. In the spring of 1840, his parents removed to the United States, and young Howald came with them to tread the path of success in the New World. The family lived for a short time near Utica, N. Y. In

December, however, they came to Canaan Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, where his father bought a farm and there lived until his death. Young Howald remained on the farm assisting his father until he was 19, when he commenced learning his trade of carriage-making with a man near Millersburg, learning the department of wood-working. He was here a short time and also spent a short time at Wooster, completing his trade at Tallmadge, Summit Co. He worked there three years after the end of his apprenticeship, and at that time it was the largest carriage-shop in the West. Mr. Howald was the first foreigner employed in these shops, which employed about sixty men. He then traveled until 1843, working at his trade in different places in Ohio and New York. In 1853, he settled in Asbland, and worked there until 1857, when he removed to Bucyrus in March. He here became a workman for Jefferson Norton, remaining in his employ about two years. He then commenced business for himself as partner with David Lindsay, the business union lasting two years with success. He then sold out his interest to Mr. Lindsay and located on Walnut street. Mr. Howald and John Schaber, the present Sheriff, were together in the business, but Schaber withdrew at the end of six months; since when, Mr. Howald has conducted the business himself. Since 1861, he has built a fine frame residence and a two-story carriage and blacksmith shop, in which he employs from eight to ten first-class workmen. He has a wide reputation for making carriages, buggies and spring wagons, and enjoys a handsome patronage. He started without capital, and is a self-made, substantial business man, of whom the city might be proud. He is a member of Crawford Lodge, F., & A. M., and has always been a Democrat. He was married, July 31, 1852, to Miss Louisa Rappold, of Upper Sandusky. There are two children of this marriage—Julia and William.

JACOB HALLER, tanner; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Jonathan Haller, and was born Aug. 20, 1844, in Lycoming Co., Penn., where, until his 8th year, he lived on a farm, and received the rudiments of an education. At this period in his life, his parents removed to Ohio, and settled near Bucyrus. Here he lived with them till his 17th year, when he entered the employ of J. J. Myers Bros., of Bucyrus, and remained one year. The next year saw him

return to his native State, where he worked amid the hardships and privations of camp life in the pineries. He was next a locomotive fireman, running from Williamsport to Elmira. This occupation lasted him some six months, when he relinquished it to drive a mill wagon at Williamsport. This occupation was also short-lived, and, at the end of nine months, Mr. Haller returned to Bucyrus and was employed by C. H. Shonert in the tannery, and here Mr. Haller finished his apprenticeship in the business, continuing another year, however, as a regular workman. He then traveled throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, working at his trade in various places. At the end of a year he returned, and was employed by Shonert at pine work. Soon after, in company with Benjamin Ernst, Mr. Haller rented the Myers Yard, and, for three years, they conducted the business under the firm name of Haller & Ernst. In 1872, our subject formed a partnership with C. H. Shonert, and this business union has continued for the past seven years, and has been very successful. The firm do an extensive business in tanning, paying cash for hides, and dealing extensively in leather and shoe-findings. Mr. Haller is a Democrat in politics, and has been a member of the City Council for two years. He is a member of Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, F. & A. M.; also P. G. of La Salle Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., and of Demas Lodge, K. of P., No. 108. He was married, Dec. 29, 1878, to Mary Schaeffer, of Bucyrus, a daughter of G. A. Schaeffer. They have one daughter—Carrie Belle, born in April, 1875.

J. H. HOFMAN, jeweler, Bucyrus; is a son of J. H. Hofman, and was born Aug. 26, 1833, in Mansfield, Ohio. At the age of 10, he entered the store of his brother, and removed to Bucyrus in his fifteenth year, coming with his father, who died in 1851. At the age of 18 years, our subject took full charge of a repair shop of clocks and watches, and assisted in the support of the family for several years. In the year 1853, he made his first venture in business, buying a stock of jewelry of the value of \$80. He took in his brother, R. E. Hofman, as partner in 1860, and together they have sold goods in their present room in Rowse's Block for the past twenty years. They still continue in business, and have a fine stock, unexcelled by any in the city. On May 30, 1869, he was married to Charlotte E. Sweney, of Bucyrus.

They have two children—Mabel and Carrie. His wife died April 16, 1879. His father was born in Shepherdstown, Penn., in 1798, and was educated in his native State for the ministry of the German Reformed Church, and preached for a time in that State, and came to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1824. He evinced a natural taste for mechanics and was naturally skillful in that direction. For some time he printed a paper at Mansfield, and then engaged in watch and clock repairing. Dr. Johnston is the only business man who commenced when our subject did that is still in business. He was married, in 1820, to Elizabeth Hoffman, of Chambersburg, Penn. Of that marriage ten children are living. Augustine died in October, 1878. The names of those living are Catharine, Eliza, Charles, George, John H., Rufus, Allen, Mary, Lanra and Frank. His father was a man well versed in Latin, Greek and German, and was a devoted, earnest, Christian worker. His mother is still living at the advanced age of 78. Mr. Hofman possesses many rare qualifications for his business, and is a valuable member of society. Few men have taken charge of business when so young and succeeded so well.

FRANK HAMAN, Marshal, Bucyrus; a son of William and Mary (Happ) Haman; was born Dec. 13, 1834, in the State of New York, near Lake Seneca. When he was aged about 4 years, his parents removed to the vicinity of Shelby, Ohio, his father engaged in farming, and his son attending district school. In 1851, he came to Bucyrus and commenced a term of apprenticeship in the blacksmith-shop of James Kelly, which he completed at the end of three years. He then engaged for himself, and subsequently worked for Phillip Ossman six years. In 1861, he started a horseshoeing-shop, in which business he continued until 1878. In 1874, he was elected Marshal of Bucyrus as an independent candidate, and is now serving his fourth term. In 1852, he was married to Jane Crumley, of Richland Co., and of this marriage there are four children living—Louis C., Loring, Josephine and Frankie. Three of their children are dead. As a public officer, Frank Haman has been a success. He is one of the most efficient Marshals that the city has ever had, and has always acted conscientiously in the discharge of his duty.

LEWIS W. HULL, cashier, Bucyrus; was born April 30, 1853, in Radnor Township, Dela-

ware Co., Ohio. When he was aged 3, his parents settled in Morrow Co., Ohio, where the subject of our sketch lived until he was 19 years of age. During this time he spent two years in teaching. When 19 years of age, he took charge of a large farm of 600 acres, in Dallas Township, Crawford Co. He was there for some time, then moved to a farm in Wyandot Co., near Upper Sandusky. He lived there four years, and at the organization of the Crawford Co. Bank, he was elected Cashier, a position which he has filled ever since. The bank was organized with the following officers: Ab Monnett, President; G. W. Hull, Vice President; Lewis W. Hull, Cashier; L. B. Harris, of Upper Sandusky, and E. Blair, of Bucyrus, being directors. Since its organization it has done a discount business of \$250,000, has a capital stock of \$100,000, and an associate capital of \$700,000. Mr. Hull was married in Wyandot Co., Oct. 20, 1874, to Miss Mary Morral. They have one child, Cora D., born Oct. 6, 1875.

FREDERICK G. HESCHE, retired merchant, Bucyrus; is a son of John C. Hesche, and was born in the Province of Saxon Meiningen, Germany, March 1, 1811. According to the prevailing system in his native land, he attended school from his 6th to his 14th year. When 16 years of age, he commenced his apprenticeship with a butcher, and served three years, after which his aptitude at the business kept him industriously at work as a journeyman for three years longer. At this time, he became imbued with a desire to go to America, with several of his companions, his employer, however, being loth to have such a good workman leave his establishment. But young Hesche resolved to try his fortunes in the New World, and accordingly took passage from Bremen in the early summer of 1834, and, after a voyage of fifty-eight days, landed at Baltimore Sept. 2 of the same year. Shouldering his shot-gun—which he brought from the Fatherland—he trudged his way from Baltimore through a country wild in many parts, and from which the traces of barbarism had not yet departed, to what was then the small hamlet of Bucyrus. Arriving here, his means enabled him to enter 40 acres of land, situated in Lykens Township. Here he became a farmer for about a year, when he went to Sandusky City and followed his trade of butchering, at

which he was noted as being a skillful and valuable workman. He remained in that place at his business one year, when he returned to Bucyrus and engaged in laboring, at small wages. Traveling westward, he spent some time in Indiana, and was taken sick, and was afflicted for over a year, being unable to work, and spending, in that time, what money he had saved as the product of his hard labor. Becoming better, he was for some time employed at Lauck's Hotel, in Bucyrus. In 1839, he commenced in the employ of William Miller, and continued with him three years. Next, with his family, he removed to Osceola, then in Center, now in Todd Township, and there worked for a time in a saw-mill, and afterward rented the business and ran it for his own interests for about a year and a half, when he again came to Bucyrus and re-entered the employ of Mr. Miller, his old employer. Soon after, he purchased the lot where stands his present residence, and erected a frame building on the corner, in which he started a store with a stock of groceries. Four weeks rolled around, and the store became a victim to the fire fiend. Mr. Hesche arose, Phoenix-like, from this misfortune, and again commenced, and continued until 1876, when he retired from business. He is now spending his old age in quiet retirement, and looks back with satisfaction on his long life of trial, industry and gradual success. He was married, Oct. 1, 1843, to Salomo Sterner, a native of Pennsylvania. Six children were born of their marriage, and all are living, named, respectively, Charles A., Mary J., Clara B., Violet, Harmon F. and Ida M. Mr. Hesche is a gentleman who has shared considerably in public esteem, and, during his residence in Center Township, he filled several offices of that corporation.

S. R. HARRIS, lawyer, Bucyrus; is the son of Stephen and Sybil (Clark) Harris, and was born May 22, 1824, in Stark Co., Ohio. Spending his youth up to 14 years of age on a farm, he commenced as clerk in a store, remaining until 18 years of age. He then attended Washington Academy, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1846. He read law with his uncle, John Harris, of Canton, who was an eminent man in his profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and came to Bucyrus June 14 of that year, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Commencing with-

out capital, he has worked himself into affluence, having been a successful practitioner. He was at one time Mayor of Bucyrus, and has filled many other offices. He was married in September, 1853, to Mary J. Monnett, daughter of William Monnett. They have four children living—Sallie J., Willie, Gavin Hamilton and Nellie. Mr. Harris is one of the descendants of the Hamilton clan, of Mauchline, Scotland, one of his ancestors being Gavin Hamilton, mentioned in the poems of Scotia's idol—Robert Burns. Alexander Hamilton was also an ancestor of his, belonging to the same race of Hamiltons. Mr. Harris' grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, fighting for the independence of his country. Our subject's father came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1805, emigrating from Washington, Penn. His father was a farmer, and was self-educated, having fine mental endowments, and was well versed in literature and history. He reared twelve children to maturity, six of whom are living, our subject being the youngest of all.

LEVERET C. HINMAN, attorney at law, Bucyrus; though a resident of Bucyrus but a short time, has already risen to a place of distinction as a member of the Crawford Co. bar. He was born in Meriden, Conn., on Feb. 22, 1855, and is the son of Franklin E. and Phoebe E. (Camp) Hinman. The former was a descendant of Serg. Edward Hinman, who settled in Stamford, Conn., about the middle of the seventeenth century, and the latter is descended from Theophilus Eaton, who was the first Governor of the colony of New Haven. At the early age of 15 years, Leveret C. graduated from the schools of Meriden. He was very proficient in the study of Latin and Greek, as at that early age he had completed *Cæsar*, *Cicero* and the books of *Virgil*. Of the latter, while his class was reading two books, he completed six. He also became a very thorough scholar in classics, for which he had a profound admiration. Hard study had so injured his health as to not admit of his beginning the study of a profession without some recreation. He therefore went to Nebraska, where he spent nine months on the broad prairies of that State. This movement effected a perfect restoration of his health, after which, he entered the Iowa State University, where he remained one year, and was then called home on account of the illness of his father. While engaged in the charge of home

affairs, he spent his spare time in the study of law. Afterward he entered the office of Judge Smith, of Meriden, with whom he read law until 1875, when he entered the Law Department of Yale College, from which he graduated with honors in the spring of 1877. In the following June, he was admitted to practice in the Superior Courts of the State of Connecticut. He first located and began the practice of his profession in the little town of Wallingford, Conn., in which place, and at Meriden, he practiced until April of 1880, when he came West, and located at Crestline, Crawford Co. In the following June, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in November he removed to Bucyrus. He at once opened an office in the Bowman Block, and, as before stated, has already made long strides toward success and prominence. Should no misfortune befall him, it is safe to predict for Mr. Hinman a career as glorious, and a place as prominent in the profession, as any of those members of the bar of Crawford Co., whose names stand on the pages of history, and whose works are safe criterions for aspiring genius. Mr. Hinman was married on June 18, 1879, to Miss Jennie E. Burns, of Middletown, Conn.

WILLIAM HOOVER, retired, Bucyrus; a son of Christian and Mary (Simmons) Hoover, and was born Nov. 1, 1816, in Pickaway Co., Ohio. In 1822, when he was about six years old, the family removed to this county, and settled in Antrim, now Dallas Township. His father entered about 400 acres of land, to which he continued to add, until his death, at which time he owned 700 acres of fine land. His mother died when he was but 1 year old; and, after removing to this county, he lived with an uncle for about one year at Little Sandusky, when his father married again, and he lived at home with him on the Sandusky River Plains. Here he went to school in an old, deserted cabin, his first teacher being Jos. Newell. He attended school until he was 16 years old, when, with his brother-in-law, he took charge of his father's farm; his father going to Sandusky City. He continued on the farm until 1866, and, at his father's death, which took place in August, 1849, of cholera, he received his portion of his wealth. For several years he dealt largely in stock, devoting also considerable attention to stock-raising. In November, 1866, he came to Bucyrus, since which time he

has been engaged in the care of his large estate. In March, 1877, he became a partner in the firm of Frey, Sheckler & Hoover in the Eagle Machine Works; he represented the firm in the Cincinnati Exposition of 1880. He was married, Oct. 18, 1838, to Miss Phoebe Swisher, of Groveport, Franklin Co., Ohio, who was born in Franklin County, March 7, 1817. Ten children have been born of this union, all of whom are living. John T. is a farmer in Dallas Township; Christian, also a farmer in Dallas; George, at home; Marcellus, a farmer in Dallas; Charles F., a student in Capital City Commercial College; Emily, wife of Henry Welsh, farmer of Wyandot County; Maggie, wife of David E. Fisher, a merchant of Bucyrus; Alice, wife of Mark H. Lea, farmer of Taylor Co., Iowa; Flora, wife of H. L. Weber of Bucyrus; Lillian at home. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and one of its trustees. He has always been a Republican in politics, and before the organization of that party was an Old-Line Whig. His father was born in Pendleton Co., Va., and when a young man, married and came to this county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; built the first brick house, probably, in the county. He had two children—the subject of this sketch, and Hannah (now deceased), wife of Charles W. White.

GEORGE W. HULL, banker, Bucyrus; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, July 21, 1824, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Smith) Hull. In 1828, his parents moved to Whetstone Township, in this county, and located on a farm, where they lived until he was 11 years old. He remembers the luxuries (?) of pioneer days, when he wore buckskin pants and a coonskin cap, and was glad to get them. He went to school in a cabin with a dirt floor and greased paper windows; was treed once by wild hogs; a bear was killed in their dooryard; a panther, which he saw, was killed near his home. The family removed back to Delaware County, and located in Radnor Township, where his mother died when he was 15 years old, and he then began to care for himself, working on a farm at \$10 per month. With the first earnings of his labor, he bought 40 acres of land, which was his beginning in life. At the age of 20, he was married to Attie Scribner, of Marion County, and lived, after marriage, in Delaware County until 1855, when he removed to Mor-

row County and settled near Cardington. He has five children living and one dead. Jasper G., Cashier of Farmers' Bank at Findlay, Ohio; Olive A., now Mrs. M. J. Monnett, of Crawford County; Lewis W., Cashier of Crawford County Bank; Laura died when five years old; J. C. F., Assistant Cashier of Farmers' Bank, and Cora D., at present at Ohio Wesleyan Female College. Mr. Hull owned 800 acres of fine land on Shaw Creek, of which 240 was his original purchase in that neighborhood. In 1877, he sold out, at which time he owned 1,500 acres of land in Crawford, Morrow and Wyandot Counties, all made by his honest exertions and industry. In the stirring times before the late war, when the underground railway was in successful operation through Ohio, he was one of its most zealous supporters and trusted agents, and can still tell many a startling story, in which he ran almost hair-breadth risks, in carrying his contract and freight over this mysterious line of railway. And although, like Othello, his occupation is gone in that direction, yet he often regales his friends, fighting his battles over again. In April, 1877, he came to Bucyrus and opened the Crawford County Bank, of which he is Vice President; Jan. 1, 1879, he opened the Farmers' Bank at Findlay, Ohio, being a third partner in it. He assisted in organizing the stock company for building the Crawford County Grain Elevator. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years; has been steward, class leader; was County Commissioner while a citizen of Morrow County one term, and a Justice of the Peace for twelve years.

F. M. HAMILTON, Superintendent of Public Schools, Bucyrus; is a son of James and Elizabeth (Walker) Hamilton, and was born in Rush Co., Ind., July 3, 1838. His early youth was spent on a farm until he had attained the age of 20. In the meantime, he had attended school in the winter months, and had proved himself proficient. At the age of 20, he entered the high school at Roanoke, Ind., where he continued as a successful student for two terms. He next entered the high school at Ft. Wayne, from which institution he graduated in 1862. Before this he had taught school to a certain extent, and for two years after his graduation he taught in the public schools of Ft. Wayne. In 1864 and 1865, he was Principal of the Perry Center Seminary, ten miles

north of Ft. Wayne. In 1865, he entered the Freshman class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the classical course in 1869. He then became Principal of the South Side High School of Flint, Mich., where he continued one year. He was next Superintendent of the North Side Schools from 1870 to 1872. During the next year, he was Superintendent of the Public Schools at Lapeer, Mich. He was elected Superintendent of the Bucyrus Public Schools in 1873, and has served in that capacity ever since, and, as evidence of his efficiency and popularity, we would state that he has been re-elected to serve for the three years following. He was a delegate to the National Teachers' Association, at Baltimore, in 1876, and is an active and vigorous worker in county associations. He is connected greatly with educational work, and is a popular lecturer on various educational topics. He was married, Aug. 1, 1871, to Miss Josie A. Conover, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; they have one son—Walter M.

JAMES O. HOLLAND, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Nehemiah and Lucinda (Bentley) Holland, and was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1841. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and in the acquirement of a limited education. At the age of 16, he began learning the carpenter's trade, following it some three years. Aug. 22, 1861, he enlisted in the 21st O. V. I., Company B, and was at Stone River, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Atlanta, and in the famous "march to the sea." He was taken prisoner at Nolansville, N. C., and was paroled after fourteen days' imprisonment, and sent back to the Union lines. He was mustered out at Columbus June 20, 1865, and, Oct. 10, 1866, he was married to Ellen Starner, of Bucyrus Township. After marriage, he removed to Nevada, Ohio, where he followed carpentering until he moved to his present home, on the Sandusky road, where he has a farm of 81 acres. He has repaired the buildings, enlarging the house, and has a comfortable home. He is a member of the School Board, and Supervisor. In politics he is and always has been a Republican, and in religion is a member of the Second-Day Advent Church. Of his marriage, there is one child—George W., born Oct. 4, 1870.

HERMAN F. JAHN, salesman, Bucyrus; son of Gustavus and Amelia (Brennert) Jahn,

was born April 9, 1858, in Bucyrus. He went to the public schools here until he was 16 years old, when he accepted a clerkship in the store of M. Emrich, where he has been employed ever since, with the exception of six months spent in a wholesale house in Cleveland. He is now in charge of the hat and cap and furnishing department, and is among the best salesmen of the city. His parents were born in Saxony, Germany. The father was born Oct. 13, 1826, and the mother Nov. 22, 1832. His father went to school in Germany until he was 14 years old, when he learned the shoemaking trade, and, in 1848, came to the United States; tarried one year in Paterson, N. J., and, in 1849, came to Bucyrus, working at his trade for some nine years after his arrival, when he abandoned it for mercantile pursuits. In 1854, he married Miss Amelia Brennert, of Seneca Co., Ohio, but a native of Germany. From this marriage, there are five children, of which the subject of this sketch is the second son.

ALONZO M. JONES, physician, Bucyrus (whose portrait appears in this work), is a son of Ludwig and Mary (Hale) Jones; was born April 4, 1811, in Berkshire Co., Mass. His father, a native of this county, moved to the Western Reserve in the spring of 1817, settling in Lorain Co., then a densely wooded tract, with the county seat at Warren, a hundred miles away. Here with but eight families in the territory now within the limits of Lorain Co., Mr. Jones began the career of a pioneer at the age of 6 years. There was plenty of work for even little hands to do at that time, and, until he had reached the age of 12 years, there was no opportunity for schooling. About this time, he went a few terms during the winter months to the primitive schools of the time. His father dying when he was at the age of 14, threw the care and support of the family upon his young shoulders, to which he thenceforward devoted himself until 21 years of age. He now began to look forward to a permanent settlement in life, and, adopting the profession of medicine, began study in the spring of 1832 with Dr. E. W. Hubbard, of La Grange, Ohio. After studying in the office about a year, he attended lectures at the medical school in Worthington, Ohio, graduating in July, 1834. In the meanwhile, he had established himself in Norton, Ohio; but, after a practice of some four months, and attending his final lectures,

he went to Toledo, Ohio, practicing there, however, only six months, when he came to Bucyrus. This was in December of 1835, and he continued in his profession with scarcely an interruption until 1843. In the spring of this year, in company with Samuel Clapper, Mr. Jones bought the old woolen-mill property, enlarged and repaired the establishment, bringing the second steam engine ever in the county. After some seven years' successful operation in this business, Mr. Jones sold to his partner in 1846, and turned his attention to real estate speculation, purchasing large tracts of wild land of the Government. About 1866, he again engaged in manufacturing business, forming a partnership with W. C. Lemert, Capt. Lyman Parcher and John Jones, in the hub, spoke and bent-work business. Changes in the partnership took place a little later, leaving the present firm of A. M. Jones & Co., who are doing a successful business. Beginning life with little assistance, Mr. Jones has accumulated his large property—save 180 acres of land—entirely through his own exertions. The necessity of his situation, however, has not narrowed the scope of his enterprise. Every public undertaking has found in him an active worker, and, in the various railroad projects, he has borne a prominent part. To these characteristics of a good citizen, Mr. Jones adds the accomplishments acquired by extended travel, and the culture of a well-read man. He was married May 15, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Norton, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Of eight children born to him, five died in infancy and childhood. The three now living are Mary L., wife of W. C. Lemert, Lorenzo E. and Volney W.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Norton) Jones (whose portrait appears in this work); is a daughter of Samuel Norton, the earliest pioneer and original proprietor of the village of Bucyrus. She was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., near Dundaff, and was 17 months old when her father moved his family to the site of Bucyrus. The nearest house at that time was eight miles away, and for three days they lived in a bark hut which had been deserted by the Indians, until a more substantial residence was erected, near the present site of the Main Street Mills. The Indians were at that time in full costume, and greatly frightened the family by their yells and actions. The land, though wild, was found to be a great improvement upon the hilly soil full of hemlock

roots just left in Pennsylvania. A good crop of corn was raised the first year, and the woods supplied all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. Plums, wild grapes and honey were found in abundance. The absence of mills was felt to be a serious drawback, the nearest one being at Mansfield. To this mill Mr. Norton went, frequently leading a horse laden with sacks through the woods. When 8 years old, Mrs. Jones began her education in the duties of a pioneer maiden, by taking her first lesson in spinning. To accommodate her size, the legs of the spinning-wheel were sawed off, and a plank arranged to raise her up so that she could manage it. Although hampered by the shortness of the board, she accomplished her task of five knots a day without difficulty. At this time her father kept nine or ten cows, and made cheese every week, in all of which she had a prominent part. Her first teacher was Miss Alta Kent, who gave to her pupils "rewards of merit," cards ornamented with colors derived from blood-root and "golden-seal." She continued her school days until she was 19, attending the Granville Baptist Seminary, in 1836, for some three months, where she studied philosophy, music, etc. In 1838, at the age of 20, she married Dr. A. M. Jones, then practicing in Bucyrus.

SAMUEL JONES, retired, Bucyrus; was born near Chambersburg, Penn., March 17, 1805, and was but 1½ years old when his parents moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in the latter part of 1806. Here his youth was spent on a farm, where the family remained until 1815, when they removed to Wooster, Wayne Co. Here his father died in 1817; he lived with his mother until 1820, assisting her in keeping tavern. His mother married a second time, and, in 1820, he left home and became a teamster from Wooster to Pittsburgh and other points. He followed this and farming until the spring of 1825. He then apprenticed himself to George Bechler, of Wooster, to learn chair-making, working two years with him, a part of the time in Coshocton Co. In January, 1827, they returned to Wooster, where he worked as journeyman until March, then removing to Newark, where he worked until the spring of 1829. In May of this year, he came to Bucyrus on foot, with no capital but a set of tools, but by some means these and his clothes never reached here. He bought tools and stock on a

credit, and opened a chair and paint shop. There were more Indians in the county at that time than whites. He traded chairs for cranberries at 37½ cents a bushel. Soon after coming to Bucyrus, he erected a hewed-log house south of the railroad, near a large pond. He worked at making chairs and bedsteads and house-painting until 1847; his wife often painting and ornamenting his work for him; he also farmed some on shares; quit his shop in 1847. He was married, Dec. 24, 1829, to Miss Sarah Campbell, of Wayne Co., Ohio, and, in July, 1844, she died. Two children were the fruit of this marriage—John and Maggie. The latter was born Jan. 16, 1838, in Bucyrus. She lived here until her marriage with J. B. Rothchild in November, 1854. Mr. Rothchild came to Bucyrus from Cincinnati about 1850, and engaged in the clothing business until 1855, when they removed to Janesville, Wis., but returned to Ohio in 1858 and located at Findlay, where he was for some time employed as Revenue Collector; he is now a wholesale merchant at that place. They have four children—Fannie, Jennie, Emma and Wilber. Mr. Jones married a second time Dec. 24, 1846, to Miss Nancy McClaren, of Whetstone Township, this county. They had one son—Griffith, now a harness-maker at Massillon. In 1847, he moved to a farm on the pike, where he lived one year, and then returned to Bucyrus. In the spring of 1848, he became the partner of R. T. Johnston in a drug store, continuing some three years. In 1857, he and his son John, formed a partnership in the tin and stove business for six years, and then he took a contract on the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway. He was originally a Democrat, voting twice for Gen. Jackson for President, then became a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party became a member of it, and still votes that ticket. He was elected Street Commissioner of Bucyrus in 1848. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for thirty years, and served also as a Trustee of church. His second wife died June 22, 1877. He brought a load of goods to Bucyrus with ox team in 1824. Rattlesnakes were plenty when he came here; he has often killed as many as twelve in one day; was once sitting on a heap of hay when a Dutchman told him that a rattlesnake was crawling in his pocket, he gave a *good-sized* jump, when the snake dropped to the ground and he killed it.

JOHN JONES, Bucyrus; is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Campbell) Jones, and was born Jan. 20, 1834, in Bucyrus, Ohio. He attended school in this town until he was 15, when his parents removed to a farm, and he there attended school about three terms more. In 1850, his parents removed to Bucyrus again, and his father became the partner of Dr. Johnston in the drug store, and Mr. Jones assisted in the store for four years. In April, 1855, he went to Janesville, Wis., where he clerked in a clothing store. He then went to Nebraska and assisted in the Government survey among the Pawnee Indians, at a time when it was decidedly wild and dangerous, two corps of engineers having been driven away some time before. In 1857, he returned to Bucyrus and engaged in the stove and tinware trade with George Quinby for some six years with good success. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the 86th O. V. I. as Sergeant and soon became Sutler. The 86th was re-organized for six months, and he was again Sutler. On his return home he became Sutler of the 129th O. V. I. He next became an employee of the Bellefontaine Cotton Company, going to Island No. 10 in 1865. The company abandoned the enterprise, and, in company with Col. Lemert and Mr. Atwood, Mr. Jones purchased the stock and operated the plantations for one year, making a handsome margin. He next ventured in oil boring near Smith's Ferry and sunk a shaft about one thousand feet, but found no oil. He returned to Bucyrus, and, in company with Col. Lemert, organized the hub and spoke factory and kept it in operation about four years. Then, in partnership with his father, he took a contract of grading four miles on the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad, completing it in two years. He was next a clerk in the store of W. H. Drought for four years, and afterward served Mr. J. Hall in the same capacity. In January, 1879, he purchased the bakery of J. G. Miller & Sons three doors south of the public square, and is now doing a prosperous business, having in connection with the bakery a lunch-room and grocery. He is a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum, having been its presiding officer. On Dec. 3, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary J. Smith, of Sandusky City. They have two children—Frederick S. and Charles E.

ISRAEL JONES, saddler, Bucyrus; son of Griffith and Elizabeth (Zeigler) Jones, was

born March 6, 1807, in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio. While a boy living on his father's farm, he went to subscription school in the winter, and remained at home until he was 18. He then went to Paris, of his own county, to learn the harness and saddle trade. He worked here with William Crook for two and a half years. He next came to Wooster, where he finished his trade and returned to New Lisbon, where he was employed for some three and a half years. In August, 1832, he came to Bucyrus and soon after started a shop and continued in the business until the close of the late war. He claims, and probably rightly, to have made the first set of harness ever made in this city. He had saved money enough while working for wages to start his business, and had \$3. besides. His business increased rapidly, and he has been a successful tradesman. He made a great many saddles for the Indians and side-saddles for their squaws, receiving money in return. He also made shot-pouches for them, and traded considerably in skins. He has often carried his stock of leather from Mansfield before him on horseback. Altogether he has taught about six young men the business of harness-making. He is a Republican and was formerly a Whig, having, however, cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He was married, May 21, 1833, to Miss Margaret Powell, of Columbiana Co. They had two children, now both dead—Clemon and George. His wife died Oct. 8, 1874. Mr. Jones is one of the pioneers of Bucyrus, and withal a prominent and substantial citizen.

ROBERT T. JOHNSTON, druggist, Bucyrus; is a son of Thomas and Abigail (Powell) Johnston, and was born in Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1822. His parents remained in town eight years after his birth, when they removed to the country, where our subject worked on the farm until he was 15, but educational advantages being very poor, the family again removed to Wooster and Robert was given a year's schooling. After this he went into a printing office, where he remained some two and a half years. His health failing, he began the study of medicine, at the age of 18, reading first in the office of Dr. S. Bissell, of Wooster. Here he remained three and a half years. After practicing one year, he removed to Bucyrus in November, 1845. He began the prac-

tice of his profession immediately, and opened the first drug store ever in the town. His partner in this enterprise was Jabez B. Larwill, and their establishment was in an old frame building standing where the Sims House is now situated. Mr. Johnston has continued in business ever since. He entered his present quarters in Rowse's Block in 1850. He has been in the drug business for about thirty years and has now a large stock of goods, embracing, also, books, stationery, etc., with a salesroom 100x120, and his business is flourishing and constantly increasing. He was married, Oct. 26, 1850, to Amelia F. Haskill, of Pittsburgh. Of this marriage three children are living—Belle, Frank and Amelia. Mr. Johnston was Postmaster of Bucyrus during the administration of James K. Polk. He was raised a Democrat, but joined the Republican ranks in 1856, at its organization. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Trustee. He ranks high among the business men of the town, and is a citizen highly esteemed by all who know him.

H. E. KRATZ (with M. Deal & Co., manufacturers), Bucyrus; a son of Jacob and Catharine (Wisner) Kratz, was born Oct. 14, 1849, in Wayne Co., Ohio, near Wooster, and is of English-German descent. He lived on a farm until 16 years old, attending school in meantime, and at the age of 15 entered the Smithville High School for one year. At 16, he began teaching in common schools, and working at the carpenter's trade during the summer. In the fall of 1871, he entered the freshman class of the Dennison University at Granville, where he remained two years. In the fall of 1873, he entered the Senior Class at Wooster University, and by industry and close application he was enabled to graduate from that institution in June, 1874. In the following September he became Principal of the High School of Bucyrus for one year. From 1875 to 1878, he was Superintendent of the schools at Dexter, Mich., with excellent success. His health gave way, and he came to Bucyrus, where he obtained the position of book-keeper in the manufactory of M. Deal & Co., which place he still holds. In February, 1880, he became one of the firm of the Deal Manufacturing Company. He was married, July 19, 1876, to Miss Lizzie M. Deal, eldest daughter of Martin Deal, of Bucyrus. Two children are the result of this

union—Horace E., born Nov. 12, 1877, and Bessie M., born Jan. 2, 1879. Mr. Kratz has been a member of the M. E. Church since his 23d year; his wife is also a member of the same denomination. He has been identified with Sunday school work in the county since he came here, and is now Superintendent of Sunday school, and a missionary worker in Sunday School Union. He has been a zealous student of music for many years, and is now chorister for church and Sunday school.

JACOB KINSEY, Bucyrus; this gentleman was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Oct. 15, 1805. His parents, Daniel and Maria (Palmer) Kinsey, were natives of the "Keystone" State, and the parents of twelve children. They always resided in their native State, and have been dead a great many years. Jacob Kinsey was brought up to farm labor. When 18 years of age, he left his parental roof and began working by the month upon a farm. He was married in 1823 to Miss Nancy Maldaman. She was born in Pennsylvania, in 1808. This union resulted in the birth of twelve children, seven of whom are now living, viz., Mary, Annie, Fidelia, Sarah, Jacob, Riley and Emma. The deceased were Emanuel, Elizabeth and three who died in infancy without naming. Mrs. Kinsey died Sept. 20, 1880. Soon after his marriage Mr. Kinsey moved to New York, where he remained until 1832, when he came to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. He owns 62 acres of well-improved land in Bucyrus Township, which he has procured by his own endeavors. He has always voted with the Democratic party until the late election, when he gave his vote for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Kinsey is an old and much-respected citizen.

GEORGE T. KERR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bucyrus; the son of James and Nancy (Towers) Kerr, was born Dec. 13, 1847, in Whetstone Township, where he lived on a farm until the age of 23 years, receiving a common school education. He was married, Jan. 27, 1868, to Miss Lydia Echelberry, of Marion Co., by whom he has four children—Cloyd, Bertie, James and Elnorah. He farmed in Whetstone Township for two years, when he came to this township in 1871, and farmed 355 acres of his father's estate, with success. He is extensively engaged in raising sheep, and has a very fine flock of 1,000 head. Mr. Kerr is a Republican

in politics, and casts his vote in accordance with the principles of that party.

WILLIAM H. KINNEAR, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Joseph and Mary (Sullivan) Kiuneur, and was born Oct. 23, 1829, in Circleville, Ohio. He was raised on a farm, and attended a common school until he was 21. He was a close student and appreciated the advantages of the education which was given him. He saved enough by hard work and close application, to pay his expenses one year in college; and he accordingly entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in the fall of 1852, and remained one year, making rapid progress. His father having removed to Kenton, our subject went there, and bought a farm of 200 acres, going in debt largely, and commenced dealing in cattle, and, like others, he lost all in speculation. He came to his present farm in the spring of 1857, and now owns 255 acres of fine farming land, and is now devoting his time to farming and stock-raising, being, at one time, one of the largest stock-raisers in the county. Mr. Kinnear has been somewhat identified with politics, being chairman of the Republican Central Committee in 1861, 1862, and 1863, and, by efficient management, the Democratic majority was largely reduced. He was nominated for Representative when Todd was elected Governor, and previous to this was nominated for Auditor and Surveyor in Hardin Co., Ohio. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Brough for Governor. He is well read in history, science and literature, and is a great lover of poetry. He has gathered a fine library of standard books, and is foremost among the intelligent men of the county. He is a member of the Bucyrus Lodge, F. & A. M. He was married, Dec. 11, 1855, to Rachel Monnett, daughter of Col. William Monnett. He has four children living—William M., Theodosia B., Joseph W., and Mary E. Three died in infancy. Mr. Kinnear is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has served in all its offices, and is an earnest worker in both church and Sabbath school. His father was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1803, and removed to Pickaway Co., when quite young. He raised four children—Alexander, a salesman at Pittsburgh, Ellen, wife of David Rutledge, D. D., of Delaware, Ohio; Benjamin F., salesman at Mansfield, Ohio, and our subject. He was Recorder and also Surveyor of Pickaway Co.,

Ohio, and a man of fine business talent. He is now a resident of Ada, Ohio. His father was a Judge and Surveyor of Pickaway Co. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Kinnear was Aaron Sullivan, of Virginia, also a relative of Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York.

W. H. KEEL, marble-dealer, Bucyrus; is the son of Henry and Harriet (Sailor) Keel, and was born April 9, 1854, in Somerset Co., Penn.; he lived in the town of Somerset until he was 14, when he came to Shelby, Ohio, with W. H. Houpt, in 1868, where he entered a photograph gallery and followed the business for about three years; at the age of 17, he entered a marble shop, where he was employed at polishing until 1879, when he came to Bucyrus and entered into partnership with G. W. Buell in the marble works; since then the new firm has been meeting with good and deserved success, they being practical workmen, and aiming to please and satisfy their patrons. Mr. Keel was married, Sept. 20, 1876, to Miss Lena Hipp, of Chatfield Township. He has always been a Democrat.

EDMUND R. KEARSLEY, retired, Bucyrus; is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Hetich) Kearsley, and was born in Harrisburg, Penn., May 18, 1816, but, when quite an infant, his home was changed to Detroit for two years. His father, Maj. Jonathan Kearsley, was born in Pennsylvania, and received a thorough collegiate education, being a pupil of Prof. Ross, author of Ross' Grammar. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, at the age of 19, and was Professor of Languages for some time afterward. At the outbreak of the war of 1812, he was appointed in command of a company, and was on the staff of Gen. Scott, participating in the battles around Ft. Erie, until he lost a limb by a musket ball. He then returned to Pennsylvania, when he received an appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the State, in the year 1814. He held this until his departure for Detroit, in 1821, where he was Receiver of Public Moneys for the State of Michigan, and also a member of the Land Board until 1849, when he retired from public life. He was at one time Mayor of Detroit, and was one of its most prominent citizens. His father, Samuel Kearsley, was a Captain under Gen. Washington, and a great favorite of his commander, who gave him the sword worn at Braddock's defeat, which is now in the posses-

sion of his great-grandson, J. K. Webster, of Grosse Isle, Mich. The mother of our subject died in 1821, near Chambersburg, Penn., and he was raised by his grandparents until he was 9 years of age, when he went to Detroit, in 1825, residing there nine years, and, in the meantime, completing a course in the city schools, and also attending school in Utica, N. Y. He was a student of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, from 1829 to 1832, and, from that time, he was employed in the Michigan Land Office as Assistant Receiver, his father being Receiver, as has been stated. He soon after entered the office of Maj. John Biddle, and was Chief Clerk for a period extending to the year 1840. His health failing while engaged at sedentary pursuits, he took charge of a large farm of 600 acres, in Oakland Township, Mich., where he continued for seven years. At the end of that time, being much improved in health, he returned to Detroit, where he superintended the building of the Biddle House. He came to Bucyrus in the fall of 1851, having visited the place once or twice a year, while on hunting expeditions, since 1834. He went into the employ of his uncle, Charles Hetich, who was County Treasurer, and remained here one year, when he assisted Judge Jackson, now of Cleveland, in the Auditor's office. In 1853, he was elected to the office of Auditor, in which he served the unprecedented period of three terms, his last nomination being made by both parties. Both the court house and jail were built under his supervision, and, since the expiration of his term of office, he has assisted some in the offices and looked after his estates in Michigan. While a resident of Detroit, he was a Captain in the Ready Guards, which organization was pronounced by Gen. Scott to be the finest-drilled company that underwent his inspection; was also Assistant Quartermaster General of the State, and served with Gen. Grant. He was first Secretary of the Fire Department of Detroit, and Assistant Chief Engineer for several years, and also a member of the School Board for several years, and Chairman of the Committee on Repairs. He was married to Martha C. Sweney, June 27, 1857, a daughter of George Sweney. Of this marriage, one child is living—Rebecca M. The mother died in March, 1873. He was remarried Sept. 7, 1875, to Susan Phillips, of Genesee, Ill., but formerly of Bucyrus. Mr. Kearsley has been

a Democrat throughout his life, and has been, since his residence in this county, a man who was universally respected. As a public officer, his record was unexcelled, and he is noted as a man of generous and honest principles. His residence in Bucyrus is one of the finest in this part of the State.

GEORGE KELLER, physician and surgeon, Bucyrus. This gentleman is an eminent physician of Bucyrus, and of Crawford Co., where he is well known as a man of varied knowledge and skill in the practice of his profession; he was born Nov. 24, 1826, in Franklin Co., Penn.; his father removed to Ohio when George was 3 years old; his youth was spent in Dalton; in the meantime he attended subscription schools, and at the age of 15 entered an academy at Dalton, and soon became interested in the study of medicine; a portion of his time was spent in teaching; he commenced his medical studies under Dr. Harley, then of Dalton, but now a physician of Lima, Ohio; De Kalb, in the north-eastern part of this county, was the scene of his debut as a practitioner; some time being spent here with good success, he went to Cleveland and entered the medical college there, attending during the sessions of 1846 and 1847; he then returned to Dalton and practiced there until March, 1850, when he became physician for a party consisting of 240 persons, who were traveling overland to California; this journey lasted 108 days, and was fraught with some accidents and fatal occurrences, nine men being killed by Indians on Pitt River; on July 4, 1850, they reached their journey's end, arriving at a point on the Sacramento River; for six months Dr. Keller practiced in Yuba City and Marysville; in May, 1851, he returned to Ohio and stationed himself at West Liberty, this county, where he remained three years and had a good practice; in the winter of 1852-53, he graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College; soon after, he located in Bluffton, Ind., practicing there for eighteen months; he returned to Bucyrus in 1861, where he has since resided, excepting two years spent at Churubusco, Whitley Co., Ind.; he was, in 1877 and 1878, a member of the Faculty of the Ft. Wayne College. He was married, Oct. 3, 1848, to Mary J. English, of Canton, Ohio; of this marriage four children are living—Maud, Annie, Kittie and Frank. Dr. Keller has ever sustained a widespread reputation for skill in the practice of his

profession, and is noted as well for his literary ability and his extensive knowledge of various topics.

THOMAS J. KISNER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Bucyrus, is the son of Henry and Susan (Nichols) Kisner, and was born March 3, 1832, in Stark Co. His early youth was spent on a farm, varied, indeed, by the slight time devoted to education in district schools. He was compelled, after sixteen winters had passed over him, to work early and late on a farm, and was remunerated to the extent of \$6 per month. However, by perseverance and strict attention even to the groveling details of farm work, he obtained an insight of business life, and, in the fall of 1851, he went to Steubenville, and became a clerk in a dry-goods store. Here young Kisner was a valuable salesman, for one year, when he went to Cincinnati, and became transfer clerk in a large jobbing establishment. In August, 1852, he went to New Orleans with the intention of joining the Lopez expedition, but arrived in the Crescent City some six hours after the departure of the party, and thus was the current of his future life directed in another channel. Disappointed by the machinations of Time and Fate, the future M. D. again turned his attention to business affairs, and became clerk in a New Orleans wholesale house, remaining until March, 1853. During this month he went to Beaver Co., Penn., where, for twenty-eight months, he devoted his time to teaching, near Rochester. In the fall of 1855, he left Rochester, and journeyed to Lewis Co., Ky., where for six months he instructed a portion of that county's rising generation. He again returned to Rochester, Penn., and began the study of medicine in 1856. After a year had passed, spent in study, he removed to Van Wert, Ohio, where he devoted one year to the study of his profession, by correspondence with Prof. Cleveland, of Cincinnati. In 1858 and 1859, he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, completing the course in May of the last-named year. The ensuing summer, he commenced the practice of his profession with Prof. B. F. Payne, at Steubenville, Ohio. In May, of 1860, he located at Wiltshire, Ohio. He commenced this venture without capital, but by dint of perseverance and skill in his art, he continued with good success until 1863, when his health failed him,

and he returned to Van Wert, remaining there till the following year. Wheeling, W. Va., was the scene of his next professional labors, and here he was an eminent physician, until four years later—1868. In this year, he removed to Ft. Wayne, where he was located for two years, and was also a short time in Cleveland, where he founded the Cleveland Water Cure establishment. He came to Bucyrus in September, 1871, where he has since remained, and enjoys a lucrative and widely extended practice. He travels considerably in the practice of a special department of his profession, in which he is quite successful. He was married in June, 1861, to Miss Sallie Simmons, of Steubenville, Ohio. They have two children—Oren D. and Perry E.

REV. HERMAN KORTHENER, D. D., Bucyrus; is a son of Herman Korthener, and was born in Coblenz, on the Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, Nov. 13, 1819. He attended school in Coblenz until he was 17, paying considerable attention in the meantime to the study of music. He attended a State University, completing a course at 21. He then commenced to teach in an institution at home, and also gave private lessons to a number of pupils. He came to the United States in 1855, and settled first in Wisconsin, where he spent two years in preparation for the ministry. In 1857, he came to Tiffin, Ohio, and was there admitted to the ministry of the German Reformed Church. His first charge was at Findlay, Ohio, where he was ordained and remained two years. For the five years following, he preached in Terre Haute, Ind., and his efforts there were crowned with success. He was then called to officiate in the Evangelical Church, and for thirteen years served his charge, building, during this time, a large church, and greatly increasing the membership. He next went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for six months, giving instructions in music and literature. In July, 1878, he was called to the pastorate of the German Reformed Church of Bucyrus, where he has since remained, serving them in an acceptable manner, and doing much in the cause of religion. In 1877, the Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He was one of a committee of four, who compiled the liturgy of the church now in use. He also revised the musical portion of the new English Reformed Hymn Book. He was mar-

ried, Sept. 22, 1846, to Malvina Zimmerman, of Coblenz. Of this marriage there are six children living—H. O. C., the noted pianist and musician of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sophia; Whilmina, wife of Theophil Akeret, of Massillon, Ohio; Malvina, wife of E. R. Good, of Tiffin; Paul and Arthur. Two children died in Germany, and five have died in America.

J. B. KREIDER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Bucyrus; this worthy physician was born Feb. 3, 1840, in Millheim, Penn., and is the son of John P. and Leah (Bowman) Kreider; the first eighteen years of his life were passed on a farm, receiving, of course, a common-school education in the meantime; until his 24th year, he divided his time between teaching and attending school; in 1864, he entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and graduated from the medical department in 1866; for five years following his graduation, he practiced in his native town of Millheim, and then removed to Crawford Co. and practiced six years at Benton; he came to Bucyrus in the spring of 1877, and located on Mansfield street, where he has since remained, and has enjoyed a good practice; he has proved himself a physician of skill and promise, and is well instructed, having spent two years under Dr. Tutts, an eminent physician of Philadelphia. He was married, April 30, 1867, to Georgia M. Stover, of Boalsburg, Penn.; they have two children—Samuel G. and Nellie V.

JOHN KEIL, liveryman, Bucyrus; is the son of Henry and Mary (Yagle) Keil, and was born Feb. 3, 1836, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; according to the custom of his native land, he went to school from his 6th to his 14th year; he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade at Pfungstadt, serving an apprenticeship of four years; after learning his trade, he had a desire to try his fortunes in the New World, and accordingly set sail from Havre, arriving at New York Nov. 2, 1854, after a voyage of thirty days; he came at once to Bucyrus, and worked at his trade for Phillip Osman for a year and a half; he then made a business venture for himself, and followed his trade until 1869 with good success; in 1862, he commenced dealing in horses for the cavalry service, and, during 1864, gave his entire attention to that business; in 1865, he went into a store with Kaler and C. G. Malic, where he

remained three years, and, the following year, was interested in shipping stock; in August, 1869, he purchased the livery stable of H. M. Rowe, on the public square, and has since continued business there with splendid success, doing a general livery, sale and feed stable business, and enjoying a good share of the public patronage. He was married, in April, 1856, to Miss Minnie Hoeker, of Bucyrus, who was born in Baden, Germany, in January, 1836; of this marriage, there are nine children living—Lonisa, John, Kate, Mary, Minnie, Harry, Charlie, Nannie and Mattie. Mr. Keil has been a good citizen of Bucyrus, and has shown that a man, even without any other capital than energy and industry, may work himself into good circumstances and position.

DANIEL KANZLEITER, journalist, Bucyrus. A gentleman who is a welcome guest in the minds of the people of Bucyrus, his native place, is a son of John and Catharine U. (Kober) Kanzleiter, and was born June 21, 1843. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in securing a good education at the schools of his native place afforded at that time. In 1863, he entered the *Journal* office, where he learned printing; enlisting in 1864, in Co. E, 136th O. N. G. He served his time, then returned to the *Journal* office, where he worked until August, 1868, when he resigned his position on account of ill health, and ran a news depot and confectionery until 1876. In the fall of 1877, he started a job printing-office, and, in 1879, added to the business by publishing a monthly paper called the *Sunbeam*, which he edited until May, 1880, when he sold his business, and again returned to the *Journal*, where he has since been employed. From 1868 to 1873, he kept a circulating library, containing over 1,000 volumes—the only enterprise of the kind in the place. During his later years, he has given considerable attention to wood engraving, having, without suitable tools, constructed several wood-cuts of more than ordinary merit. He was married to Miss Emma E. Mohler, of Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1876, since which time he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSIAH H. G. KECKLER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of John and Rosannah (Gorden) Keckler, and was born Feb. 16, 1829, in Adams Co., Penn. His father's family removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, and settled five

miles from Cadiz when the subject of this sketch was but 8 years old. Here young Keckler aided his father on the farm, and also in his blacksmith-shop, gaining in the meanwhile a common-school education. At the age of 18, he left home and commenced working for \$10 per month at first, and continued six years for one man, remaining also three years longer. He came to this county in 1852 with \$1,000, which he had saved from his wages while working by the month. For some time after his arrival here, he rented land and farmed, also raising considerable stock, and importing large numbers of Saxony sheep into the county, and selling them here at good figures. In about 1864, he purchased 104½ acres of what comprises his present farm, and commenced raising stock. He has increased the size of his farm to 246½ acres of first-class farming land, and has been engaged in buying, grazing and feeding large numbers of sheep, handling from 300 to 500 at times, with good success. Mr. Keckler is an enterprising farmer, and by his careful management has amassed considerable property. He is a Republican, casting his maiden vote for Gen. Scott. He was married, April 4, 1873, to Miss Juliette Parcher, born Oct. 16, 1850, and the daughter of Daniel and Mary (McNeal) Parcher, of this county. This union has been blessed with three children—John Franklin, Agnes Rosannah and Orrie Gorden.

JAMES LEWIS, P. O. Bucyrus; son of David and Rachel (Rogers) Lewis; was born Sept. 2, 1813, in Harrison Co., Ohio. He lived on a farm, performing the continuous hard labor incident to that calling, until 19 years old. During this period, he received only such instruction as the common schools afforded, yet he had made the most of his opportunities, and presented himself for pedagogical honors. The first certificate he received comprised the subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three. From this modest beginning, as he taught he studied, often late into the night, and, each year, added two new branches of learning to his qualifications for many years. He began teaching in 1832, and taught almost continuously until 1849. When not employed in the public schools, he taught many terms of select school, thereby fitting many young men and women for the responsible work of teaching. In November, 1849, he

came to Crawford Co., and engaged in farming in Bucyrus Township, which he followed until 1866. In 1855, Mr. Lewis was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-first Senatorial District, which then comprised Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot Counties. He was the only Republican ever elected from that district, and, for two years, faithfully represented the interests of his district. He served as chairman of the Committee on Temperance, being then, as now, a pronounced temperance man. In September, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Assessor for a portion of Crawford Co., holding this position until March, 1867, when he was appointed by President Johnson Revenue Assessor for the Ninth District of Ohio. He discharged the duties of this office until June, 1872, when he resigned, and purchased an interest in the Eagle Foundry, and became book-keeper of that institution until his health failed. Of late years, Mr. Lewis has been principally employed in settling some large estates, which have been entrusted to his administration. Aug. 8, 1833, he united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Gregory, of Harrison Co., Ohio: this union has been blessed by the birth of seven sons and five daughters, of whom nine are living—Pinkney, wholesale merchant at Mansfield; June A., died in her 6th year; David, attorney at Chicago, Ill.; William G., merchant at Bucyrus (see sketch below); Angeline, died in her 2d year; Emily, wife of Henry Neil, of Cherokee Co., Kan.; Albert C., druggist, of Bucyrus (see sketch); Milton R., of Bucyrus (see sketch); Samuel M., died June 1, 1871, in his 21st year; Israel, farmer, of this township; Mary B. and Rachel, still at home. Mr. Lewis and his wife both united with the M. E. Church, during the same meeting, about forty-eight years ago, and have been consistent and devoted members ever since. He has filled acceptably the offices of Class-leader and Steward, and, for three sessions, has represented his congregation as lay delegate to the Annual Conference. He is a Republican, and a much-respected citizen.

WILLIAM LEWIS, merchant, Bucyrus; is the third son of James and Rebecca (Gregory) Lewis, was born Sept. 2, 1839, in Harrison Co., Ohio, where he lived until he was 10 years old, when the family came to Bucyrus Township, where young William lived on the Plains until 18, when he entered the harness-shop of Jerry

Yost, to learn the trade; he only remained about one year, however, when he became a clerk in a store. He has since been employed by the leading firms of Bucyrus, except the year 1865, which he spent in Iowa. In November, 1880, he purchased of T. A. Rowse & Co., a stock of goods, and is now doing a good business in confectionery and notions, in connection with the news depot, at the old Failor corner, where you can find all the periodicals of the day.

A. C. LEWIS, druggist, Bucyrus; is the son of James and Rebecca (Gregory) Lewis, and was born Jan. 15, 1845, in Harrison Co., Ohio. His youthful days were spent on a farm, and in attending district school until he was 19. In November, 1863, he entered the drug and book store of R. F. Johnston, and in the following May, he enlisted in Co. E. 136th O. N. G., and served until August of the same year. He resumed his former clerkship and there remained until March, 1878, a period of fifteen years. In April of this year, he purchased a new stock of drugs and opened a store in Picking Block, South Sandusky avenue, where he has a salesroom 70x20, being the finest business room in its appointments and outfit in Bucyrus. It is filled with a first-class stock of drugs, paints, oils, books and wall-paper. Mr. Lewis is here doing a flourishing business, and is a man of considerable push and enterprise. He was married Dec. 10, 1878, to Mary A. Fenner, of Bucyrus. As a business man, Mr. Lewis has been successful, and is an upright and valuable citizen, who is well esteemed by all who know him.

MILTON R. LEWIS, traveling salesman; P. O. Bucyrus, Ohio; is the son of James Lewis, and was born Nov. 13, 1847, in New Market, Ohio. He was but 2 years old when the family moved to this county; here he spent his youth on the farm until 18 years old, in the meantime receiving a fair education in the Bucyrus Union Schools. He then served two years as chief clerk under his father, who held the office of Internal Revenue Assessor for this district. In February, 1868, he accepted the position of clerk, book-keeper and cashier of the Grant House, one of the largest hotels in Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained until 1877. He has since been employed by the leading wholesale grocers of Mansfield, Ohio, and is now employed as traveling salesman for

Tracy & Avery, of that city, with excellent success. Oct. 30, 1872, he united his fortunes with Miss Lily Rowse, of Bucyrus, daughter of Stephen Rowse; two children were born of this marriage, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Lewis is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican in politics.

B. F. LAUCK, merchant, Bucyrus; is the son of George and Mary (Deardorff) Lauck, and was born May 27, 1839, near Bucyrus; he passed his youth on a farm, and went to the Bucyrus schools until he was 16 years of age. In 1855 and 1856, he attended Wittenberg College, in Jasper Co., Iowa. He then returned to Bucyrus and clerked in Craig's hardware store, and also in Johnson's drug store. In the spring of 1860, he went into the grocery business until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in May, 1861, in the 86th O. V. I., under Col. Lemert. After his term of four months had expired, he re-enlisted in Co. I, 157th O. V. I., and was in the engagements of Chickasaw Bayou, Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, Raynon, Port. Gibson, Yazoo River, Ft. Arkansas, Hollow Springs and siege of Vicksburg, also Jackson, Miss. He was soon after taken sick, and, after lying sick for three months, he was discharged in October, 1864, and returned to Bucyrus, engaging in selling groceries and dry goods, in the firm of G. A. Lauck & Bro., continuing for two years, when C. W. Fisher became a partner, and the business was continued under the firm name of Fisher & Lauck. This partnership lasted for nine years. In December, 1877, he commenced traveling for Tracy & Avery, of Mansfield, and was thus employed until September, 1880, when he became a member of the firm. Strong, Leiter & Lauck are doing a large business in grain, seeds, wool, coal and salt, having leased the Crawford County Elevator for five years. During the month of August, they handled over 18,000 bushels of wheat. The subject of this sketch has now entire charge of the business. On Nov. 21, 1861, he was married to Miss Laura E. Bodine, of Huron Co., Ohio; they have three children—Anna L., Franklin B. and James L. He is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and also a Knight of Honor. His father was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and was a farmer. In the spring of 1827, he, with his wife and one child, came to Bucyrus in a one-horse wagon,

and bought 160 acres of land, lying east of the O. C. R. R. He purchased it of a man named Garton, paying \$16 per acre, and soon after added to it 80 acres. It was in a primitive condition, and by hard labor Mr. Lauck improved it greatly. He was a man of good education, and had fine business capacity, having at one time served this county as its Treasurer for four terms.

HON. ROBERT LEE, ex Judge and State Senator, retired, Bucyrus; was born April 20, 1805, in Butler Co., Penn. He was the son of Robert Lee, a prominent clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, who was for many years Pastor of Salem Church, in Westmoreland Co., of that State, and distantly related to Gen. Robert E. Lee, the celebrated General and Chief Commander of the Confederate armies in the late Southern rebellion. His mother, Sarah Lee, whose maiden name was Swearingen, was of Dutch extraction. In the youthful days of Robert, the "schoolmaster was not abroad in the land," and the facilities for education were exceedingly limited, especially in the rural districts. Not only were the teachers deficient in knowledge, but the textbooks in use were lamentably imperfect. In consequence, nearly all the education he received was from his father, whose learning, as a minister, was freely and lovingly communicated to his children. None but the pioneers of the early days knew the toils and disadvantages incident to that period. Moved by a passionate desire for knowledge, the subject of this sketch would arise at 4 o'clock each morning for study, labor on the farm during the day, and then resume his intellectual pursuits until 10 o'clock, while the rest of the family were asleep. Nobly he consummated his purpose, although surrounded by almost insuperable difficulties, and he became, though self-educated, well educated. During this period, he studied the elementary principles of law. When 18 years old, he removed to Richland Co., Ohio, with his father, who laid out and established the town of Leesville Cross Roads. Thus pursuing his course with books and toil, he commenced business on his own account at the age of 23; believing, as a prime condition of success and happiness, "that man should not be alone," he married Miss Sarah Hall, daughter of George and Catharine Hall, of Richland Co., and settled down to the active



Elizabeth Deuendooff

duties of life. The fruit of this happy union was seven children, only three of whom are now living—George H. Lee, Sarah C. Tidball, wife of Dr. John Tidball, of Booneville, Iowa, and Anna M. Cady, wife of L. S. Cady, wholesale and retail jewelry merchant, of Kansas City, Mo. Few of the farmers of the present day understand the amount and quality of hard work necessary, when the country was densely wooded and thinly inhabited. With an energy characteristic of himself, Mr. Lee cleared three farms in five years, and made them fit for agriculture. But, in the meantime, his love of study did not desert him, for he continuously studied law, for which he exhibited a natural taste. As a more congenial pursuit, shortly after marriage he opened a store at Leesville Cross Roads, embracing every line of goods, from dry goods to hardware, which he continued successfully for three years. Selling his goods he purchased a farm adjoining Leesville Cross Roads, and put it in a high state of cultivation. In connection with his brother, S. F. Lee, he purchased the steam flouring-mill, saw-mill, carding machines and flouing-mill, in said village, and operated the same ten or twelve years. In 1836, he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature for Richland Co., by a majority of 1,000, and was honored by a re-election in 1837, by a majority of 2,400. In 1839, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held continuously ten years, when he resigned. In 1842, he was elected by the Legislature, a Director of the Ohio Penitentiary and served in that responsible capacity for three years. In the meantime that portion of Richland Co., in which he lived, was attached to Crawford Co. He was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by the Legislature for Crawford Co., and served with ability and integrity in that position, until the adoption of the present constitution. In 1853, he was elected State Senator from the counties of Crawford, Wyandot and Seneca, of which body he was elected President pro tem. Owing to the illness of the Lieutenant Governor, it became his duty to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, a large portion of the Session. In 1854, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery, by the Supreme Court of Ohio. In 1858, he engaged in the dry goods business in Crestline, Ohio,

at which he continued about five years. After losing his wife, by death, in 1861, he sold his store and town property and quit housekeeping, his children by this time having homes of their own. But, finding single life undesirable, he married, in 1864, Mrs. Clara M. Tweed, of Indianapolis, Ind., who now presides over his beautiful home. Resuming his business in Crestline, he engaged in the grocery and provision trade. In 1865 and 1866, he served as Deputy Revenue Assessor for Crawford Co. By the suffrages of his fellow-citizens he was elected Mayor of that village, and elected Probate Judge of Crawford Co., in 1869. He was almost unanimously re-elected in 1872, serving his constituents and the people generally with entire satisfaction. He has been an active member of the Bucyrus Union School Board. Thus, at the age of 75, "Judge Lee," as he is familiarly termed by his numerous and admiring friends, has come down from pioneer days to the present generation. His industry, success, love of learning, integrity of purpose and practice, together with an unswerving devotion to correct principles of life, make him a model for the imitation of youth.

GEORGE A. LAUCK, merchant, Bucyrus; is a son of George and Mary (Deardoff) Lauck, and was born in Bucyrus Township Sept. 19, 1843; he attended school in town until he was 17 years of age, and then became a clerk in the dry goods store of L. B. Lyday; after one year's experience here, he entered Wittenberg College in the spring of 1861; in about four months he enlisted in the 64th O. V. I. band, and served some ten months, when, his health failing, he was honorably discharged; he made a visit to various points in Iowa, and, in the fall of 1863, he became a clerk in a dry goods house at Pittsburgh; after this he also filled a clerical position in Mansfield, Ohio. In 1864, Mr. Lauck commenced business in Bucyrus, in company with Lyday, carrying on the business under the firm name of Lyday & Lauck; in 1865, he bought Mr. Lyday's share in the enterprise, and continued until the fall as sole proprietor; he then took in B. F. Lauck as partner. Our subject retired in the spring of 1866, and removed to Shelby, Ohio, where he engaged in the sale of dry goods until 1867; he then removed his stock to Bucyrus, where he was in business until the fall of the year following; in 1870, he engaged in the grocery business, being

alone until 1872, when he took Joseph Kimmel as partner; in 1876, they bought a large stock of dry goods and groceries, and in 1877, Mr. Lauck purchased the interest of his partner, and is now continuing the business in Bowman's Corner, where he has a store second to none in the city, and is doing a flourishing trade. He is a member of the City Council, and has been a member of the Lutheran Church for twenty years, and is now Superintendent of the Sunday school. On Oct. 19, 1864, he was married to Lizzie Atwood, of Bucyrus; four children are the fruits of this union—Clarence, Ella A., Stella M., and Mary.

REV. L. G. LEONARD, D. D., Bucyrus; is a son of George and Rebecca (Converse) Leonard, and was born Jan. 6, 1810, in Monson, Mass. He attended school at Willington, Conn., under Prof. Loomis, father of Prof. Elias Loomis, of Yale College. He acquired quite a degree of proficiency in mathematics and Latin, and at 18 he began teaching in the southern part of New York, on the Hudson River. When 20 years old, he entered the Newton Theological Institute, near Boston, and graduated in July, 1836. He entered at once upon his labors in the vineyard of his Master, at Webster, Mass., remaining seven years, his labor being blessed. For the next four years he labored in New London. In the autumn of 1848, he received a call from Zanesville, Ohio, and remained there until 1855, thence going to Marietta, where for eight years his labors were abundantly blessed, and in one year, 130 joined the church. In July, 1863, he went to Lebanon, Ohio. After eight years spent in hard yet precious labor here, he started on a visit among the scenes of his early childhood. In May, 1872, he came to Bucyrus to spend his declining years in quiet, and to retire from active pulpit duty. However, the Lord had willed that his work in the great field of the world was not yet completed, and he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of this city; but, on account of poor health, he retired in 1874. He again resumed his labors in 1875, and has since continued working earnestly with unabated zeal, for the glory of God. Dr. Leonard was first married in September, 1836, to Mehitable H. Fish, of Boston, Mass. Six children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living—Georgiana F. and Hattie M. His wife died April 11, 1863. He was remarried,

to Amanda M. Dey, of Lebanon, Ohio, July 10, 1864. Four children were born and all have died; George R., Susan R. and John C. all died in infancy; Eugenia R. died at the age of 19. Dr. Leonard has been for a long time Trustee of Dennison University, and, in 1860, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by that institution. He has been a devoted worker in the glorious cause of salvation, and now he awaits his reward, and looks forward to the day when he shall pass through the gates of the New Jerusalem and receive the reward merited by a well-spent life.

CHARLES LAKE, jeweler, Bucyrus; was born April 2, 1835, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and went to school in that city until his 17th year. He then commenced to learn the jeweler's business, paying attention to clock and watch making. He served an apprenticeship of three years with Clements Oskamp. He then removed to Fostoria in 1853, and worked for Dr. Lust nearly two years. He next worked at Upper Sandusky for a short time. In May, 1855, he came to Bucyrus, and at once became the partner of William H. Burkhardt in the jewelry business, this partnership lasting eight years. In April, 1861, they divided the stock, and Mr. Lake removed to the public square and commenced business on the site of Retz & Van Vorhis, and there continued for two years, paying \$1,000 for a lot 20x60 feet. In 1863, he bought out the stock of Franz Bros., and, adding his own, he carried on business at Barth's Corners for two years. In the meantime, he erected a business block on his own lot. About the year 1869, he moved into his present room, No. 4 Quinby Block, which he owns. He has done a prosperous business, and has a fine stock of clocks, watches and jewelry, as well as a large stock of musical merchandise. He is a skilled repairer of watches and jewelry, having had good advantages in learning his trade at Cincinnati. He began life without capital, and has, by steady perseverance and industry, placed himself in affluence. He was married, Oct. 19, 1859, to Miss Appaline Seiser, of Bucyrus. One son and two daughters were born to them—Edmond, died in his 8th year; Fannie, died April 7, 1880; and Ella, at home.

SAMUEL LUDWIG, Sn. (deceased), Bucyrus. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Berks Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1788. His grandfather

Ludwig was a native of the Province of Alsace, France. His ancestors on this side of the house were Huguenots, and it was during the reign of Louis XIV, of France, who gave the Huguenots a given time in which to leave the country, with such clothing as they might be wearing and a staff in their hands, and that those who remained were, by his orders, to be put to death. Among those who escaped were two brothers by the name of Ludwig, who managed to sew into their clothing, in such a way as to escape detection, gold, with which one of the brothers afterward entered land in Berks Co., Penn. Each of these brothers married and had seven sons. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a stone mason by trade, and settled in Philadelphia, where he helped to build many of those quaint old buildings that attracted so much attention, but have since given way to buildings of more modern architecture. It was in that city that Michael, the father of Samuel Ludwig, was born, and raised to man's estate. About the age of 22, Michael Ludwig married Sarah Hanks, an English Quakeress, and then moved to Berks Co., Penn., where the subject of this memoir was born, he being the youngest of six children, two boys and four girls. His father (Michael) dying when he was but three years old, his mother was left with a large family on a little barren farm among the hills, to make a subsistence for herself and young children. This she did nobly for years, when she married Nicholas Yochem, a wealthy farmer in that neighborhood. He was the father of Nicholas and Moses Yochem, who afterward became the heaviest iron masters in Eastern Pennsylvania. Here, with the Yochem boys, Samuel worked on the farm of his stepfather for years. The old man was a hard master, his sons and Samuel Ludwig doing about all the work on the farm, which comprised 400 acres, the boys getting very little time to go to school, as they were obliged to thresh out all the grain with flails, during the winter season. Under these circumstances, a strong attachment grew between these young men, which was not lessened by long years and gray hairs. Up to the age of 18, Samuel Ludwig had gone to school but about six months, all told. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, he was a pretty fair scholar, as he had received instruction from his mother—a highly intellectual and well-educated lady

for that day—who was the home preceptress for her son and the Yochem boys. In the winter of 1805, Francis B. Shunk, who was afterward Governor of Pennsylvania, came to that neighborhood, a mere stripling of 18 years, and raised a select school. This school Mr. Ludwig attended. Mr. Shunk made his home with the Yochems, and, during that winter, they had very profitable and interesting evening exercises, Mrs. Yochem acting as teacher, the Yochem boys, Samuel Ludwig and the future Governor, as scholars. In the following spring, Mr. Shunk, the teacher, went to Lancaster, Penn., to study law, while Samuel Ludwig, being too poor to study a profession, engaged as an apprentice in the wheelwright business, at which he continued for two years. At the age of 20, Samuel married Miss Elizabeth Redcha, daughter of Hon. John Redcha, who, at that time, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, then in session at Lancaster, at that date the capital of the State. After his marriage, he removed to Reading, Penn., and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and plows, which he carried on extensively for twenty-three years, and by his industry and economy amassed a fortune for that day. He was often solicited by the people to accept an office. Repeatedly he was offered the position of member of the Legislature, and different county offices, all of which he peremptorily declined, saying, that, as he was now his "own master," and did not want to become the servant of the people, he would infinitely prefer domestic life in the bosom of his family to any public honor they might bestow upon him, and that a large family and an extensive business, even if he had the inclination, precluded the acceptance of official trusts. So great was his thirst for knowledge, that, long hours after the family had retired to bed, he would sit and read, sometimes until 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning. At the age of 45, he had gained an extensive knowledge of chemistry, geology and natural philosophy, besides accumulating a large store of historical and general information that was surprising in one possessing his meager advantages. In 1831, Mr. Ludwig made the journey on horseback from Reading, across the Alleghany Mountains to Bucyrus, where he bought a tract of 100 acres of land, joining Bucyrus on the east. He returned to his home, and, in the full of the same year, re-

moved with his family to Crawford Co., arriving about Dec. 12. The family lived on Mr. Ludwig's first purchase until the following spring, when he bought of John Coalman 80 acres, lying east of Bucyrus, on the Mansfield road. There Mr. Ludwig made his home for thirty-eight years, and the property is still owned by his son, Samuel Ludwig, Jr. Mr. Ludwig engaged largely in the purchase of lands, and, in 1840, he owned 3,000 acres of choice land lying in different parts of Crawford Co. He was a shrewd, careful business man, and an excellent financier, and was well known as one of the wealthiest men of Crawford Co. This position was attained almost wholly by his own efforts, he having received from his father's estate only \$400. In 1849, the attention of the whole country was turned to the golden lands of California, which, at that time, was in a Territorial condition. Father Ludwig, then 62 years old, and one of the wealthiest men of Crawford Co., raised and equipped a small company of young men, who had every confidence in his ability to pilot them across the Great American Desert, to the Eldorado of the West. Various persons urged him to desist from his perilous enterprise, asking him to turn back, as the journey was too great for one of his years. With his usual decision of character, he told them he had "made up his mind to cross the Rocky Mountains, and cross them he would, if life and health were spared him," and he *did* cross them, and in due time landed his little company on the Pacific coast. Mr. Ludwig visited San Francisco, which was then a small village of miserable log huts and tents. He remained there about fifteen days, and, having seen all other places on the Pacific coast, of note in that day, he decided to return to his home. He sailed from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama; from thence he sailed across the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans; thence up the Mississippi to Cairo; thence northward on the Ohio to Cincinnati, from which city he completed his journey by rail to his old home in Bucyrus. His trip had cost him about \$4,000; this, however, he did not consider as lost, as his great journey and voyage to and from California in his 62d year, was ever after a source of satisfaction to him. The few closing years of Mr. Ludwig's life were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Henry D. E. Johnston (now Mrs. Abraham Monnett) and to

whom whom we are indebted for Mr. Ludwig's portrait and this sketch of his life). His death occurred, after a brief illness, on the 20th of December, 1876, aged 88 years and 11 months. Mr. Ludwig was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living—five sons and two daughters—all of whom are wealthy, honored and respected people.

COL. WILSON C. LEMERT, Bucyrus. The subject of this sketch is a son of Lewis and Ruth (Purdue) Lemert. This family are among the pioneers of Crawford Co., and an appropriate sketch of its early history will be found among those of Texas Township, where Wilson C. was born March 4, 1837. He assisted his father on the farm until 14 years of age, when he went to the Republic Academy, in Seneca Co., for one year; from there he went to Heidelberg College, which had just been established at Tiffin, Ohio; he there completed the preparatory course. In about 1854, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and continued four years, teaching public school in this county in the meantime. He graduated in 1858, and studied law for some months with the Hon. James R. Hubbell, of Delaware, then came to Bucyrus and further pursued his law studies in the office of Franklin Adams, Esq., for about one year. From there he went to the Cleveland Law College, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Mr. Lemert then returned to Bucyrus, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for one year, then removed to Greensburg, Ind., in 1860. Six months after his removal to Greensburg, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 7th Ind. V. I., and, before going to the field, was made Second Lieutenant. During the first year of service, he was promoted to the position of First Lieutenant, and then Captain of his company. He led his company in the decisive battle of Winchester, Va., and, for gallant conduct on the field, was recommended for promotion. He participated in the battles of Philippi, Rich Mountain, Carrick's Ford, Greenbrier and Winchester. Some three months after the last-named engagement, he was commissioned Major of the 86th O. V. I., and took part in the West Virginia campaign. In July, 1863, he re-organized the 86th O. V. I., and was commissioned Colonel of that veteran regiment. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Burnside's

Corps, and joined in the East Tennessee invasion. At the conclusion of that campaign, Col. Lemert was appointed to the command of a brigade, and stationed at the post of Cumberland Gap, then a vital strategic point. His command as Brigadier General consisted of Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee and Illinois troops, numbering over 7,000 soldiers, including thirty pieces of artillery. He was mustered out in February, 1865. In 1865-66, the Bellefontaine Cotton Company was organized at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and, at the solicitation of its stockholders, Mr. Lemert became its President and General Manager. Floods disheartened the associate adventurers, and, at the end of five months, he purchased the interest of those desiring to abandon the venture, and, in company with John Jones and Dr. Nathan Atwood, organized a new partnership, and continued the business until the spring of 1866. It proved a dangerous but very fortunate enterprise, yielding a handsome return to those who had the hardihood to weather it through. In August, 1866, Col. Lemert became a partner in and business manager for the wagon and carriage wood-work factory of A. M. Jones & Co., at Bucyrus, and continued in that relation until 1877. This business was conservative, and yielded results far above the hopes of the investors. In about 1871, the firm of B. B. McDonald & Co. was organized for railroad building, and did about a half-million dollars' worth of work for the A. & L. E. and the O. C. R. R. Owing to the insolvency of these corporations, McDonald & Co. became seriously embarrassed, and, in 1878, Mr. Lemert assumed control and management of the property and business of McDonald & Co., and closed its affairs without loss. At the same time, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Coal Co., an organization owning a very large area of coal and iron lands in Perry Co., Ohio. During the same period, he served the A. & L. E. and the O. C. R. R. in the capacity of director, and, when its financial condition became hopeless, he assisted in its re-organization, and is now the only person connected with the road who played a conspicuous part in its early history. Though persistent yet misguided criticisms have been directed at these gentlemen for their share in the railroad scheme, it is believed the consummation of their labors and the enduring good achieved by it, will bring in future the just

meed of credit so richly earned. The fight was long and rugged, yet marvelously successful in the end. In 1877, Mr. Lemert organized and became President of the Moxahala Iron Co., of which he is still President and General Manager. In 1879, he superintended the construction of the southern division of the O. C. R. R., which embraces the Moxahala tunnel with its heavy approaches, in all nearly a half a mile long, furnishing the work in good order, in six months, which was the quickest and cheapest work of its kind ever done in Ohio. In the spring of 1880, Col. Lemert superintended the raising of \$100,000 local aid along the line of the O. C. R. R., between Bush's Station and Toledo. To accomplish this work, he held forty meetings, raising the amount in two months. He was assigned the management of the Ohio Central Coal Co., in Perry Co., Ohio, and again exhibited executive ability of the highest order, by carrying on the work through one of the most dangerous strikes ever known to the mining interest, which occurred there in the fall of 1880. Col. Lemert was Postmaster at Bucyrus during the years of 1866-67, and is at present Chief Engineer of the State of Ohio. In 1879, he laid out Corning, in Perry Co., Ohio, which in one year has become a village of over 1,000 inhabitants. In December, 1880, he organized a company, which purchased the foundry and machine works of Bucyrus, Ohio, and changed it from agricultural to railroad and mine work. Aug. 2, 1860, our subject was married to Miss Mary L. Jones, only daughter of Dr. A. M. Jones, of Bucyrus; of this union there are two daughters—Katie and Blanche.

DANIEL H. LOWMILLER, contractor and builder, Bucyrus; is a son of Adam and Catharine (Baker) Lowmiller; was born Aug. 12, 1838, in Union Co., Penn., where he remained with his parents until 21 years of age, in the meanwhile attending subscription school a few terms in winter and working by the month at farm labor the remaining time; in February, 1859, he and his brother William came to this county, he being employed by Charles Roehr and Lewis Kuhn to learn the carpenter's trade, serving three years; at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he enlisted in a company of the 1st Mechanics' Fusileers, under Capt. Marsh; after serving about six months, he re-enlisted in the 1st Ill. Light Artillery, Battery I; as a member of that body, he

fought in the battles of Corinth, Jackson, Nashville, Russell's House, Mission Ridge and Pittsburg Landing; after serving there about two years, he enlisted as a veteran, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 26, 1864, in the same battery as above mentioned, serving until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service in July, 1865, at Chicago, Ill.; he was miraculously saved by a kind Providence through the many dangers of his long army life and permitted to return to his home at Bucyrus a short time subsequent to the close of the war; after his return to Bucyrus, he engaged in contracting and building, working on some of the principal buildings of the place; among them may be mentioned Mr. Kearsley's, J. B. Gornley's and W. P. Rowland's. His marriage occurred Aug. 29, 1865, to Miss Louisa Keafer, of Holmes Township, of this county; by this union, there are four children living—Emma C., Laura E., Cora M. and Marise Gilbert, Daniel H. dying in infancy. He and wife are members of the German M. E. Church, also taking a great interest in the Sunday-school work, he having filled acceptably the offices of Treasurer and Librarian. By his industry and frugal habits, although coming to Bucyrus without any capital, he has gained a comfortable sufficiency of this world's goods.

COL. WILLIAM MONNETT, Bucyrus; is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Pittinger) Monnett, and was born in Ross Co., Ohio, April 22, 1808; when he was 5 years old, his parents removed to Pickaway Co., and here our subject lived on a farm till he was 20 years of age; during this time, he was given the advantages of a subscription school; his father set apart a room as a study for his boys, recognizing the necessity of thorough education, and our subject so applied himself that, when 18 years of age, he was sufficiently advanced to teach school himself; in the fall of 1828, his father's family removed to Crawford Co. and settled on the Plains of the Sandusky, about five miles south of Bucyrus; here his father entered 1,440 acres of land, giving to each of his children 160 acres; in company with his brothers John and Abraham, Col. Monnett had charge of 1,300 acres of land which their father had purchased of Samuel Stutz; they fenced it in, making one large field; in 1830, they pastured 300 cattle for

Allen Kelly, and, another year, drove for John Wylie and David Holderman; the following fall, he purchased a large drove of cattle, and, being successful in this venture, he continued for several years to buy, graze and sell large numbers of cattle, and has been very successful; in 1837, just preceding the panic, he owned 700 cattle, and, at one time, he owned 1,400. Mr. Monnett had united with the M. E. Church at the age of 12, and, at the age of 32, he was licensed to preach, and continued for ten years, at the end of which time he was compelled to abandon the ministry on account of his health. On the same day that he was licensed to preach, he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment, 3d Brigade, of 11th Division Ohio Militia, and for seven years served efficiently, when he resigned. He lived where W. H. Kinnear now lives until 1851; here he taught school several terms, and then came to Bucyrus to give his children the advantages of a better education. On coming to Bucyrus, Col. Monnett formed a partnership with Patterson Marshall, keeping a general store, one of the largest of that day; he continued some three years and then retired, purchasing 400 acres just east of Bucyrus, and also about 1,100 acres near Cranberry Marsh, of Paul Hetich; he has since been engaged in keeping large numbers of cattle and sheep, his son Abraham engaging with him from 1864 to 1875. Mr. Monnett has been one of the prominent men of this county, and especially prominent in religious work; he has been Recording Steward of the church for several years, and fills that position at the present writing; he is a Republican in politics, and, previous to the organization of the party, he was a Whig. He was married, Jan. 11, 1831, to Elizabeth Cahill, of Bucyrus, a daughter of Abraham Cahill, and sister of Hon. Richard Cahill; of this union there were five children—Mary J., wife of Hon. S. R. Harris, of Bucyrus; Rachel, wife of W. H. Kinnear, of Bucyrus Township; Sarah L., wife of L. L. Walker, of Whetstone Township; Isaac W., died in his 43d year in Washington Territory, and Abram C., died at Bucyrus, in his 41st year, both leaving families.

ABRAHAM MONNETT, banker, Bucyrus; few of the residents of Crawford Co., and perhaps none of those who may be numbered among the pioneers, have risen to a place of

greater prominence as a citizen and a man of sterling worth and business ability, than the subject of this sketch—Mr. Abraham Monnett—whose portrait appears in this work. He is a descendant of Mr. Abraham Monnett, who, with his family, moved from Virginia to Ohio, in the year 1800, and settled near the village of Chillicothe. His family consisted of Isaac, Thomas, Margaret, Jeremiah (the father of our subject), John, William, Osborn and Elizabeth. Jeremiah Monnett returned to Virginia, where he was married to Miss Alecy Slagle. They settled near Cumberland, on the Potomac River, and resided there until 1814, he then, with his family of a wife and five small children—one of whom was the subject of this memoir—removed to Ohio and settled in Pickaway Co. Their trip from Virginia was a very hard one, and probably would not have been undertaken but for the help of a Widow Jones, with whom Mr. Monnett joined teams. Mr. Monnett was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when arriving in Pickaway Co. he had only \$5 in money, and his team and small supply of household goods. He remained a resident of Pickaway Co. until 1835, and then removed to Crawford Co., settling four and a half miles south of the village of Bucyrus, where he resided until his death, which occurred in September of 1863. Mr. Abraham Monnett was born on the 12th of October, 1811, in the State of Virginia and near the Maryland line. His life was spent in the home of his birthplace until his parents removed to Ohio in 1814. In that early day of the settlement of Pickaway Co., but few opportunities were afforded him for attaining an education. Always active, energetic, and endowed with great decision of character, he had before leaving Pickaway Co. with his father, in 1835, taken an active part in all local matters, and while residing there he joined a company of Militia, of which he was First Lieutenant; his commission for this office was signed by George McArthur. Shortly after his father moved to Crawford Co., Abraham bought a forty acres of land lying in Scott Township, Marion Co., Ohio. Soon after his going to Marion Co., he joined the Militia Company commanded by Capt. Beckley, in which he also was elected First Lieutenant. In June of 1836, Mr. Monnett returned to Pickaway Co., where on the 9th of that month he was married

to Miss Catharine Brougher, who had been an orphan from her 4th year, and by whom he received \$2,500, the proceeds of the sale of land of which she was the heir. This, with the exception of \$120, given him by his father, was the only money received by him, and the only part of his extensive fortune, not accumulated by his own energy and industry and economy. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Monnett took up his residence in Scott Township, Marion Co. In 1838, he began the handling of cattle, many of which he bought in Illinois, and drove through to his farm in Marion Co., to do which would sometimes require a thirty-days drive. Later in life, he assisted largely in the organization of the Marion Co. Bank, an institution in which he has since held an interest and of which he has been the President since 1864. At present he is also the President of the Farmer's Bank of Marion, Ohio. He is also at the head of the Crawford Co. Bank of Bucyrus, where much of his time is spent. Besides his interest in the above enterprises, Mr. Monnett owns, in Crawford and Marion Cos., 11,000 acres of choice land. Truly, this is a fortune for one man to accumulate, whose early life was spent in a new country, where, to attend a very common school, he was obliged to walk two and a half miles. Mr. Monnett has not been successful in financial affairs only, but in the rearing of a family of twelve children to honorable man and womanhood. They are situated as follows: Ephraim B., farmer, of Dallas Township; Martha, wife of G. H. Wright, of Bucyrus Township; Oliver, farmer, in Dallas Township; John T., farmer, residence Marion Co., Ohio; Alecy, wife of James Malcom, of Bucyrus; Augustus E., farmer, of Bucyrus Township; Marvin J., farmer and stock-dealer, Dallas Township; Mary J., wife of George Hull, banker, Findlay, Ohio; Madison W., Teller Crawford Co. Bank; Nelson, on the old homestead, in Marion Co.; Amina J., wife of Calvin Tobias, of Bucyrus, and Kate, wife of Louis Ross, farmer, of Dallas Township. Mrs. Monnett died on Feb. 8, 1875, and on May 30, 1877, Mr. Monnett was again married. His present wife was Mrs. Jane Johnston, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ludwig, whose portrait appears in this book, as does also the biography of his life. They resided for a short time after this marriage on a farm owned by the widow, but later removed to Bucyrus, where they now re-

side. Mr. Monnett has for many years been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his early manhood he was a member of the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republican party he has cast his vote and influence for it. His first Presidential vote was cast for J. Q. Adams.

REV. THOMAS J. MONNETT, farmer and minister, Bucyrus, whose portrait appears in this work, is a son of Rev. Jeremiah and Alecy (Slagle) Monnett, and was born Jan. 26, 1826, in Pickaway Co., Ohio. When nine years of age, his parents removed to this county and settled on the place where he now lives. They came from an old and thickly settled country, and, arriving at their new home in a heavy rain, drenched to the skin, the prospect before them seemed anything but inviting. In the midst of all this his mother was taken sick, which added to the anxiety of the situation. Young Monnett was employed in herding stock, and riding among the yellow-blossomed weeds, which covered the Plains; he was often lost almost in sight of his father's cabin. An old cabin residence near by was converted into a schoolhouse during the summer of 1836, and Harriet Bover, an Eastern lady of some attainments, taught the first school in it. Pupils came four or five miles to the first winter school, which was taught by a Mr. Kenough. In these schools young Monnett studied until he was 16, mastering the common branches as far as taught by those early teachers. In his 16th year, Rev. Osborn Monnett, of the Norwalk Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to the neighborhood, and soon after started a school at his own residence, in which he was enrolled among the first pupils. He was a very thorough teacher, and for two years, young Monnett pursued the studies of grammar, philosophy and algebra. About the year 1845, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and returned and took charge of the home school that winter at \$18 per month, it being the first school under the district system. He taught two terms, at the same time occupying himself with individual study. At 21 years of age, he began reading medicine with Drs. F. Swingley and Douglass, of Bucyrus, and recited to them for one year. Previous to attaining his majority, he read Clark's Commentaries through to his father, who was a minister of the Gospel, and the church licensed him to preach, but, not

feeling sure of his duty, he did not then enter the ministry. A few years later, however, being called by the church and his own convictions, he took charge of Melmore Circuit, under Presiding Elder Wm. Disbra, for one year, as supply. He was then recommended unanimously by the circuit to the North Ohio Conference, and in 1853, he joined the conference and was sent to Fostoria, where he labored for two years, having a glorious revival each year; he was then sent to Kenton, one of the strongest charges at that time in the conference; and was ordained Elder, having completed a comprehensive course of study in four years—which usually requires six years. He remained at Kenton one year, and then went to Upper Sandusky, laboring there two years with good success. He was then removed to the Caledonia Circuit, which enabled him to be at home, and here he labored for two years, having a large revival at Monnett Chapel, in which 108 persons joined the church; he labored continuously for forty-two nights, which proved too much for his already over-tasked system, and brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs, and he retired for two years, much broken down in health. In 1861, he took a superannuated relation to the North Ohio Conference, and on his recovery he labored in the ministry in various places. He has been called upon to settle up some large estates for T. F. Johnston and others. About 1861, he began stocking his farm and had good success, and some years later, he purchased the old homestead; he now owns about 1,200 acres of fine farming and grazing land. He has been engaged in various public enterprises, among them the Bucyrus Woolen Mills, and is now, with J. G. Frayer, owner of the Bucyrus Gas Works. In 1848, he was married to Henrietta Johnston, of Dallas Township, and had born to him by this marriage, seven children, viz.: Orwin Bruce, of this township; Wm. A., commission stock-dealer of Chicago; Francis S., still at home; John G. (deceased 10 years); Effie at home; Webster and Agnes, died in childhood. His wife died Nov. 22, 1871, in her 43d year, and on the 4th of September, 1873, he was married to Miss Sarah Rexroth, of Bucyrus, who was born at Winchester, in this county, May 4, 1842, and educated in the Bucyrus schools, and at Mt. Union College. She began teaching at 15, and taught seven terms in this county; in 1862,

she began teaching in Bucyrus Union Schools, and continued until 1873, teaching in every grade, and in the high school department. She was identified with the missionary work in this county, having been Corresponding Secretary of the Cincinnati branch of the Women's Foreign Society and Sunday school work, and is now Superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Monnett's father and uncle came about 1835, and were the first Methodists in the neighborhood. His father married Aley Slagle, who was born in Virginia, and received from her father's estate a number of slaves, which he brought across the Ohio River to free them, when he moved to Pickaway County in 1801. Mr. Monnett, the subject, has always been a Republican in politics. He was nominated for the State Senate in the district composed of Crawford, Wyandot and Seneca Counties, and cut down the Democratic majority 400 votes; was also nominated for Representative in 1879.

ABRAHAM C. MONNETT, deceased; son of William and Elizabeth (Cahill) Monnett; was born in Bucyrus Township, March 31, 1839, and lived on the plains until 1851, when he came to Bucyrus and attended school until he was 21, when he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware one year, but was compelled to come home on account of sickness. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 34th O. V. I., Co. E. and rose to the rank of Sergeant. He participated in the battles fought in Virginia, and was honorably discharged in 1864. On his return, he engaged with his father in stock-raising and farming until about 1870, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Monnett continued alone until 1878, when he was stricken down with consumption, and died April 17, 1879, after a lingering illness. He was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him—a kind and affectionate husband and loving father. He was married, Dec. 11, 1867, to Miss Jennie E. Walwork, of Bucyrus. She was born at Saratoga, N. Y., June 6, 1840. She received her education at the Albany State Normal School, graduating there in July, 1860. The following August, she came to Bucyrus, and, in September, 1861, she accepted a position in the Bucyrus Union Schools, where, for five successive years, she taught with gratifying success. Five children were born of her marriage—Frank W., born March 18, 1869;

Wallace L., Sept. 18, 1871; Elizabeth, March 22, 1873; Julia, Nov. 13, 1874; Rachel, Aug. 3, 1876.

M. W. MONNETT, Assistant Cashier of Crawford County Bank, Bucyrus; is the son of Abraham Monnett, whose biography appears in this work. He was born Aug. 8, 1851, in Scott Township, Marion Co. He attended common school until 1871, and then took a commercial course in the Buckeye Business College, of Sandusky City, graduating in March, 1872. He remained on the farm until 1878, when he became Assistant Cashier in the Crawford County Bank, which responsible position he still holds. Before this appointment, he did considerable business in live stock, and proved himself a live business man. He was married, Sept. 12, 1872, to Rosalie A. Brewer, of Marion Co. Of this marriage there are two children living—Ernest E. and Edith A. His wife died Aug. 17, 1876. He was re-married, Dec. 3, 1879, to Miss Arma McCrory, of Bucyrus.

A. E. MONNETT, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Bucyrus; is a son of Abraham and Catharine (Brougher) Monnett, and was born Oct. 3, 1845, in Scott Township, Marion Co., Ohio. Here he spent his youth on the farm, acquiring a common-school education in the meantime. At the age of 21, he took charge of a farm of 600 acres, which he still owns. He at once devoted his attention largely to the raising of stock, principally that of cattle and sheep. In the rearing and handling of stock, he has been eminently successful. He united his fortunes with Miss Anna Walton, of Marion Co., Feb. 20, 1868. Of this marriage four children were born—Irvine E., Rosa C., Walter J. and Ada A. The latter died in infancy. Mr. Monnett is a Republican in politics.

ORWIN BRUCE MONNETT, farmer, etc.; P. O. Bucyrus; son of Rev. Thomas J. and Henrietta (Johnston) Monnett, was born Sept. 29, 1850, in this township. He was 10 years old when his father returned from his ministerial labors to the farm. He worked on the farm from 1860 to 1869, attending in the meantime the common schools. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, remaining one year. In the fall of 1870, he entered the Ohio Business College at Delaware, from which institution he graduated in January, 1871. In June of the same year he became book-keeper for the woolen-mill company of

Bucyrus, serving acceptably there for nearly one year. In May, 1872, he bought an interest in a wholesale and retail grocery and provision store in Bucyrus, becoming a partner with G. W. Myers. This partnership lasted until September, 1873, when he retired from the store and returned to the farm. In 1874 and 1875, he was clerk in American Express Company's office at Galion, and, in May of the latter year, became book-keeper for Monnett, Frayer & Co., for one year. In the fall of 1876, he again returned to the farm, where he has since remained, aiding his father in the management of his large estate. Nov. 14, 1877, he married Miss Annie Hoffman, of Bucyrus, a daughter of Charles F. Hoffman, Esq. She was born April 12, 1858. Mr. Monnett is a Republican; and is at present a member of and President of the School Board of Bucyrus Township, and taught school in 1879-80. He is a local member of Chautauqua Scientific and Literary Circle, in which he takes considerable interest and is a shining light.

CHARLES S. MUNSON, Bucyrus; was born in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., and is a son of Julius and Marie Antoinette (Smith) Munson. His youth was spent on a farm until 21 years of age. He completed his education at Rome Academy and Cazenovia Seminary, New York. In 1854, he went to Boston, Mass., there he entered the organ factory of Mason & Hamlin as foreman of the tuning department. He is a cousin to Mr. Hamlin, of this firm. While in this business he was a member of the leading oratoria societies of Boston, and for some years correspondent for the New York *Musical Review*. He remained in the factory about four years. Was married, Sept. 18, 1855, to Miss Harriet A. Cooper, of Wampsville, N. Y., and of this union five children have been born—Mary A., Emma L., Grace, Charles and William. He returned to New York after leaving Mason & Hamlin and taught school in 1857-58; had taught several terms before. He came to Ohio in 1858 to engage as commercial traveler for A. Miller & Co., his health demanding a change of habits. In 1859, he removed his family to Delaware, Ohio, where they lived some two years. In April, 1861, he came to Bucyrus, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business in Quinby Block until January, 1868, when he sold out and became commercial traveler for a wholesale drug house at Cleveland for two years,

at the end of which time he entered the wholesale liquor and tobacco business in 1870, which he has still followed with good success. He began his musical education at 15, and in three years' time was leader of the choir in Paris, N. Y. His first instrument upon which to take lessons was the violin, but he rapidly acquired a knowledge of other instruments. Of late years he has composed some very creditable pieces of vocal music. Has been leader of choirs since the age of 18 years. He organized the choral union in 1874, first formed of the Latheran, Methodist and Presbyterian choirs for mutual practice, and under his direction sing classical music. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His father was born in Paris, N. Y., in 1806, and followed farming; he raised three sons and two daughters—Charles S., Julius S., James E., Jane and Sarah. Julius is professor of vocal music in Boston; James lives in New York City, and is author of Munson's complete phonography, and is official reporter of Surrogate's court. The two daughters are living at Chicago. His wife was a native of New York, daughter of Rev. William H. Cooper, late of Bellport, L. I. She was a graduate of Cazenovia Seminary, and was a fine Latin and French scholar.

GEN. SAMUEL MYERS, Nevada; is a son of Abraham Myers, and was born on the 4th day of December, 1802, near Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Penn. His father was born on the memorable day of July 4, 1776, and was a miller by trade. He bought a mill in York Co., Penn., where he lived for several years, and, about 1807 or 1808, he removed to Carlisle, Cumberland Co. The subject of this sketch left home when 18 years of age, and learned the trade of tailor, serving three years. He was married on the 6th day of October, 1825 (then about 22 years of age), to Rebecca Deardorf, who was born July 31, 1808, and, in the fall of 1827, they removed to Bucyrus, Crawford Co., where they lived in the town and vicinity for a period of fifty-three years. His wife died July 17, 1845, leaving ten children, the youngest but 7 days old. He kept house with his children for about three years, when he was again married, June 22, 1848, to Mrs. Hannah Hamilton, the result of which was one son, born July 2, 1849. Bucyrus was but a small place when Mr. Myers moved to it, consisting of a few houses only, and they of the regular pioneer

pattern. He, with a few other public-spirited citizens then living in the new settlement, went to work in good earnest to build up the town and improve the country, so as to make it attractive to emigrants. There were many Indians then in this section of the country. They were good friends to Mr. Myers and his family, and he always felt himself perfectly safe among them. They, and their squaws and papooses, would frequently come to his house, and his good wife would give them something to eat, for which they always seemed grateful. Mr. Myers was instrumental in raising an independent company of militia, called "Bucyrus Guards," of which he was elected Captain, a position he held several years, when he was elected Brigadier General of the Third Brigade, 11th Division of Ohio Militia, which, after commanding several years, he resigned. He was elected County Treasurer in 1834, and served for ten years; the county then embraced quite an extensive territory, and he went to every township to receive the taxes, to the place of holding elections, on horseback, mostly along Indian trails and paths. In 1848, he was elected to the State Legislature, and, in the fall of the same year, was one of the Electors for the State, and was elected a second time to the Legislature. During those years, he lived at Bucyrus, and was frequently called upon to assist in getting up improvements for the benefit of the town and the surrounding country, such as securing the county seat at Bucyrus, railroads and other improvements. Gen. Myers has always been a public-spirited citizen, and to his enterprise Bucyrus and Crawford County owe much of their wealth and prosperity. He now lives at Nevada, just over the line in Wyandot County.

W. W. MILLER, retired; P. O. Bucyrus; whose portrait and that of his wife, appear in this book, is another of the old and honored pioneers of Crawford Co. He was born in Manheim Township, Berks Co., Penn., on March 1, 1808, and is the son of Peter Miller, who migrated with his family to Crawford Co. in the year 1835; the journey was made by wagon and was a most tedious one, the family consisting of the father and mother and seven children, all of whom arrived safely at the old Blue Ball Inn, two miles south of Bucyrus, on the 16th of May, 1835. They resided at the Blue Ball until the 4th of the following June,

when they rented a house in the village of Bucyrus, to which they removed. Mr. Miller and his son, the subject of this sketch, engaged in hauling earth from the hill north of town, to fill in and level the public square. They continued teaming, at different kinds of work, until on the 12th of the following December, when they purchased the lot where the Western Hotel now stands, paying for it \$850, when together they engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Peter Miller & Son. Now, to go back to the earlier life of Mr. Miller: He was reared on a farm, and remained with his father until the age of 14, when he began hiring out to do farm-work. This he continued for a few years, or until 1828, when he secured a situation as salesman in a store at McKeesburg, Penn.; there his first instructions as a salesman were received. His first year's salary for this work was \$30. In 1830, he secured, through the influence of his uncle, John Miller, a situation in the store of Mr. Henry Arnold, in Lancaster, Ohio. A short residence in that place brought on an attack of fever and ague, on account of which he returned to Pennsylvania. Recovering, he again secured a situation in McKeesburg, where he remained most of the time until preparations were made by his father to move to Ohio, which event occurred as above stated. The business was conducted in Bucyrus under the firm name of Peter Miller & Son, until the death of the old gentleman, which occurred on his 55th birthday, August 1, 1839. W. W. continued the business until Aug. 31, 1848, when his building and entire stock of goods were destroyed by fire. Though sustaining this loss by fire, Mr. Miller was still in fair financial circumstances, and in 1852, he, in company with some other gentlemen of Bucyrus and Mansfield—John Sherman, now of national reputation, being one of the number—engaged in the general banking business in Bucyrus. The Mansfield gentlemen withdrawing, the business was continued until 1862, by Messrs. Musgrave, Hetich, Adams and Miller, of Bucyrus, when they discontinued the business to devote their time to other interests and enterprises. Mr. Miller has bought and sold many different lots and tracts of land in and about Bucyrus. For a number of years, he has been in no active business, but has been reaping the reward of his early industry and economy, in a pleasant home in West Bucyrus,

where, in company with his estimable wife, he resides in peace and contentment. On Jan. 28, 1836, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Henry and Catharine Sell. She too, bore her burdens nobly in their early struggles to accumulate a competency, and in the rearing of their family of four children to honorable man and womanhood. Her portrait appears in this work, as a lady worthy of a place in the history of Crawford Co. Their children are Maria W., now the wife of C. H. Shonert; James A., James K. and Clarissa.

HARVEY E. MORGAN, barber, Bucyrus; was born in Springfield, Clarke Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1833. His father, Nimrod Morgan, was born Dec. 25, 1789, and was for many years a slave in Bourbon Co., Ky.; he commenced to buy his freedom, and labored for several years in order to secure enough to emancipate himself and wife; he settled in Springfield, Ohio, about 1825, and followed the trade of a blacksmith for many years; Nimrod Morgan was the father of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, and is still living at an advanced age; he was 91 years old on Dec. 25, 1880. Harvey E. Morgan, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son, and in his youth received only two months' instruction at a regular school; but in after life he acquired by his own efforts a good education. He assisted his father in the blacksmith-shop until about 18 years of age, and then entered a barber-shop at Cincinnati, Ohio, serving an apprenticeship of two years with George Anderson. During the next year he followed his trade on the steamboat Jacob Streeter, which made regular trips between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He then worked at Richmond, Ind., for four months; then at Dayton, Ohio, for two years; then at Miamisburg about one year; he also followed his trade as a journeyman barber in New York City, many places in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, including the cities of Chicago and Cleveland. He was married to Miss Isabella C. Bell, of Xenia, on Oct. 18, 1854, and after working in Springfield a short time removed to Miamisburg, where they remained about a year and then removed to Mansfield, where they resided for a longer period. In April, 1860, the family settled in Bucyrus, where Mr. Morgan has since followed his trade with good success. At the present time he runs three chairs in his establishment,

which is located in the Reid frame building at the northwest corner of the public square; his rooms are conveniently located, handsomely furnished, and all his customers are satisfied with the treatment they receive upon giving him their patronage. He is gentlemanly in his deportment and has always attended strictly to business, but nevertheless, during the war, when political feeling was most intense against the race to which he is an honor, and when a craven fear of the draft made ruffians and cowards of many, the trials of Mr. Morgan were exceedingly severe. The night succeeding the day of a political meeting, was certain to be disgraced by acts of oppression and cowardice toward him. Upon four different occasions his shop windows were broken in and his furniture destroyed. When prominent white citizens were frequently insulted and abused on the streets, it is not likely a colored citizen, although harmless, inoffensive and non-combative, could escape similar treatment; he was assaulted and abused on the streets by cowards and ruffians who were safe from all legal responsibility, for frequently officers sworn to preserve order in the community assisted the rabble in making the place uncomfortable for Morgan, who was therefore stoned, chased and abused whenever it suited the pleasure of these enemies of his people. His employees were driven from the town, his family kept in perpetual alarm and at one time frightened from their home; thus an innocent wife and helpless children were also the victims of the brutality of the mob. Mr. Morgan is the father of nine children, seven of these are still living—Alice, Lucinda, Lillian, Edward H., Frederick D., Jay R., and Carl S. Mrs. Morgan is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

DANIEL MILLER, Bucyrus. The history of Crawford Co. would indeed be incomplete without the subjoined sketch of the Miller family. John Miller, father of Daniel, was a native of Little York, Penn., from which place to Perry Co., Ohio, his parents removed when he was yet a child. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in early life, and soon after reaching his majority, went to Licking Co., Ohio, where he worked at his trade. It was in this county at Granville that he met Miss Lydia Murdick, to whom he was married, and who was the mother of his five children. For some time after his marriage, Mr. Miller resided in Perry

Co., working at his trade. In 1825, he came to Crawford Co., and settled in Bucyrus, which at that time was but a small hamlet on the Sandusky River. For some time, he worked at carpentering and cabinet-making, and then engaged in the hotel business and dry goods trade. He built the first carding-mill in the town, and through his endeavors it proved a success, and was, for a number of years, one of the leading industries of the county. He was twice elected Sheriff of the county, and it is said by old settlers that the county never had a more efficient officer. For a number of years, he kept an exchange office and dealt quite largely in real estate. He purchased of a Mr. Clark 80 acres of land, which he laid out in town lots, and which is now known as "Miller's Addition" to Bucyrus. He was in fact one of the most prominent and successful business men of that day, and contributed not a little to the building-up and improving of the little city he had chosen as his home. This good man departed this life in 1858, and was followed by his wife in 1871. Daniel Miller was born in Perry Co., Ohio, June 1, 1824, and his youth and early manhood were passed upon a farm. He received a good common-school education, and soon after reaching his majority, began for himself as a farmer. His marriage with Miss Maria Lemmon occurred in 1847. She was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., May 20, 1827, and came from there to Seneca Co., Ohio, when a child. She is sister of Judge Lemmon, of Toledo, one of the leading jurists of Northern Ohio. Mr. Miller's marriage bore the fruits of seven children, six of whom are yet living—Jennie, John D., Charles R., Francis E., Cassius M. and Stansbury L. Jeannette was the name of the one deceased. Mr. Miller has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 142 acres of land, one and one-half miles west of Bucyrus, upon which are good and substantial farm buildings. Politically, he is a Republican. Socially, he and wife are second to none in the county.

JOHN MEYER, Bucyrus; was born March 24, 1832, in Lindach, Oberamt Gmuend, Wurtemberg, Germany. He is the son of Caspar and Catharina (Esterday) Meyer, who were natives of Germany and the parents of six children, viz., Dorothea, Christian, Mary, John, Catharina and Barbara. The father was twice married, his second wife being Margaret Man-

gold, who was the mother of two children, viz., Rosanna and Magdalena. The father was a baker and farmer, and held, during his lifetime, many positions of honor and trust in his native country. The subject of this sketch attended school and assisted his father until 14 years of age. About this time, the father died. This compelled young Meyer to care for himself, and the next five years found him working on a farm at \$30 per year. He had saved some money at the expiration of that time, and he concluded to try his fortune in the New World. He arrived in the United States in 1853, and, the same year, came to Bucyrus, Ohio, which he has since made his home. On his arrival at Bucyrus, he had but \$2, but he went to work on a farm, and, for two years, followed that as a vocation. He then, for a few years, worked in a hotel and at brick-making. He was united in marriage, April 8, 1858, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Eva (Stichler) Bauer, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and the parents of five children. Michael, one of the sons, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was killed while fighting for his country. Mrs. Meyer was born Oct. 17, 1838, in Bavaria, Germany. Her marriage with Mr. Meyer bore the fruit of seven children, six of whom are now living, viz., Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Catharine, Charles and Frank. The name of the one deceased was Amelia. Mr. Meyer worked, for some years after his marriage, at brick-making. He then entered the employ of Vollrath & Blicke, with whom he remained some three years, and then purchased the business of them, in which he has since remained. He owns a nice business property on Sandusky street, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. He is a Democrat in politics, and has twice been elected to the responsible office of Corporation Treasurer. He is spoken of in very complimentary terms as an official.

JOHN R. MILLER, lumber merchant, Bucyrus; was born Nov. 13, 1840, near Londonderry, England; he is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Henry) Miller, both of whom were born in Cheshire, England, and who now reside in Perth Co., Ont., Canada; Mr. Miller was 8 years old when his people emigrated from England to Canada; they settled on a farm in the same county in which they still reside; there the early life of John R. was spent, and

an education received; at the age of 16 years, he began learning the carpenter's trade with one Jacob Bald, of Stratford, with whom he remained for two years; his father buying a carriage factory, required the help of his son to run it; he therefore quit the carpenter's trade to take charge of the wood-work department in the shops of his father; his father continued the business for four years, when he sold out; this left young Miller free to make new arrangements for his own future; accordingly, in the spring of 1863, he came to Seneca Co., Ohio, to see an uncle, and, while there, he took a contract to build for him a barn; this piece of work served as an introduction for him, and, after its completion, he secured plenty of contracts for building; for a time, he followed the business of building in the States in summer, and returning to his home in Canada in winter. May 4, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary E. McKinstry, of Bucyrus, Ohio. For two years after marriage, Mr. Miller lived in Seneca Co., Ohio, but, in February of 1876, he came to Bucyrus, where he has since resided; for one year, he worked at his trade, and then became a member of the firm of Osman Miller & Co., manufacturers and dealers in lumber; several changes were made in the firm until 1879, when Mr. Miller became the sole owner and proprietor; he has been one of the active, energetic business men of Bucyrus, and his success is the result of his own good financiering. He is a Republican, and a member of the Knights of Honor; Mrs. Miller, as well as himself, is a member of the M. E. Church. They have two children living—Carrie Gertrude and James William.

C. G. MALIC, merchant, Bucyrus. This gentleman, so well known to the citizens of Crawford Co., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 20, 1834, and is the son of Caleb and Barbara (Heibold) Malic. After receiving his education, he sailed to America, and was on the ocean twenty-seven days, landing in September, 1847. He at once came to Crawford Co., and commenced work at cabinet-making, at which he continued some six months. He also followed threshing for two years, and, in the meantime, attended school, and acquired a knowledge of the English language. Liberty Corners, in Vernon Township, was the scene of his first clerical and mercantile labors. In October, 1851, he commenced at that place as

salesman, and continued for some four years. He then purchased a half-interest with John Kaler, in Bucyrus, which partnership lasted until 1859, when the subject of our sketch purchased the entire business, and continued it until the fall of 1864. In the following year, he began business in the place which he now occupies, with John Kaler and John Keil as partners, dealing in dry goods and groceries. Mr. Keil retired in 1867, and the remaining two partners continued the business until 1876, when Mr. Malic purchased the entire business, and was sole owner until 1878, when James Gloyd became an equal partner. They are now running the business together, and have large salesrooms on the northwest corner of the public square, one 26x60 feet, devoted to the dry goods business, and a carpet room on the second floor. The grocery occupies a room to the rear of the dry goods department. They are doing a flourishing business, and are recognized as among the leading business men of the place. Mr. Malic was married in May, 1864, to Rebecca Gloyd, of West Liberty, and of this marriage there are four children—Mary, the wife of C. C. Scott, of Bucyrus; James B., a clerk in the store; Emma, wife of H. J. Deal, of this city, and Charles. Mr. Malic is a self-made man, and began without capital, and has brought himself into affluence by industry and business tact. He is a prominent citizen, taking interest in public affairs, and is at present a member of the Council of Bucyrus.

LOUIS K. MYERS, Assistant Postmaster, Bucyrus; is a son of George W. and Mary (Hart) Myers, and was born in Galion Feb. 9, 1852. His father's family removed to Bucyrus in 1856, where our subject went to school until his 17th year. Afterward, he was clerk for his father until 1869; he was then appointed Deputy Postmaster under J. P. Rader, and, the office changing hands, he remained one year under John Hopley, afterward becoming a clerk and book-keeper in the produce business until 1873; he then became an engineer on the Atlantic & Lake Erie R. R.; he was on the engineering corps until 1874, when he became chief clerk for C. W. Timanus, remaining one year; he was next book-keeper for A. M. Jones, in the Buckeye Shops. In the fall of 1876, he was bill and shipping clerk for Tracy & Avery, of Mansfield. In the fall of 1877, himself and brother entered into the grocery business. In

1878, he entered the post office again, under Mr. Hopley, and has since then remained the deputy clerk. He was Captain of the Bucyrus Light Guards until his departure for Mansfield, and has been a steadfast Republican and good worker in the cause; he is also a member of the M. E. Church. In discharging his duties as clerk in the post office, he has given satisfactory evidence of his ability in that department of the public service.

WILLIAM MAGEE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; son of James and Ann (Moderwell) Magee, was born Sept. 9, 1828, in Sandusky Township, this county, where the family were among the earliest settlers. His youth was spent there on a farm, attending, in the meantime, the district school, until 21 years of age, and worked at home for the family until he was 24 years old. On Oct. 10, 1850, he married Miss Margaret J. Cleland, of Vernon Township; two children are the fruits of this marriage—Rachel A., now the wife of Charles McCuen, a blacksmith at Wyandot, Ohio, and William W., at home. He has also raised a nephew and a niece—Fenton G. Magee and Rachel E. A. Cleland. After marriage, he farmed the homestead for one year, then went to North Robinson, where he built a saw-mill with Baxter Mayers, in which business he remained for about two years, and afterward farmed for two or three years on rented land. He moved on to his present place in 1857, it being owned at the time by his uncle, John Moderwell. In 1859, he bought 80 acres of the farm, and added 18 acres to it in 1862. It has good buildings, a fine orchard of his own planting, and is located one mile from Bucyrus. He began life with but little except good health and energy, and has acquired all he has by his own labor and industry. In early times, he bore his share of the hardships incident to life in a new country, being obliged to plow when he was so small that he could not pull the plow loose when it caught under a root, but had to hitch his team to his end of it for that purpose; and has also plowed barefoot, when his plow would freeze fast in the ground at night. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; his wife also was raised in that faith. He is a Republican in politics. The father of Mr. Magee was born in Washington Co., Penn., about 1788, and was a teamster in early life, but afterward learned cabinet-making. He was married about 1811;

was in the war of 1812, and marched to Fort Meigs, when the war ended. In the spring of 1824, they drove through to Ohio in a wagon, cutting their way from Mansfield, and arrived at their destination, after a long journey from Washington Co., Penn. He came out on horseback in the fall of 1822, and entered 160 acres of land for himself, and 160 also, for John Mayers, his brother-in-law, in Sandusky Township. Knisely and Ridgely were the only settlers in that vicinity, which was densely wooded, and the Indians lived within forty rods of his house. They moved into a cabin which had nothing to recommend it but the roof and logs. They drove a cow and two calves through with them, which died shortly after their arrival; he lost many cattle after his settlement here from murrain and in the swamps. He raised a small crop of potatoes the first year in his new home; food was very scarce; they had to pound corn, and sift it through a rag. He was a hard-working man, but met with many misfortunes, which kept him in debt until just before his death. He had considerable mechanical genius, and with tools could do many different kinds of handiwork, as well as building houses. He died April 14, 1850, and his faithful wife Oct. 15, 1851. They had nine children—Eliza, wife of Samuel Parsons, of Galion; Mary A., died in her 18th year; Robert, died at the age of 55; Belle, is the wife of Peter Wert, of Johnson Co., Mo.; John, died at the age of 55; William, the subject of this sketch; Margaret E. and Sarah J., both died young, one 15, the other 18 years of age, and Ethelinda died in her 18th year; all died rather suddenly. Mr. Magee, Sr., was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Whig in politics.

W. F. MORRISON, merchant, Bucyrus; was born Oct. 23, 1849, in this county, and is the son of John and Mary (Brokaw) Morrison. He received a common-school education, living on a farm until his 19th year. He then became a fireman on the A. & G. W. R. R., running from Galion to Dayton. He was also a brakeman, for some time after, on the B. & I. Div. He then retired to the farm. He remained on the farm with his brother for one year, and then rented a farm for three years, with good success. In 1875, he began in the mercantile business, running a general store at North Robinson, in company with J. P. Robinson, for

about thirteen months. Robinson retiring, our subject continued one year, at the end of which time his brother, R. Morrison, became an equal partner, and together they continued in business until the fall of 1879. Sept. 1, he formed a partnership with Geo. W. Fisher under the firm name of Morrison & Fisher. They are now doing an extensive business in merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing goods, occupying Room 4, Quinby Block. They have constantly in their employ over twenty experienced workmen. Mr. Morrison was married, March 21, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Chambers, of Crestline, Ohio. They have three children—Oney O., Bertha E. and Mabel E.

JAMES H. MALCOLM, Bucyrus; was born Oct. 18, 1827, in Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Hayne) Malcolm. He lived on a farm and attended district school. His father dying and leaving him to fight the battle of life alone, he worked in a mill morning and evening to pay his board, while he attended school during the day. In the summer he worked on a farm. At the age of 16, he commenced buying cattle for his brother, and was thus employed for about three years, his brother being one of the first to slaughter and send quartered beef down the Hudson to the New York markets. He next went to Washington and engaged in selling beef by the quarter, and followed this five years. During this time he formed the acquaintance of some of the leading stock-dealers of the Sandusky Plains, among whom were the Monnetts. In 1851, he went to California, taking the water route, the voyage occupying thirty-six days. He purchased a tract of land in the Santa Clara Valley, and kept a ranche for one year, and then sold it at a fair profit. He then located on the river twenty miles below Sacramento City, on the great Vine ranche, and here turned his attention to the raising of vegetables. The river overflowing, however, ruined a large portion of his crops. He returned to New York in the winter of 1854, and resumed the handling of cattle. In June, 1856, he came to Bucyrus and engaged in buying and feeding cattle, in partnership with George Roberts. They rode five miles each day and fed 400 cattle. This business union lasted three years and was productive of fair success. He then continued in the stock business alone, and rented the Abraham Monnett "Mud Run"

farm for one year, when he bought the homestead portion, consisting of 360 acres, living here nine years and adding 300 acres in 1868. He lived here until May, 1878, when he came to Bucyrus to educate his children. The Malcolm race, of which the subject of our sketch is a descendant, are of Scotch origin and of honored ancestry. His grandfather, James Malcolm, was an aide to Gen. Scott and fell in the battle of Lundy's Lane, on which bloody field he was buried, and where now rest his remains. The father of Mr. Malcolm was an only son, and was born in New York State and followed farming. He was in the war of 1812, and raised four sons and seven daughters, eight of whom are living—Abigail J., Elizabeth, Eveline, Mary, Julia, Eleonora, James and Augustus. Mr. Malcolm was married, Nov. 4, 1862, to Miss Alecy Monnett, daughter of A. Monnett. This union has been blessed with three children—Katie E., Gilbert F. and Ella M. Mr. Malcolm has always been a Republican in politics. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is now Steward and Trustee.

C. M. MATTHEW, cabinet-maker, Bucyrus; son of Frederick and Mary (Kuntz) Matthews; was born April 25, 1825, in Prussia. He attended school until his 14th year. At 16 he commenced learning cabinet-making, serving an apprenticeship of three years under Philip Heifner, in the village of Thalsang, and was compelled to work early and late. He afterward worked as journeyman in several places in Prussia. In the early part of 1851, he sailed from Antwerp, and, after a tempestuous voyage of fifty-five days, landed at New York, in May, 1851. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., at a time when stamps were in the midst of the town. He worked on a farm for one year, and then went to Detroit, Mich., where he worked at his trade for several years. In the same year, he went to the copper-mines of Northern Michigan, and worked there in company with a party of sixty carpenters, nearly all of whom died of the cholera. He remained there a year, and then went to Sandusky City, working at his trade there for about two years. He next worked at Republic, Seneca Co. Here he lived three years and then removed to Leipsic, Putnam Co., residing there two years. In October, 1860, he came to Bucyrus, where he worked in the sash factory. The next year he helped build the Bu-



W. W. Miller

cyrus Machine Works, and was employed in the wood-work department as pattern-maker and foreman, which position he held ten years. In 1872, he opened a cabinet-shop and furniture store in partnership with Conrad Strieb, which union lasted until February, 1880, when the firm name was changed to C. M. Matthew & Co. His establishment is on Sandusky avenue, where he has a large stock of furniture, and is at all times prepared to do undertaking on short notice. He received a majority of the premiums at the last Crawford County Fair for displays of furniture. He is substantially a self-made man, and by his careful management has placed himself in easy circumstances. His father died when he was but 2 years old. He has one brother, John P., Superintendent of Schools at Ludwiler. He was married Aug. 22, 1853, to Miss Margaret Shaak, of Republic. Her parents were born in Bavaria, and came to Seneca Co. in 1849. Her father is still living, aged 78. There were nine children, of whom Louisa, Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob, Adam and John are living. Margaret and Catharine are dead, and one died in the old country. Of Mr. Matthew's marriage there are seven children—Charles F., Louisa, Mary A., Henry J., John F., William E. and George.

L. MANTEL, boot and shoe dealer, Bucyrus; was born in Bavaria March 9, 1839. He received a limited education, having completed it at the age of 12. He then learned weaving in the town of Mellerichstadt, serving two years, and passing a thorough examination when his trade was completed. He then, although very young, traveled through the principal cities of Europe, working at his trade for short periods in each place, altogether thus occupying three years. He then went to England, visiting Liverpool and London, traveling on foot. He finally settled at Manchester, where he worked in a rubber goods manufactory for two years. He then sailed from Liverpool to New York, the voyage occupying thirteen weeks. He landed at New York in March, 1861, and, the war breaking out soon after, he sold cigars up and down the Hudson to soldiers and others, and stopped at Albany two months. From that time until 1863, he was a sutler in the Union army; was taken sick in that year and went to Cincinnati; after recovering somewhat, he traveled throughout the Eastern cities; arrived in the fall of 1863 at Cleveland, his health still be-

ing somewhat impaired. On March 24, 1864, he married Miss Henrietta Rothschild, of Allegheny City, and came at once to Bucyrus, where he engaged in buying and shipping produce for one year. Values being at a downward tendency, he lost all that he had earned by hard work and economy. In 1865, he bought a horse and wagon and a stock of notions and dry goods, and followed peddling for about ten years; in the meantime changing his home to Cleveland, coming again, however, to Bucyrus. In 1874, he went to Allegheny City, where he dealt in stock, and afterward run a feed store for about nine months. He then returned to Bucyrus and started a shoe-store, in which business he has been engaged ever since. He is now located opposite the First National Bank, having a large stock of boots and shoes and an extensive, well-appointed establishment. He does considerable business in hides, leather and shoe findings. Mr. Mantel has three children living—Betty, Emanuel and Nathan.

S. B. MILLS, blacksmith; is the son of Samuel and Mary (Tussing) Mills, and was born in Rockingham Co., Va., March 21, 1847. At the age of 18, he commenced learning the trade of blacksmith at New Market, Shenandoah Co., and served two and a half years' apprenticeship, afterward working two and a half years as a journeyman. In 1870, he came to Bucyrus and entered his present shop as a workman; but, in 1876, he purchased the establishment, and is doing a general business in blacksmithing, wagon-making and horse-shoeing, employing four hands. He has an enviable reputation for turning out first-class work, it being invariably satisfactory. He was married, Oct. 1, 1872, to Miss Mary Barth, of this county. They have two children—Homer O., born in July, 1873, and an infant daughter, born in February, 1880. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and also belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum. He is a Republican in politics.

JAMES McCracken, deceased; was born July 16, 1800, (probably) in Westmoreland Co., Penn. At the age of seven years, he came with his parents to Ohio, and settled in Wayne Co. Here he received a common-school education, and, while yet a young man, began laying the foundation for a competency. Accordingly, he came to this county in 1825, and learned the trade of a wheelwright, with his

cousin, Hugh McCracken, having, however, prior to this, been a tiller of the soil. Until the year 1834, he worked here and made spinning-wheels for a livelihood. During this year, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held this office, discharging its duties faithfully, for several years. He was also in early days, Postmaster of the village of Bucyrus. In 1848, he removed to a farm south of town, and occupied it three years, when he removed to a farm west of town, which he partly cleared and greatly improved, and here lived until his death, which occurred Dec. 24, 1875, in the 76th year of his age. He died a highly esteemed citizen, an upright, conscientious Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married to Ruth Marquis, of Bucyrus Township, Dec. 4, 1832. She still survives him, and is living in Bucyrus, occupying a handsome residence on East Rensselaer street. She was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, May 26, 1813. Her father removed to this county in 1829, and settled three and one-half miles south of town, at a time when the country was sparsely settled, and the Indians were constantly seen. Her father was a native of Manchester, Va., and lived for awhile after his first marriage in Washington Co. of the same State. About the year 1800, he was re-married, and moved to Belmont Co., where Mrs. McCracken was born. He died in this county, in November, 1834. His wife survived him till 1855, when she also died, aged 81. There were ten children of this marriage, six of whom only survive—David, William, Susan, Mrs. McCracken, Cynthia and George. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. McCracken there were eight children, all of whom are living. Portia, formerly a teacher in the Bucyrus Union Schools, now living at home; William V., of Columbus; James K., agent at Ft. Wayne for the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Alexander M., clerk in railroad office; Augusta M., at home, and a successful teacher in public schools; Harvey M., ticket agent at Ft. Wayne; Charles W., at Cincinnati; Harriet E., at home, formerly a teacher in the city schools.

JAMES S. McCARRELL, dentist, Bucyrus; was born Feb. 16, 1836, and is a son of James and Nancy (Shearer) McCarrell. He first saw the light in Armstrong Co., Penn., and was raised on a farm, attending the common schools until 14 years of age, when he entered an academy at Hookstown, Penn., studying there for about

three years, after which he taught school for six years. At 24 years, he entered a dental office at New Brighton, Penn., where he was a student three years. He remained in Brighton some two years longer, when he came to Bucyrus, Ohio, June 26, 1866, locating in Pickings' Block, where he has since practiced mechanical and operative dentistry with fair success. He married Mary Matthews, of Sandusky City, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1867. Two children have been born of this union, viz., Maud and Susan. He is at present a member of the Town Council.

GEORGE McDONALD, Bucyrus; was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1828, and is the son of Reuben McDonald. When he was but 4 years old, his father removed to Liberty Township. Here he lived on a farm until he was 18 years of age, receiving, in the meanwhile, a common-school education. He then commenced learning the trade of wagon and carriage making, with Moses Mitchell, of Greenwich Center, Huron Co., Ohio. He worked with him but twelve months, finishing his apprenticeship with Mr. Shonebiter, of Attica, Seneca Co., Ohio. In 1849, he returned to his home in Liberty Township, and, building a shop, commenced working at his trade, and followed it there for five years. He then removed to Wingert's Corners, where he remained three years. He then sold his shop, and, buying a stock of merchandise, kept a store for four years. During Buchanan's administration, he was Postmaster at Broken Sword. He continued in his store until 1864, when he sold out, and engaged at his trade at Benton, in this county. Five years later, he sold this shop and removed to Lykens Township, where he bought a farm, and was for four years a farmer. In September, 1873, he sold the farm, and purchased two lots on the Plymouth Road, and built thereon the handsome Gothic residence now occupied by James Gloyd, and which he occupied for three years, and then built his present residence and shop. Since his residence in Bucyrus, he has been engaged at painting, glazing and finishing, also paying considerable attention to house building. He started in life with nothing, but, by industry and good management, has succeeded in placing himself in easy, comfortable circumstances. He was married Sept. 15, 1850, to Miss Lydia Seitz, of Holmes Township. They have two children living—Silas F. and Cyrus F.

THOMAS McCREARY, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; the oldest son of Thomas and Polly McCreary, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. The subject of this sketch was born in York Co., Penn., July 15, 1826, and in 1837 his parents removed to Crawford County with their family, and settled on land in Bucyrus Township now owned by David Marshall. McCreary worked for Judge Andrew Taylor for some ten years, until he became of age, and then worked for D. C. Boyer for some two years. He was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of John Boyer, of Whetstone Township, Dec. 28, 1849. They were the parents of the following five children: J. F. McCreary, now a resident of Nebraska, and married to Maria McMichael; Elizabeth McCreary, now Mrs. James Gamble, of Bucyrus Township; Joseph Reuben, Anna K. and Elida B. His first wife died in 1867, and Sept. 3, 1868, he married Miss Catherine Cobb, and the result of this marriage is the following children: Sadie M., Charles H. and Edith N. McCreary. About Jan. 1, 1850, McCreary purchased of his father-in-law, John Boyer, the 160 acres in Whetstone Township now owned by Samuel H. Heinlen. He resided on this farm for about five years, until he bought, in 1856, the land now owned by William Holmes, when he removed to this farm, which he occupied until 1872, when he sold it to the present proprietor. McCreary then occupied his first farm for some twelve months and then purchased his present farm in Bucyrus Township, containing 240 acres, of the Shaeffer heirs. This land is now occupied by McCreary's son-in-law, James Gamble. When he sold one of his farms to William Holmes, he received as part pay 220 acres in Vernon Township, which he held for three years and then sold to Peter Weaver. McCreary lived on his farm in Bucyrus Township from 1873 to 1876, and then removed to Bucyrus, and, after occupying for some months the houses now owned by Martin Streib and Benjamin R. Boyer, removed in the spring of 1878, to his present residence, on the land now owned by Martin P. Wright. Mr. McCreary united with the St. Paul Lutheran Church of Bucyrus about the year 1851, and has served as Trustee and Deacon in the congregation several different terms. In 1860, his brother, who was agent for the South Bend plows at the city in which they are manufactured, shipped six to Mr. McCreary, which were the first South

Bend plows introduced into Crawford County. In 1867, Mr. McCreary purchased the first Climax Reaper and Mower of Corry, Pennsylvania, introduced into the county. He sold several of these machines and also the South Bend plows, but aside from this his occupation has always been a farmer.

WILLIAM McCUTCHEEN, book-keeper, Bucyrus; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1841. He is a son of James and Lonisa (Pike) McCutchen, of Pennsylvania. At 11 years of age he began learning the tailor's trade in Green Castle, Penn., and after serving three years mastered his trade. For four years he worked at his trade in different places in Pennsylvania, and in April, 1861, came to Tiffin, Ohio. He remained at this point a short time, and then removed to Bloomville, Ohio, where he opened a tailor-shop, for custom work. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 49th O. V. L., and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20, 1865. Mr. McCutchen was in the campaign of the Army of the Cumberland, and was an active participant in all the engagements of that memorable campaign. On the same day he was discharged, he married Miss Elizabeth C. Williams, of Louisville, Ky. She was born in Indiana. To this union were born two children—George and Mary L., both of whom died in childhood. After his marriage, Mr. McCutchen came back to Bloomville, where he recommenced the tailoring business. Since that time he has been in different localities in Ohio, working at his trade and selling sewing machines. In 1871, he came to Bucyrus, where he engaged in selling sewing machines until Feb. 1, 1878, when his services were engaged by the Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Co., as book-keeper and Treasurer, and with whom he has continued ever since. Mr. McCutchen is a member of F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 443, of which he is Secretary. He is a Republican in politics, and an intelligent, wide-awake gentleman.

W. H. McCORMICK, dealer in stoves and tinware, Bucyrus; is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Martin) McCormick, and was born in Franklin Co. Penn., May 10, 1840. His parents removed to Mansfield, Ohio, on May 10, 1843; here he went to school until he was 14. He worked at gas-fitting in Mansfield and Wooster for one and a half years. He then learned the tin trade with Mr. Blendmyer, serving four

years, at the end of that time becoming foreman of the shop; he, however, soon retired on account of his health, and some time after he came to Bucyrus, and worked two years in the tin-shop of D. Pickling. In the fall of 1861, he opened a tin and stove store at Annapolis, this county, but remained there only a year. He removed to Waterloo, Ind., in the fall of 1863, and opened a hardware and tin store, doing a large business for three years; he then returned to Bucyrus, and became agent for the sale of agricultural implements. In 1867, he entered the employ of M. Emrich, operating a branch store at Upper Sandusky. After remaining there some three years, he returned to Mansfield and entered the employ of Blendmyer, and became foreman for the year. He next became foreman of Cuykendall & Freeman's tin and hardware store at Plymouth, Ohio, for two years. In March, 1876, he returned to Bucyrus, and has since been engaged in the stove and tinware business, and also in the sale of agricultural implements. He entered his present storeroom in the Gormley building, in November, 1879, and here he has a full stock of stoves, tin and glass ware, and is prepared to do all kinds of roofing and spouting. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of Waterloo Lodge, 303, Waterloo Ind. He is a Democrat in politics; he was Government Inspector in the Fifth District during Johnson's administration. He was married May 15, 1862, to Miss Rosanna Boyer, of Bucyrus; they have two children—Alvertie and Anna K.

H. W. McDONALD, civil-engineer, Bucyrus; is the son of Reuben and Matilda (Cole) McDonald, and was born in Liberty Township Feb. 12, 1846. He received his education in the Bucyrus Public Schools, and at the age of 13 years entered a store in that place. At the age of 16, he commenced teaching, and taught nine terms in all, and also attended school in the meantime. In 1858, he commenced traveling through the Western States, introducing new inventions. In about 1862, he was appointed by the County Commissioners, to the office of County Surveyor, to fill the unexpired term of Horace Martin. He was, at the next election, elected to fill the place, and, in all, was elected for three full terms. During the time that he held the office, Mr. McDonald surveyed, platted and published the current

map of Bucyrus, which is the standard publication of its kind of the county. He also laid out the town by careful surveys, in its present system of sewer districts, and superintended the construction of the principal sewers of the town. The county is also indebted to him for many and important suggestions and improvements on the Infirmary farm. Since his retirement from the office, he has been engaged in civil engineering and surveying, and dealing in real estate. He has been a member of the City Council, and has been instrumental in the improvement of the town lying north of the river. Throughout his public life, Mr. McDonald, has secured the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He began without capital, and by industry and good management he has placed himself in good circumstances. He was married Sept. 1, 1859, to Miss Hattie Perdue, of Benton, this county. Three children are living of this marriage—Laura, Maud and Mott H. Two died in infancy. In politics Mr. McDonald has always been a Democrat. His grandfather, Samuel McDonald, was born in Woodstock, Conn., in January, 1745, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He enlisted in the Continental army at the beginning of the Revolution, and served under Washington throughout the war. After peace was declared, he removed to Berkshire Co., Mass., where he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Squiers. He removed to the State of New York about 1820, and settled in the "Holland Purchase," and died at the residence of his son in Cambria, N. Y., in November, 1829. Reuben McDonald, the father of our subject, and a son of Samuel McDonald, the youngest of nine children, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 12, 1803, and removed to Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1829, where he married Miss Matilda Cole, removing to Liberty Township, in this county, in May, 1832, and now resides on Maple street, in North Bucyrus. James Cole, the father of Mrs. Reuben McDonald, was a native of Nova Scotia, born Nov. 13, 1752, of wealthy parentage. At the commencement of the American Revolution, he joined a company of Nova Scotia refugees and served in the Continental army throughout the war, for which he was disinherited; was at Valley Forge with Washington, afterward taken prisoner and incarcerated in a British prison ship in Boston Harbor, where he was badly wounded in one of his limbs, by the ex-

plosion of a shell, which crippled him for life. After the war closed, he was released and received pay for his services in Continental money, not worth a—continental—and hobbled on his crutch to Cheshire, Western Mass., where he hired out to a wealthy farmer, named Jesse Mason, working for him nearly a year, and in the meantime marrying his daughter Elizabeth. They removed to Vermont, came back to Massachusetts, and afterward removed to Niagara Co., N. Y., where he died in November, 1826, at the age of 74 years.

JAMES MCKINSTRY; P. O. Bucyrus, Ohio. James McKinstry was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 18, 1811. His father, John McKinstry, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country in 1776, when but 3 years old. His mother, Mary Patton, was born in South Carolina, her father being a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and a brother-in-law to Maj. Andre. They were married in the year 1806, in Franklin Co., Penn., and became the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, the youngest being now 59 years old. They attribute their long life to habits of industry and sobriety. The early life of James was spent on the farm, working during the summer and attending school a few weeks in the winter. At the age of 14, he commenced teaming to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, driving five and six horses before heavily loaded wagons, over the mountains. This life, which he followed for eight years, threw him among men of the most dissipated habits, and he, with commendable resolution for those times, pledged to himself to forever abstain from the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco, in all its forms—which pledge he has never broken. In September, 1833, his father's family moved to Marion Co., Ohio, and settled near Caledonia. The country was new and very thinly inhabited. Deer and wild turkeys were in abundance. He and his trusty rifle were constant companions, and he can narrate many stirring incidents of those pioneer days. He possessed remarkable physical strength, and was therefore in constant demand at clearings and raisings. In 1840, he was nominated on the Whig ticket as candidate for Sheriff of Marion Co., but was defeated by a small majority. On Sept. 15, 1842, he married Miss Rebecca Garberson, oldest daughter of William Garberson, lately deceased, of Caledonia. He settled on a farm two

miles west of that town, and, by a life of industry and frugality, he became the possessor of about 600 acres of the best land on the Plains. He was one of the prominent wool-growers of Marion Co., keeping from 800 to 1,800 sheep. During the war of the rebellion, he drove to Illinois more than 4,000 sheep, and fed them there for two years. To afford his children the advantages of an education, he removed to Bucyrus in April, 1863. Between 1868 and 1870, he engaged in the grocery business. His generous and unsuspicious disposition made him frequently the dupe of designing knaves, and, during the panic of 1873, he was compelled to pay over \$20,000 of that hardest of all money to pay—"bail money"—by which nearly all the honest earnings of a life were swept away. He is the father of ten children, six of whom died in infancy and childhood. Of those living, the oldest is William Thomas, who resides on a farm four miles south of Bucyrus; the second is Mary E., wife of John R. Miller, proprietor of a saw-mill in Bucyrus; the third is Ama H., wife of Theo. F. Shotwell, an attorney at law in Bucyrus; and the fourth is Matthew, who still lives at home.

WILLIAM A. McDONALD, marble works, Bucyrus; is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Thomas) McDonald, and was born Dec. 19, 1827, in Caledonia Co., Vt. He was raised on a farm until he was 16 years old, with but little opportunities for obtaining an education. At the age of 16, he began traveling and selling notions, and followed it until 1859, except one year spent in Lyndon and Peacham Academies. During his 19th year he also taught three months. He traveled through all the Northeastern States, and a large portion of the Middle and Northwestern States, and the Dominion of Canada, with fair success, but his great desire was to see the country. In 1858, he came to Ohio and engaged in the tombstone business, at Mt. Gil-ead, Ohio, until 1867, when he came to Bucyrus and engaged as traveling salesman for the marble shop of J. G. Sherwood, continuing as such until 1876. In 1877, Mr. McDonald started a marble-shop of his own in Bucyrus, and has since done a prosperous business. In January, 1880, he moved into his present shop, on the corner of Warren street and Sandusky avenue. At the same time, he became the partner of W. H. Houpt, under the firm name of Houpt & McDonald, with two large houses—one here

and the other at Shelby, Ohio. They employ about twelve skillful hands—among them John Hullikan, of Rutland, Vt., who is one of the most skillful carvers in his profession, his work taking premiums over all competitors at the Crawford County Fair of 1880. Mr. McDonald was married, July 10, 1849, to Miss Jane D. Sayward, of Great Falls, N. H. He has two children living—Allie J. and H. Scott; three died in infancy. His wife was born in Hollis, Me., on the 8th of September, 1830. Both she and her husband are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE McNEAL, Bucyrus; is the oldest son of Alexander and Jane (Goshorn) McNeal, and was born Aug. 8, 1822, in Huntington Co., Penn. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage, and a farmer. He married Jane Goshorn about the year 1820; she was also a native of the Keystone State. They had twelve children, nine of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest; the others are Mary, John, Matilda, James, Alexander, Margaret, Susan and Eliza Ann. In 1835, his parents removed here and settled four miles east of Bucyrus. Here Mr. McNeal was compelled to work early and late, in clearing the land, and received but little schooling, being compelled to work for the support of the rest of the family, there being twelve children younger than himself. He learned carpentering at the age of 21, working three years with his brother-in-law, Daniel Parcher. He then removed to Bucyrus, where he became Deputy Sheriff under William C. Beal, and served as Constable at the same time. He engaged in butchering several years, with good success. He then became a partner with J. H. Phillips, in the grocery and provision business, continuing from 1867 to 1870. In the spring of 1869, he was elected Mayor of Bucyrus, serving one term. He then became sub-contractor on the A. & L. E. R. R., to grade ten miles, in company with S. D. Rowse. Since that time, he has been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, representing Aultman, Miller & Co., of Akron; C. Aultman & Co., of Canton; Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond, Ind., and other large firms, and is doing a good business. He is now Township Trustee, and has been many years, being also one of the leading auctioneers of the county. By his first marriage, he has four children living—Orlando, railroad conductor, Ft. Wayne,

Ind.; Maggie, wife of Frank Stauffer, of Bucyrus; Dilla Hulda, married, and living in Columbus; Mary J., Rebecca and Charlotte are dead. His first wife died in October, 1870; he was married to Lavinia Knisely, of Osceola, Aug. 8, 1871. He is a member of Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, and a charter member of Ivanhoe Chapter, No. 117, A., F. & A. M.

DR. A. C. McNUTT, physician, Bucyrus; is the son of Abraham and Jane (Craton) McNutt, and was born Oct. 26, 1827, at Petersburg, Ohio. He passed his youth here until 12 years of age, when his father moved to Liberty Township, in this county. Here young McNutt worked upon the farm until 22 years of age, gaining his education at the common schools, save a few months spent in the school at Bucyrus in 1850. In the following year, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In the spring of 1852, he began the study of medicine with Dr. George S. Ziegler, of Sulphur Springs, Ohio, and, in the meanwhile, for several years, teaching school to pay his way. He continued with Dr. Ziegler until his graduation, in March, 1856, at the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession in Leesville, in April, 1857, where he continued two and a half years. In 1860, he removed to New Washington, where he was at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion. On Oct. 16, 1861, he was commissioned as State Surgeon by Gov. Tod, and was transferred to the United States service in August, 1862. He was at once sent to the post hospital at Raleigh, Va., where he acted as Assistant Surgeon. For some four months, he acted as Surgeon of the 11th O. V. I. In the fall of 1862, he was taken seriously ill, and returned home. In April, 1863, having regained his health, he engaged in his practice at Caledonia, where he continued with good success until 1874. In May of this year he removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he has since resided. Mr. McNutt is a member of the Ohio State Association, and one of the Vice Presidents. He was married Sept. 14, 1858, to Miss Emily Whittaker, of Leesville, a daughter of Annas Whittaker; she was born there Sept. 14, 1835. Two children have been born to them—Grant A., born July 4, 1864, and Hortensia, born Sept. 10, 1867.

JEREMIAH MORRIS, deceased; was the son of James and Elizabeth (Pittinger) Morris,

and was born in Frederick Co., Md., April 6, 1793; his father, who was a Methodist minister and a relative of Bishop Morris, died three years later, leaving only a Bible to his son and but little more to his widow; in 1800, Mrs. Morris brought the family down the Ohio to Portsmouth, and afterward married Isaac Monnett, the father of Col. William Monnett. During the war of 1812, Mr. Morris, then a lad of some 19 years, enlisted in Capt. Dawson's company of Ohio militia, from Ross Co., Ohio, in which his step-father held a commission; he was stationed at the old fort near Upper Sandusky for some time, where, one night, while on a trip to Ft. Wayne, he lost a horse, stolen by the Indians; meeting a messenger, who reported the affair of Drake's defeat, they turned back, young Morris making the sixty miles on foot in one day, with nothing but a raw piece of bacon and a canteen of whisky. About 1815, he married Miss Mary A. Williamson, of Pickaway Co., Ohio. Here he was made Captain of a militia company, and spent his life until 1834, when he moved to his present residence, in Bucyrus Township; here he lost his wife, and, some five years afterward, Oct. 22, 1839, he married Miss Mary Parker, of Pickaway Co., Ohio; Miss Parker was born in Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 31, 1803, and still survives him; a daughter, Elizabeth, is the only child of this union. Mr. Morris died Oct. 19, 1874. He was for many years a devoted member of the M. E. Church, and possessed more than an ordinary share of amiable qualities; he possessed a large and powerful frame, was strictly honest, and remarkably industrious, and a Republican in his political affiliations. He died possessed of some three hundred acres of land, most of which he gained through his unaided industry.

DR. J. T. MOLLESON, veterinary surgeon, Bucyrus; the above-named gentleman is the only representative of veterinary science in this vicinity, and his calling is one worthy of our attention; the practice of the healing art and study of that branch which has reference to our noble animals has been a growth in this country, and our subject is one who strives, by careful study and scientific research, to exalt and dignify his profession; many of the aids afforded the practitioner among the human species are denied him who would heal the dumb sufferers of the brute creation; the

diagnosis of these cases must be made by an examination at once scientific and difficult. J. T. Molleson, son of John D. and Lucy (Chamberlain) Molleson, was born March 23, 1840, at Miamisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio; while yet an infant, his parents removed to Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, where his boyhood was spent in the varied employments allotted him on his father's farm until 17 years of age; he then entered his brother's livery-stable, where he remained some years; at the age of 19, he began study of veterinary works, having been the constant companion and admirer of the horse all his life; by the year 1861, he had carefully read some standard works on the subject, and began treating some diseases; in 1867, he entered upon an elaborate course of study of veterinary medicine with Dr. Ballard, of Arcanum, Darke Co., Ohio, a man eminent in his profession; he continued one year, and completed a course of study on the treatment of horses; he practiced with good success in Southern Ohio until 1875, when he made his first trip to Bucyrus, locating permanently in 1877; since that time, he has successfully treated over one thousand horses, and, during the epidemic among horses in the fall of 1880, treated in three weeks over one hundred horses, without losing a single case. He was married, Dec. 21, 1867, to Miss Hattie McFarland, of Tippecanoe, Ohio, and of this union five children were born—Fannie, Johnnie, J. D., Leon and Daisy. The Doctor is a member of DeGraff Lodge, No. 549, I. O. O. F., and Demas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias.

JACOB R. MILLER, stock-dealer; P. O. Bucyrus. The subject of this sketch is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ramberger) Miller, and was born in Danphin Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1839. The family lived in Danphin Co. until Jacob was 8 years old, when they moved to Northumberland Co., of the same State, living some seven years there. They returned to Danphin Co., where Mr. Miller lived until 1865, working hard at farm labor, and going to school but little in youth. In 1865, our subject went to Schnylkill Co., and followed the double occupation of stock-dealer and butcher in the town of Ashland, Penn., until 1871, having good success except for the loss of accounts during the strike of 1869. In the spring of 1871, he came to Bucyrus, where he kept the Mader House for one year. In 1873,

he opened a butcher-shop on South Sandusky avenue, between Charles and Warren streets, doing a prosperous business until 1878, when he rented the shop to John Heinlen, and has since devoted his attention to buying and selling stock, dealing extensively in cattle. Oct. 22, 1866, he married Miss Hannah Bensinger, of Schuylkill Co., Penn., and of this marriage there were five children, two of whom are living—Ulysses G. and Villera L.; those deceased are Cora L., died in infancy, in Pennsylvania, and lies buried in Schuylkill Co., while two are buried here—Katie O. and Jennie B. Mr. Miller and wife are both valued members of the German Methodist Church, and he is an esteemed citizen.

FREDERICK MASSNER, contractor and builder, Bucyrus. A son of Jacob and Maggie (Snawenbarger) Massner, was born May 13, 1834, in Württemberg, Germany, and received an education under the compulsory laws of the land of his nativity. He then began learning the carpenter's trade in Ludwigsberg, serving with one Charles Bair for four years, without remuneration, and working from 5 in the morning until 7 at night, the year round; subsequently he worked two years as journeyman in Zurich, Switzerland. He sailed from Havre, and arrived at New York in September, 1854. He went to Dayton, Ohio, in search of work, and found employment with a farmer five miles from the city, with whom he remained for about one year, completing, in the meantime, his dwelling, which was in process of construction. He then went to Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, where he plied his trade for a few months, thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked with a brother for about two years, beginning in 1856, upon the State house. April 4, 1857, was the occasion of his marriage to Miss Fredericke Nachtraub, of Columbus. In May, 1858, he came to Bucyrus, where he has since resided with his family, composed of wife and six children, namely—Anna, Henry, Albert, Matilda, William and Charles, two having died, each in the ninth year of its age. After coming to Bucyrus, he began taking contracts, building some of the finest residences in the city, among them, that of S. R. Harris. He is an architect of some note, having made it a study in the schools of the old country. His business is quite extensive, having several workmen employed during the season. He

and family are members of the German M. E. Church, also workers in the Sunday-school, he being at present Superintendent, also a Trustee in the church. His wife was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, near the place of his own nativity, and came to this country in 1852. Mr. Massner, to use his own language, is a "Republican always."

JERRY NIMAN, furniture dealer and undertaker, Bucyrus; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1841. He is the son of John and Margaret (Bradley) Niman. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Richland Co. at an early day, and there married about the year 1818. He followed farming with good success. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of six children, and was 7 years old when his father removed to Mansfield, and he received his education in the public schools of that city. His brother was a manufacturer of furniture, and while yet young Mr. Niman entered the workshop of his brother, having a natural taste for such labor. He finished his apprenticeship at the age of 21, and, having served two apprenticeships at upholstery, he worked with his brother as journeyman until 1861. In 1863, he enlisted in the 163d O. V. I., and was at Petersburg and City Point, Va.; was mustered out in September and returned to Mansfield. In April, 1865, he came to Bucyrus and engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture; also attending to undertaking. In 1874, he built the northern half of Niman & Fisher's Block, one of the finest brick blocks in the city, his part being 110x21½ feet, and three-stories high. Mr. Niman has his furniture warerooms on the second floor, and has a large and elegant stock of the latest and most desirable styles of furniture. He also makes a specialty of undertaking, and is prepared to embalm subjects in the most approved and scientific manner. His experience of twenty-five years makes him a man on whom the people may rely. He was married, May 5, 1870, to Miss Mary Seamen, of Toledo, Ohio. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also of Royal Arcanum.

D. W. NUSBAUM, miller, Bucyrus; is the son of David and Rebecca (Getuldig) Nusbaum, and was born in Frederick Co., Md., June 6, 1833. He went to school some during the winter, and, at the age of 18 years, moved to Seneca Co., Ohio. Previous to this, he had

worked one year at milling in his native State, also assisting his father in the blacksmith shop. After coming to Seneca Co., he worked a year at blacksmithing, and then entered a mill near Tiffin and remained three years. He then became foreman in the construction of the C., S. & C. R. R. After the completion of this road, he was Division Master for about two and a half years, and then went to Toledo, where he was foreman in charge of 125 men in building the Island House, which occupied two and a half years of his time. He then returned to Tiffin, Ohio, and engaged again at milling, continuing for three years. Next he rented Judge Lugenbeel's Mills, above Tiffin, for one year, and then the Honey Creek Mills for three years. He took charge of Kaller's Mills one year, and then Benton's Mills, in Crawford Co., were under his supervision. His health failing, he purchased a farm near Bucyrus, which he still owns, and remained but one year. He came to Bucyrus in 1865, and has remained here ever since. He assisted in the erection of his present mill. He was employed in McClau's Mills, Sandusky Valley Mills, and in the establishment of Vollrath's. Has been in the present mills since 1878 as a partner. He has always been a Republican, true to the principles of the party faith. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was married, in February, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Sinn, of Crawford Co. They have three children living—Emma J., Charles and David E., and one child is dead.

SAMUEL NORTON and wife, deceased, Bucyrus; whose portraits appear in this work, were the first settlers of Bucyrus Township. For sketch of them see Chapter VIII, devoted to that township.

JOHN G. OTT, dealer in stoves and tinware, Bucyrus; is the son of John G. and Mary (Aclim) Ott, and was born Nov. 27, 1810, in Baden, Germany. He went to school from his sixth to his 14th year, and then learned the trades of mill-wright and carpenter. At the age of 20 he entered the regular army, and served three years. In the fall of 1834, he came to America, making the voyage in twenty-eight days. He came by canal and steamboat, from New York to Sandusky City, and by team to Crawford County, with a family named Schlater, who settled in Chatfield Township. He assisted them to build a cabin, and remained

during the winter. In May he went to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, where he was employed at cabinet-making. He then went to Ft. Wayne and commenced work as a carpenter, returning, however, the same year, to Fremont. In the spring of 1836, he went to Springfield, Ohio, where he remained until 1841. In 1842, he removed to Kenton, Ohio, where he put up a steam saw-mill, and did a large business, remaining until 1852; in the meantime, erecting three saw-mills in the county. He removed to North Washington in that year, and remained there until 1867, in which year he removed to Bucyrus, and ran the steam pump for the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, filling the position for five years. In 1872, he bought a stock of stoves and tinware, and opened a store on Sandusky avenue, north of public square, with his two sons, George and August, as partners. They have a large, complete and attractive stock of stoves, tinware and house-furnishing goods, and do all kinds of roofing, spouting and job work. Mr. Ott commenced without capital, and is now one of the substantial business men of the town. He is a member of Crawford Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M.; Ivanhoe Chapter R. A. M.; also of the Royal Arcanum. He is a Democrat in politics. He was married, Jan. 8, 1838, to Miss Eva Heisel, of Springfield, Ohio. Of this marriage, there are five children—George, Mary, August, Caroline and Louisa. His first wife died in 1854, and he afterward married Miss Elizabeth Orth, of Hardin Co., Ohio. Of this marriage there are two children living—Hamilton and Edward. George M. was born April 8, 1844, in Kenton, Ohio, and received a common-school education. He learned the tinner's trade, and since 1872, has been engaged with his father in the business. August was born June 3, 1847, and has been a member of the firm since 1872. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Shealy, of Chatfield Township. Hamilton Ott is a graduate of the Bucyrus High School, and is now attending the Wittenberg College. J. G. Ott & Sons are among the leading business firms of the city, and have an enviable reputation for doing good work, and giving general satisfaction.

PHILIP OSMAN, tile manufacturer, Bucyrus; son of Jacob and Catharine (Eichman) Osman; was born March 29, 1829, in the town of Rutdow, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He

left school when 12 years old to learn blacksmithing. He served an apprenticeship of four years, during a part of the year working from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and without compensation. He next worked in the Province of Baden about eighteen months, when he went to France, and there worked as journeyman blacksmith for about three and a half years. On reaching the age of 21, he sailed for America, landing at Philadelphia in June, 1850. He worked in a carriage factory of that city some seventeen months, when he set out for Ohio, reaching Bucyrus in December, 1851. Here he was employed by Jefferson Norton one year, when he started a shop of his own. He did only custom work for some time, then began the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He continued in this business with fair success until 1876, when he retired, selling his interest to his son Lewis and David B. Woodside. In 1870, he became interested in the manufacture of draining tile, but rented the factory until 1877, when he gave the business his personal attention, and has since done a large business at the factory located on the Galion road. Mr. Osman is one of those who started in business without capital, and by hard work, and close attention to business, has steadily gained the confidence of all, and that esteem which is the meed of every worthy and useful citizen. Feb. 14, 1854, he united in marriage with Miss Catharine Hooker, of Bucyrus. The fruit of this union was six children, only three of whom are living—Lewis, Aquilla and Mattie. The wife and mother of these children died July 25, 1866, and he subsequently was married to Miss Anna Keller, of Bucyrus. Mr. Osman takes an active interest in the cause of temperance, and believes in the legal prohibition of the rum traffic.

DAVID PETRY, Bucyrus; was born July 4, 1841, in Schuylkill Co., Penn. He is one of a family of five children born to Charles and Phæbe Petry, both of whom were natives of Berks Co., Penn., where they were married, and resided until their removal to Schuylkill Co. They removed from this to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1857, where the father now resides. The mother died Sept. 5, 1872. David Petry was reared upon a farm, and received the advantages of a common-school education. He was married March 28, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Wirt. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 26,

1842. They have one daughter—Mary A., born March 1, 1864. Mr. Petry came to this county in 1870, and has become well and favorably known to the people of Bucyrus and vicinity. He takes great interest in all educational enterprises, and, by his integrity and gentlemanly conduct, has surrounded himself with a large circle of friends. He owns 132 acres of land, which he farms in a successful and systematic manner. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JUDGE JOSIAH S. PLANTS (deceased), Bucyrus. Judge Plants, whose portrait appears in this work, was a son of Samuel and Rachel (Sands) Plants, and was born Dec. 10, 1820, in York Co., Penn.; it is believed. When 14 years of age, he came to Bucyrus with his parents. They stopped with George Lauck, who kept tavern at that time. He persuaded them to remain, and he bought land within three miles of Bucyrus. The subject remained there two years, when he learned the shoemaker's trade, but only worked at it a short time. By his own exertions, he educated himself, plying his vocation with an open book before him, and, when he acquired a sufficient education to teach, took up a school. When his term closed, he entered Ashland Academy, alternating for several terms as teacher and student. When about 23, he entered upon the study of the law with Robert McKelly, of Bucyrus, now of Upper Sandusky, finishing his course with Judge Scott, of Bucyrus. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, as noticed in the sketch of the legal profession in another department of this work, and practiced until 1858, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capacity he served until his death, which occurred at Davis Station, Ill., by the accidental discharge of a gun, on the 24th of August, 1863. He taught the first high school in Bucyrus, previous to his beginning the study of law. He commenced life without capital, and acquired a handsome competency through his own exertions. He was married Jan. 1, 1849, to Miss Amanda C. Lauck, of Bucyrus. Three sons and one daughter were born of this marriage—Justinian L., Galen S., Frank and Anna J. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Plants has cared for and educated her family. Justinian lives at Bedford, Iowa, and is a Notary Public and Real Estate agent. Galen lives in Coneho Co., Texas, and is a stock-raiser. Judge Plants is spoken of among his

large circle of friends, as a faithful friend, honest counselor, able advocate and just Judge. His heart was open as his charity was boundless, and the poor were never turned away hungry from his door.

DAVID PRICE, proprietor of Monnett House, Bucyrus; son of John and Anna (Watts) Price, was born Sept. 6, 1823, in Manhattan Co., Island of Manhattan, then Harlem, where he went to school until he was 14 years old. His father was a butcher, and our subject attended on a stall in Washington market in the meantime. Mr. Price has "roamed through many lands;" for years he was a sailor, and his life was spent "on the ocean wave," his home was "on the rolling deep," and to use his own words he "never felt so much at home as when on blue water." In addition to his other sailor experiences and other voyages, he made a trading voyage around the world, leaving New York in 1844. His vessel, which was the sail vessel Truscot, sailed from New York direct for the Gulf of Guinea, on the coast of Africa, where they took on a cargo of ivory; thence rounded the Cape of Good Hope; passing across the Indian ocean, they touched at Australia; thence north to Kamtchatka and the sea of Okhotsk; thence among the islands of the South Pacific for spices; thence rounded Cape Horn, up the South Atlantic and back to New York, after an absence of thirty-nine months. He shipped, originally, as a cabin boy in the Live Oak, schooner, bound to Florida, which he continued at intervals until he started on his "voyage round the world." He began his nautical career as cabin boy, then served as a sailor, and finally as fourth mate. In 1850, he left the high seas, intending to confine his voyages to the lakes; took one trip to Marquette, but, not liking it, he retired from the business and settled in Cleveland, where he started a butcher shop, which proved successful. He became clerk in Gorham & Aplin's grocery for some time. He was next money deliverer for the American Express Co., which position he filled for about three years. In 1872, he became proprietor of the Gibson House, at Crestline, and operated it for about three years. July 1, 1875, he purchased the furniture and fixtures, and leased the Monnett House, of Bucyrus, and has done a good business ever since as its proprietor. The house contains forty-nine light, airy rooms, all newly

furnished and re-fitted. It has two large and elegant sample rooms on first floor, and his table is furnished with all the delicacies in their season, and if his guests do not get hold of them it is not his fault. He has made such improvements as render the Monnett House first-class in every respect. In September, 1859, he was married, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Abbie M. Shurbin, of Concord, N. H.

E. P. PENFIELD, physician and surgeon, Bucyrus; is the son of Samuel and Clara E. (Woodworth) Penfield, and was born in Huron Co., Ohio, April 5, 1833. His home was in North Fairfield until he had attained to the age of 14 years. He then went to the Normal Academy at Norwalk, and received a good education. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854, with Dr. D. H. Reed, of his native village, and graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College in 1859, and immediately after, went to Newark, Ohio, where he entered into a good practice, remaining some three years. He removed to Bucyrus in June, 1861, and opened an office. During this time, he has built up an excellent practice, and gained an enviable reputation as a skillful physician, being the only representative of the homeopathic school in the city. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Association, and was, at its second session, elected Secretary. On April 15, 1857, he was married to Louisa H. Smith, of North Fairfield, Huron Co. Three sons are the blessings of this union—Charles S., Jamie W. and Arthur E. The eldest, Charles S., is a graduate of Hahnemann Homeopathic School of Chicago, and is practicing there at present. The doctor's father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of New York. They were early settlers in Huron Co., where his father was a wagon-maker, but followed farming later in life. Dr. E. P. Penfield is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been Trustee for nine years. As a physician, he ranks among the first in the city, and has been a prominent and valuable citizen, and one who is well known as a man of principle and true worth.

WILLIAM POPE, manufacturer, Bucyrus; is the son of Perry Pope and a native of New York, having been born in Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1825. His earlier years, until he had attained the age of 15, he spent upon the farm and secured such education as was afforded by the common school in his

neighborhood. At the age mentioned he began the harness trade, working in his native county for some five years; subsequently he engaged in work at an art gallery, where he continued for some eight years. In the meanwhile he read medicine, and, in 1852, he commenced the practice of medicine in the Western part of New York. In the spring of 1855, he came to Crestline, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1870. In the meantime, in connection with William Franz, he became interested in the improvement of knitting machines, and applied for their first patent in 1868, which was granted in the following March. Since then they have taken out eight patents on these machines and have purchased six others. In 1870, Mr. Pope, in company with Dr. C. Fulton, James Clements, John Franz and others, became incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing these machines and knit goods. Their first machines were put upon the market in 1870, when they became quite popular and are now used extensively as a family machine and by manufacturers. Mr. Pope is President and General Manager of this company, and has shipped goods to Germany, England and Japan. He was married to Cornelia Waring, of Franklinville, N. Y., on Nov. 17, 1856. Seven children have been the fruit of this union—William W., Lois, Ida, Kate, Henry, Anna and Frank.

REV. JAMES T. POLLOCK, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bucyrus; is a son of William and Fannie R. (Thomson) Pollock, and was born in Leesburg, Carroll Co. Ohio, Aug. 14, 1835. He was reared on a farm and went to a common school until he was 16 years of age. He was then given the advantages of a higher education, and at the age of 22 he graduated at Geneva College, Logan Co., Ohio. He was licensed to preach, April 16, 1860, by the Scotch Covenant Church, and was ordained at Utica, Ohio, July 11, 1861. He entered upon his ministerial labors at Bovina, N. Y., serving from 1861 till 1863 with gratifying success. In the following year he enlisted as Chaplain of the 91st Ind. V. I., and continued until the close of the war, witnessing the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and proving of great assistance to the wounded. After the war, he was called by the New School Presbyterian Church, of Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio., to fill their pulpit, where for four years he labored

successfully. For the three years following, he was Pastor of the Church at Monroeville, Huron Co., Ohio. The Presbyterian Church of Tiffin next gave him a call and here he labored in his chosen calling, until 1877, when he removed to Maumee City, remaining but six months, and in January, 1879, he came to Bucyrus, where he has proven himself a model Pastor and beloved of his people. He was married, June 12, 1867, to Elizabeth A. Andrews, of Montgomery Co., Ohio. Of this union there are three children living—Fanny T., Margaret R. Melville A. A son, Charles F., is dead.

ZALMON ROWSE (deceased), whose portrait appears in this work, was one among the earliest of Crawford County's pioneers. He was born in December of 1789, in the State of Massachusetts. His parents were poor and unable to give him the advantages of a classical education. He was endowed with a quick and comprehensive mind, and by his own efforts he succeeded in getting a good education, which he turned to the best advantage by engaging in school teaching. When 16 years old he went to Wayne Co., Penn., and while there, when he had arrived at the age of 19, he was married to Miss Mehetabel Kent, who was then 16 years old. In the spring of 1821, he walked from Wayne Co., Penn.—500 miles—to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he entered three tracts of land of 80 acres each, after which he again walked to his home. In the fall of the same year, he moved to this county with his family, which consisted of his wife and six children. They started on the 12th of October, 1821, and with a team of oxen made the journey to Crawford County by the 2d of December following. Mr. Rowse first located in Whetstone Township on one of his purchases, that now lies within one-fourth of a mile of the incorporate limits of Bucyrus. He remained there about two years and then removed to another of the three original eighties, which is now owned and resided upon by Col. William Monnett. Mr. Rowse taught one term of school after he came to Crawford County. Shortly after his arrival, he was made one of the County Commissioners, and following this he was elected Justice of the Peace. He was then appointed Clerk of the Court of Crawford County, in addition to which he also held the office of County Recorder. These different offices he held about fifteen years. He was a member of

the Whig party, and at the organization of the Crawford County Militia, he was re-elected Colonel. He never engaged in the mercantile business, but bought and sold many tracts of real estate in and about Bucyrus. He also did contracting of almost any kind. When the old Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike was built, he contracted and built several miles of it, which ran through Bucyrus. His greatest amusement was hunting, at which in those early days he had a decided advantage to gratify his passion, as game of almost every description common to the climate was abundant. He was a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and for twenty years previous to his death he was a member of the M. E. Church, as was also his wife, whose death occurred in 1849. Mr. Rowse survived his wife until Aug. 16, 1854, when he also passed away. They were both interred in the old burying-ground, east of Bucyrus, but subsequently their remains were removed to Oakwood Cemetery. They left a family of children to mourn their loss, among whom were the sons, Horace and William, who have since become prominent business men of Bucyrus, and to whom we are indebted for many of the facts and data of this sketch and for the portrait of their father, the subject of this memoir, Col. Zalmon Rowse.

WILLIAM ROWSE, merchant, Bucyrus, is a son of Zalmon and Mehetabel (Kent) Rowse, and was born in Bucyrus April 24, 1824. He was among the earliest born in this city, and is now, probably, the oldest native of the town, now living. He spent his youth in tilling the soil, and attended school, acquiring a serviceable education. At the age of 21, Mr. Rowse began to labor for himself, and commenced farming on the place now owned by William Monnett, which land had been entered by his father, Zalmon Rowse. For three years he continued to farm this property, and then exchanged it for one in Whetstone Township, where, for seven years, he lived and farmed, with good success. In 1859, he removed to Bucyrus, and, in connection with his brother Horace, built the Rowse Block. After its completion, they opened a general store, and with the exception of one year, Mr. Rowse continued in this business until 1876, meeting with splendid success. In March, 1878, he opened a store at No. 3 Quinby Block, and is at present doing a flourishing business, carrying a general stock of

dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes. He was married, in September, 1849, to Catherine C. Finn, of Dundaff. Six children were the fruits of this union, three of whom are dead. Those living are Charles H., Cora A. and Carrie A. Mr. Rowse is an old resident of the city, and one of its influential men. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, being one of its Trustees, and is a man of noted honesty and integrity, who shares largely in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

HORACE ROWSE, merchant, Bucyrus, was born Sept. 23, 1811, among the hills of Wayne Co., Penn., and is the son of Zalmon and Mehetabel (Kent) Rowse. The subject of our sketch spent the first fifteen years of his life on a farm. When aged 10 years, his parents removed to this county, and located on what is now known as the Ludwig farm, one mile east of town. They next moved to the William Monnett place, when Horace, who was then 16 years of age, came to Bucyrus, and went to school the first winter to a teacher named William Blowers. He worked for his father on the farm till he was 23, and, in the meantime, taught his first term of school at the age of 21; continued at intervals, teaching some four terms. For three years he worked for his father on a contract of the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike. He and his brother bought 400 acres of land, about two and a half miles from town, where he lived about two years. In 1838, he removed to town, and worked on the jail and boarded other employes. In 1842, himself and brother opened in the mercantile line, but Horace sold out in two years, and removed to Sulphur Springs, where he kept a general store. He was here in business for seven years, and then bought the old homestead, where he remained two years, and then selling it to William Monnett in 1853. Returning to Bucyrus, he opened a store where Malic is now. Two years afterward he purchased the corner, and exchanged that for 400 acres of land in Whetstone Township, which he rented. In 1856, he put a stock of goods in Rowse's Block, and was there until 1858. He and his brother then built the structure which he now occupies, and continued business for some ten years. In company with his son, he opened a shoe store in the Quinby Block, in 1875, and subsequently put in a stock of dry goods. He retired in 1878, and, in 1879, he

and his son opened a grocery and provision store, also a news depot, in which business they still continue, and have been successful. He was married, in September, 1834, to Catherine Bell, of Delaware Co., Ohio, and of that marriage six children are living—Eva, Ada, Theron A., Emma, Kate and Henry. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and Steward of its organization. Mr. Rowse has been a successful business man, and is a much-respected citizen.

ALEXANDER A. RUHL, Clerk of Courts, Bucyrus. The genial and popular Clerk of Crawford County was born April 4, 1828, in Shrewsbury, York Co., Penn., and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Daws) Ruhl. His father was a farmer and came to Ohio in 1833, settling near Galion, the north part of which city is now on land that he once owned. At the time of his settlement there, Galion was composed of a few cabins. The subject of our sketch gathered chestnuts on what is now the public square, and deer were common even in his day. Mr. Ruhl, Sr., cleared that portion of the city north of the square. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, a highly respected citizen, and died at the age of 63. His family consisted of nine children, eight of whom are still living—Cornelius K., died in July, 1863; Joanna, wife of O. T. Hart, of Galion; Margaret, wife of C. G. Rupp, of Bucyrus; James H., farmer in Allen Co., Ind.; Mary M., lives in Galion; Louisa M., is now the wife of W. H. Clymer, editor of *The Times*, Van Wert, Ohio; Calvin E., dentist at Findlay; Sarah G., married S. G. Cummings. These, including the subject of our sketch, composed the family. Alexander was but four years old, when he came to Ohio with his parents, and attended school but little, the advantages of education not being as at present. At the age of 22 he entered Wittenberg College, at Springfield, attending two years. In 1850, he came to Bucyrus, and entered the dry-goods store of Henry Converse, and remained some four years. In 1859, he was elected Auditor, and discharged the duties of that office four years. He traveled extensively through the West and South, during the years of 1866 and 1867. When in 1868, the Bucyrus Machine Works were started under the direction of a stock company, Mr. Ruhl was elected Secretary, and filled the position with satisfaction for some eighteen months,

when he commenced traveling and selling machinery for McDonald & Co., of Wooster, Ohio, and continued for five years. In 1875, he commenced selling machinery of various kinds in Bucyrus, and continued until his election as Clerk, in October, 1879. He was married, Dec. 27, 1853, to Aurelia M. Shanke, of Bucyrus, and they have three children—Ira B., Geo. S. and Frank I. Mr. Ruhl is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a highly respected citizen.

JOHN REXROTH, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; a son of John N. and Anna M. (Writman) Rexroth, was born May 10, 1836, in Bucyrus; at the age of 3 years, his parents removed to Winchester, where ten years of his youth were spent, he attended school at that place three months each year, and returned to Bucyrus with his family in 1849, going to school here until the winter of 1854, under John Hopley, Esq. He and his brother rented land near Bucyrus, and supported the family by teaming and other work. He aided his father in his shop until he gave up blacksmithing, about 1855. The family exchanged town property for 80 acres of land, in 1857, lying just south of town, to which they moved. Here they lived some time, and then removed to another farm—the Riley Pettitt farm—where they lived until 1867; his father died there June 15, 1867. They then returned to Bucyrus. Thus far the subject had been a member of the family and its chief support in early part of the time; all working together, however. He was married, Dec. 18, 1867, to Miss Maggie S. Frey, of Bucyrus, who was born June 14, 1847, in Germany, and came to this country when but 6 years old, and was educated here. They have four children living—Charles F., born Oct. 1, 1868; Lilly J., born July 5, 1875; Royal R., born Dec. 8, 1877; Clyde N., born Sept. 15, 1879; John Jay died when only 3 years old. After marriage, Mr. Rexroth removed to his present place, two and a half miles south of Bucyrus, where he owns at the present time 296 acres of fine farming and grazing land, with some beautiful groves of light timber, and with four flowing springs. These springs have been bored to different depths; the deepest to a depth of twenty-one feet, and yields a sufficiency of water for 1,000 head of cattle. It is of mineral nature (slightly impregnated with iron). He began life in the spring of 1855,

without a dollar, and in twenty-five years, by hard work and careful management, has accumulated a good property. During the war he dealt largely in sheep, buying, grazing and selling. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising—breeding a high grade of Merino sheep, and has a fine flock. He has always been Republican in politics, and is a member of the M. E. Church at Bucyrus. John N. Rexroth, the father of John Rexroth, was born Nov. 6, 1800, in the village of Erbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and went to school there from 6 to 14 years of age, after which he learned the trade of blacksmithing, probably with his father. He followed his trade in the old country until 30 years old, when he came to the United States, landing at Baltimore, after a voyage of six months, being wrecked twice on the way. At Baltimore, he met and married Anna M. Writman, who was born near Carlsruhe of Baden. She came over about the same time as himself—the only one of her family, and they were married March 1, 1831, in Baltimore, and at once removed to Gettysburg, Penn., where they lived little more than a year. In 1833, they came to Bucyrus, where he followed his trade until 1855, accumulating property rapidly. He purchased considerable land by his indefatigable industry, but by security debts for friends, lost nearly all, except a comfortable home, and they worked together until all the children were educated. Mr. Rexroth was raised a Lutheran, and when he came to Bucyrus he united with the Evangelical Association, but that society did not prosper, and he united with the German M. E. Church, and was a devoted Christian to the time of his death, which occurred June 15, 1867; and was class-leader for many years. He had two remarkable visions or dreams; some twenty years before his death, when reverses had come upon him, and he retired feeling very despondent, like Bunyan, he “saw in his dream” a “presence,” which said, “Come, and I will show you your future;” following it, he saw a house, larger than the one then occupied; they went on for some time, when the “presence” said, “Here you stop;” these appeared to be like in appearance to his future home, and the last was the exact counterpart of the place where he afterward died. A stranger, a countryman, once called on Mr. Rexroth, and, after remaining with him a couple of hours, left, and went

to his home, some four miles distant; a few weeks later, he had a dream, in which he was required to go to his stranger friend, as he needed his assistance; three times this vision appeared, each time as if a person talking to him and telling him to go; he went to work in the morning, but could not rid himself of the impression, and finally he decided to go and see the man; upon his arrival, he found him dying. Mr. Rexroth was the father of ten children, nine of whom grew to man and womanhood—Adam (deceased), Catharine Albright, John, Daniel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Samuel (now also dead), David, Margaret (wife of S. Kurtz), Elizabeth (is the wife of Rev. G. Lease, of Kenton, Presiding Elder); Lydia is the wife of B. Beal, Esq.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, County Auditor, Bucyrus; was born in Chatfield Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1839, and is the son of James M. and Mary E. (Cooper) Robinson, who were parents of the following family: John, James, Nathan (deceased), William, Abner (deceased) and Melvina (deceased); the father was born near Wheeling, Va., in October, 1807, and, about the year 1825, he, together with his parents, came to Chatfield Township, where our subject was born; the grandfather of James H. was a man of considerable means, and, on his arrival, he purchased a large tract of land, which he tilled for many years; at his death, his son, the father of James H., took charge of the farm, which he also farmed until his death, which event occurred in October, 1874. It was on this farm that James H. passed his early years; he received a good education, which was finished by attending the Otterbein University during the winter of 1860–61; Mr. Robinson then began teaching, and continued eight terms with success, three of these terms being taught in Richville; while in the latter place, he was in the mercantile business in connection with teaching. On July 4, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Hipp, of Chatfield Township, and by her had two children—Minnie, born Nov. 19, 1867, and Francis M., who died when 5 years old. Mr. Robinson was elected County Surveyor during the fall of 1872, and continued in that office until 1877, when the people of the county, recognizing his ability, selected him for Auditor of Crawford Co.; he was elected, and re-elected

in the fall of 1880. Mr. Robinson is a consistent Christian, and takes an active part in the advancement of his church.

WILLIAM P. ROWLAND, retired, Bucyrus; is the son of John M. and Martha (Martin) Rowland, and was born Feb. 6, 1837, in Green Township, Richland Co., Ohio; his father was a native of Washington Co., Penn., and came to Ohio when very young, and was consequently one of the pioneers of that county; his grandfather was in the war of the Revolution; there are two sisters and one brother of our subject living—Mary Hickoks, of Denver, Colo.; Laura Miner, of Mansfield, and Shannon, of Leadville, Colo. The subject of the present sketch attended district school until he was 18 years of age, and then became yard dispatcher at Crestline, which position he held for four years; next, he spent two years in the ticket and freight office; in the fall of 1861, he became proprietor of the St. James Hotel (then the Weldon), of Mansfield, and was its landlord for two years; in 1863, he came to Bucyrus and engaged in the sale of stoves, tin and hardware as a partner in the firm of Rowland & Picking, this partnership existing until 1874, when Picking died, and Mr. Rowland sold out the business to J. G. Ott & Sons, and retired from active business life; since then, he has visited several of the Western States, and has spent one winter with his family at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. He was for three years President of the School Board, and also a member of the City Council. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 272, and of the Knights of Pythias, Demas Lodge, No. 108. He was first married in October, 1858, to Miss Lizzie Sloane, who died eleven months thereafter; he was married again, July 9, 1862, to Miss Kate Picking, of Bucyrus, daughter of John Picking; they have two children—Jesse and Mollie.

CHARLES ROEHR, Bucyrus; is the son of Henry and Caroline (Gresky) Roehr, and was born July 26, 1835, in Ihna, Saxony. He attended school until his 14th year, and then for six years following he clerked in a store. In August, 1855, he sailed for the new world from Hamburg, and arrived in New York after a voyage of six weeks. He came at once to Bucyrus, where he commenced an apprenticeship with George Stoll, in the carpenter's trade. After serving two years, he commenced business

for himself in contracting work, and continued until 1868. In October of that year, he became a partner in the firm of Stoll Bros. & Co., and this business union lasted five years. John Stoll retired at the expiration of this time, and Mr. Roehr became an equal partner with Jacob Stoll and John Shealy, running a large planing-mill and lumber-yard at Bucyrus, also running a branch establishment at Upper Sandusky. Mr. Roehr has managed the business for twelve years, which began with the help of eight men, while they now employ thirty-five and occupy some three acres. Mr. Roehr is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He has dealt considerably in real estate, and has built over twenty buildings in the town. He was married, in November, 1858, to Miss Lizzie Eberth, of Bucyrus. They have eight children—Kate, Edward, Emma, William, Helen, Henry, Carl and Alma.

HENRY M. ROWE, liveryman, Bucyrus; is the son of Norman Rowe, and was born March 22, 1828, in Oswego Co., N. Y.; was a farmer's son, and spent the first sixteen years of his life on a farm, working after he was 16 at \$8 per month. In 1844, he came to Ohio and stopped at Newark. He then commenced traveling throughout the State selling notions and medicines until 1853. He also made a trip to the West to see the country. Having made Bucyrus his headquarters, he started a livery-stable here in 1856, in partnership with C. D. Ward, which business relation existed for six years. In 1862, Mr. Rowe bought out his partner and continued the business as sole proprietor until 1868. During the war he was prominent in the shipping of horses, and also was engaged in this branch until 1875. In 1868, he sold out his stable to John Keil. In 1876, he went to New York and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother at New Haven. He retired in September, 1879, and, in June, 1880, he started a new livery, sale and feed stable in Bucyrus in the southwest corner of public square, where he is doing a thriving business. Mr. Rowe is a member of Crawford Lodge, No. 443, A., F. & A. M., also of Ivanhoe Chapter. Has also been a member of City Council. He was married in September, 1849, to Martha Burke, of Wyandot Co., Ohio. His wife died May 5, 1872.

CHARLES G. RUPP; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Peter and Hellena (Earnst) Rupp, and was born Feb. 3, 1822, in York, York Co., Penn.



Catharine Miller

His grandfather, Gottlieb Rupp, was a native of Germany, and came over late in the eighteenth century, settling at York, where he was a butcher. He raised four sons and two daughters, of whom Peter, the father of our subject, was the third son, and followed the trade of his father. Peter married Hellena Earnst, a native of York, and they were blessed with four sons and two daughters, three of whom are now living—Dr. Peter Rupp, of South Bend, Ind.; Melvina, widow of Rev. A. Kuhn, formerly of Galion, and later the widow of David Seltzer, of Crestline. The father died at York, Penn., in 1825, while the mother survived him fifty-three years, dying at Wapakoneta, Ohio, in March, 1878, aged 93 years. The subject of our sketch received but a limited education, and, at the early age of 11 years, he entered a store in his native town, where he was employed for ten years. In May, 1843, he came to Ohio by stage and canal, the journey occupying two weeks. He remained a year at Galion, where his sister lived, and then went to Leesville, at that time a better trading-point than Galion. He kept a general store there for three years, and removed to Bucyrus in 1848, and was employed as a clerk for four years. He then opened a store in partnership with John Moderwell, continuing two years, and, upon the retirement of Mr. Moderwell, Horace Rowse became a partner for three years. He next engaged in business with Fisher and Hall, doing a large business on the old Kaler corner. Mr. Rupp retired from the firm in about a year, on account of ill health. He then became a clerk for his old partner, Horace Rowse, and continued in that capacity until the close of the war. He then left mercantile pursuits and purchased an interest in a woolen-mill, and also, some time after, an interest in the Bucyrus Machine Works; also in a grist and saw mill, selling out this last-mentioned venture, however, in a short time. About the year 1868, he became a partner in the firm of Rupp, Rowse & Lauck, and afterward, of William Rowse, in the shoe-store. On the failure of the Bucyrus Machine Works, Mr. Rupp became assignee and settled up the business, which occupied some three years. He has also been engaged in settling up some fifteen estates. In 1873, he bought a stone quarry at Leesville, which has been lucrative, the stone being known as the Waverly group, and of the same grit as the Berea, and a fine

stone for building purposes. He was Postmaster at Leesville during the administration of James K. Polk, and was, during the Kansas and Nebraska troubles, a Free-Soiler, and is now a Republican. He was a candidate for County Treasurer in 1858, and made a popular run, cutting down the Democratic majority to the extent of 600. He was married, July 18, 1848, to Margaret J. Ruhl, of Galion. Four children—Annie, Clara, Maggie and Lincoln—are living, and five died in childhood.

JOHN ROSS, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Linus H. and Jane (Emerson) Ross, and was born Dec. 12, 1831, in Pickaway Co., Ohio. His father was born near Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 19, 1799, and was of Scotch-English descent. He came with his parents to Pickaway Co. when 6 years old, and, at the age of 25, he was married to Miss Jane Emerson, a native of Kentucky. They had seven children, three of whom are yet living—Abigail Monnett, of White Co., Ind.; Eliza Hostler, of Cairo, Ill.; and our subject. The father died in August, 1871, in his 72d year, the mother dying Sept. 28, 1878, in her 73d year. His father commenced life poor, first as a brick-burner, and later as a mason; but at one time owned 1,700 acres of land. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm until he was 14 years of age, at which time his father's family came to Crawford Co. and settled in Dallas Township, where, in 1827, the father had entered a large tract of land, and had grazed large numbers of cattle on it until 1845, when he removed there. Mr. Ross received a common-school education, and, at the age of 17, began handling cattle, doing quite a prosperous business. In 1853, he removed to his present farm, where he has 340 acres of fine farming land. He is at present engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle, and has a fine herd of fifteen short-horn Durlams, being of the finest Kentucky blood. He is also engaged in buying and feeding sheep. He is one of the prominent, influential men of his township, and is enterprising and a good business manager. He is a Republican in politics. He was married, Oct. 19, 1853, to Miss Lucinda W. Tharp, of Bucyrus Township, the daughter of Joseph Tharp and Phoebe (Kinnear) Tharp, and was born in Whetstone Township June 20, 1834. They have seven children all living—Linus H., born Aug. 21, 1854; Jennie, Feb. 15, 1857; John P., Dec. 28, 1858; Maggie H., March 24,

1862; Anna K., Jan. 3, 1865; Joseph W., April 16, 1868; and Talmage J., Nov. 28, 1871.

JAMES G. ROBINSON, deceased. He was born on the 25th of December, 1828, at Washington, Penn., where his father, William Robinson, a merchant, then resided. At the age of 14, he entered the printing office of John Bausman to learn the mystery of type-setting, going to Pittsburgh a few years later and acting as foreman in the office of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. Here he began a friendship with D. R. Locke, which lasted over a quarter of a century. In 1853, on the occasion of a printer's strike, he left Pittsburgh with Mr. Locke, and in company with him revived the Plymouth *Advertiser*, in Huron Co., Ohio. Soon after, in 1855, he and his partner disposed of this paper, and purchased the Mansfield *Herold*, in company with a young lawyer, Rudolph Brinkerhoff. In a few months, Mr. Locke sold out his interest and bought the Bucyrus *Journal*, and urged Mr. Robinson to join him in this new venture, which he did in April, 1857. Here Mr. Robinson was marked for his public enterprise, to whom, in company with Mr. Locke, is due many of the public improvements enjoyed by the citizens of Bucyrus to-day. In 1861, he was appointed Postmaster, and in 1863, Mr. Locke having accepted a position elsewhere, he associated his younger brother, J. Ralph Robinson, with himself in the printing business. In September, 1867, he disposed of his share in the business, and engaged in the drug business with Dr. Cuykendall, whose interest he purchased in January, 1870, and continued the business until his death, April 14, 1872. He was universally esteemed by the community in which he lived, was sincerely and conscientiously a Christian gentleman, and in his daily life was an exemplary model for all. He was married to Miss Sarah Benscooter, daughter of Dr. Benscooter, of Plymouth, Ohio, in October, 1854. Her grandfather was a Van Benscoter, one of the famous Knickerbocker family who first settled New York. The marriage of our subject was blessed with six children—three of whom are living—as follows: Irene, wife of Rev. C. S. Sprecher, of Ashland, Ohio; Sarah J., and Jay G. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Robinson has resided in Bucyrus, where she has educated her family.

DANIEL REXROTH, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; son of John N. Rexroth; was born

in Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1837. The family were in moderate financial circumstances, and young Rexroth spent his youth in town, working for the farmers during the busy seasons, at \$6 per month, doing a man's work at 15. During the winter months he acquired such education as the public schools of the time afforded. At the age of 16, in company with a younger brother, with only \$45 in money, he bought a horse and the necessary implements to put in 100 acres of corn. Heretofore he had contributed his earnings to the support of the family, but thenceforward these boys started out for themselves, gaining the confidence of the farmers by their honesty and industry, and achieving a good degree of success. Marrying in 1862, he enlarged the scope of his industry, dealing in sheep for about a year. In 1864, he purchased 195 acres of his present farm for \$11,700, where he has since made his home. He has devoted his attention since that time entirely to farming, and has been remarkably successful. He now owns 315 acres of as fine farming lands as are to be found in the county. It is finely watered, has a deep soil of great richness. Here his labor has been bestowed with such good judgment as to gain the credit of having the second-best farm in the county. In 1879, he erected a fine frame dwelling of ten rooms, which is an ornament to the place. He devotes his care to the growing of grain and the raising of sheep, keeping a flock of some 600 constantly on his farm. Mr. Rexroth's father was a German Republican, who came to this country for that freedom of speech and action for which this land claims pre-eminence. The subject of this sketch has followed in the footsteps of his father, and is, politically, a member of the Republican organization. He and his wife are members of the Scioto Chapel M. E. Church. He was married, Dec. 2, 1862, to Miss Mary Purkey, of Bucyrus, a daughter of John and Phoebe (Kinnear) Purkey. She was born near Gallon Dec. 29, 1835. Four children have resulted from this union—Edward K., born Sept. 30, 1866; Effie N., March 27, 1868; Anno M., Dec. 4, 1870, and Nellie B., Jan. 20, 1872.

THE RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE. Among the substantial business firms of Bucyrus, the above-mentioned house has a history worthy of note. Joseph Nussbaum, the present proprietor, to whose eminent business qual-

ities the signal success of the house is almost wholly due, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 11, 1853. He was carefully educated in his native land until 13 years old, when he left school and worked at tailoring one year. In 1867, he sailed from Bremen, and, after a short voyage, he arrived at New York July 19. He came at once to Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended the public schools for six months. He gained a fair knowledge of the English tongue, and started on foot through the country to sell notions. He followed this occupation about six months, then accepted a clerkship in a dry-goods store, which he held four years. He next opened a dry-goods store of his own in the city of Cleveland, where he did a prosperous business for three years. In August, 1877, Mr. Nussbaum came to Bucyrus, and, in company with Edward Braun, opened a large stock of clothing in Niman & Fisher's Block, where they have built up a large and constantly increasing business. The dimensions of the present room are 80x25 feet, making an area of 2,000 feet, with every available space occupied by the different departments of the business. The ready-made clothing department is arranged on the plan adopted by the large houses of the cities, not on high shelves, but on a great number of large tables, within easy reach of the customer, who may examine the vast stock without the aid of clerks. The merchant-tailoring department is represented by a full line of imported and domestic cloths, and a full corps of skilled workmen, among whom is Benjamin Nussbaum, lately arrived from Europe, brother of the proprietor. He is a tailor of ability and experience, who will devote his time to the trade. The gents' furnishing and hat and cap department furnishes the customer with an almost bewildering variety of the latest and most attractive styles to select from. The entire stock of this enterprising house is purchased by Mr. Nussbaum of Eastern manufacturers, at the most favorable seasons of the year. His purchases are made for cash, giving his customers the benefit of large discounts thereby. Mr. Braun retired in January, 1880, leaving Mr. Joseph Nussbaum sole proprietor. He is aided in the different departments by his brothers Isaac and Benjamin, who, like himself, have been raised in the business, their father having been a tailor. They labor constantly together to build up the honor and good name of

the house. Among the factors that have contributed largely to the success and popularity of their store, was the adoption of the one-price system in the clothing trade. This has produced a much-desired revolution of the old scheme of asking overmuch and taking less, and is hailed with satisfaction by buyers of clothing. The term "reliable" is synonymous with the operations of this house, where goods are represented as they are, and offered at their true value.

CHRISTIAN RENKERT, shoemaker and dealer, Bucyrus; was born March 28, 1831, in Baden, Germany, city of Freyburg, and is a son of Christian and Anna M. (Buckmiller) Renkert. He went to school from the age of 6 to 14 years. In his 15th year his parents came to the United States, and settled in Erie Co., N. Y., about the year 1845. They lived on a farm here for three years, but in the meantime the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to learn the shoemaking business with a man named John West, of Buffalo, N. Y., serving two years, and remaining one year after his term had expired. He came to Bucyrus in the fall of 1849, and was employed by Frederick Schuler for seven years. In 1856, he started a shop of his own, north of the railroad, where he worked three years. In 1876, he removed to his present room in Schaber's building, where he keeps a full stock of boots and shoes of every style and quality; has a repair-shop and manufactory, turning out the best kind of work. He was married, Dec. 25, 1856, to Miss Helma Vollrath, of Bucyrus. Eight children have been born to them, of whom six are living, viz.: Frank, Tillie, Otto, Aggie, Frederick and Agatha. Charles died in his 7th and Anna in her 18th year. Mr. Renkert has always been a Democrat, and is now Trustee of the township; was President of the Loan and Building Association. He and family are members of the German Lutheran Church, he is also a member of the Howard Lodge of Knights of Honor. He began life with but little capital, and by his own energy and industry has accumulated sufficient of the world's goods to render him comfortable.

WILLIAM M. REID, grain dealer, Bucyrus; was born in Whetstone Township Nov. 23, 1834, and is a son of George and Mary A. (Foster) Reid. The latter gentleman was born in Ireland Jan. 7, 1812, and came with his parents

to America in 1816, stopping near Newburg, N. Y., but shortly afterward removing to Washington Co., Penn., and some six years later (in 1824) to Crawford Co., Ohio, settling near Bucyrus, on new land, which his father had entered some two years before. There was no school at that time in the neighborhood, and young Reid, who was an only child, was deprived of educational advantages. At the age of 21, he married Mary A. Foster, and settled on the homestead, where he lived until 1863, when he removed to Bucyrus. His wife died in 1860, and in 1865, he was married to Mrs. M. P. Bodge, of Worthington, Ohio; four children were born to Mr. Reid—Robert, William M. (the subject), George and James H.; two are dead, a son and daughter; he owned 280 acres of land. William M., whose name heads this sketch, attended the district school until he was 18 years old, when he entered the Bucyrus High School; in 1854, he went to the Granger Commercial College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated the same summer, and afterward taught two years; in 1857-58, he engaged in the mercantile business in Bucyrus, but sold out April 1, 1860, and went to Utah Territory by overland journey. There were four in the party, and, after a pleasant journey of forty-five days with a team, they arrived in the vicinity of Breckenridge City, where they worked with moderate success, returning home in November of same year. Upon his return to Bucyrus, he commenced buying grain, continuing the business alone until 1866, when John Kaler became his partner, and the business is still continued under firm name of Reid & Kaler. They leased the present warehouse in 1870, and do a large business in grain, seeds, pork and wool. He was married, Jan. 1, 1862, to Mary E. Moderwell, of Bucyrus; one daughter (Anna M.) was born of this marriage. His wife died in 1863, and Aug. 16, 1864, he married Emily McCracken, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Seven children have been the fruit of this marriage, one of whom is dead; Edward G., Lathrop F., William T., Charles, Robert T. and Sue. At the age of 15 years, Mr. Reid united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1863, he joined the Presbyterian Church, of which body he has since remained a consistent member. He has been Superintendent of Sabbath school for sixteen years; Trustee several terms, and is at present an Elder in the church; was Treasurer of the

State Sunday School Union for six years, and is now a member of Executive Committee. He has been elected by the people Mayor of Bucyrus, a position he held with credit.

ALBERT J. RICHARDS, insurance agent, Bucyrus; a son of Samuel R. and Amy (Eggleston) Richards, was born Oct. 13, 1852, at Leroy, Medina Co., Ohio, where he spent his youth going to school until about 17 years old, when he entered, in 1869, Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, remaining two years. (His father was Postmaster, and in youth subject assisted him in the office.) In 1872, he became the agent of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, located at Leroy, but worked Crawford County, which has since been his field of operations. Dec. 20, 1876, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Charlton, a daughter of W. B. Tobias, of Bucyrus, and widow of the late Alexander Charlton, by whom she had one son—Marquis. Of the present marriage one child is living—Mabel; one son, Guy, died in his second year. After his marriage, Mr. Richards lived in Holmes Township until September, 1879, when he moved to Bucyrus. He has done a large business in insurance, having over 2,000 risks in the county at this time. This company is a very reliable one, with a cash capital of nearly a million dollars. Mr. R. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. His father was born in Watertown, Conn., probably in June, 1816. He lost his father when about 8 years old, when the family moved to New York, where he learned the trade of blacksmith. He came to Akron, Ohio, and worked at his trade, and about 1842 removed to Leroy, Medina Co., where he now resides. He married Amy Eggleston, then living in Medina County. They have five children living—Maria, William, George, Albert J. (the subject) and Cora. He has been Postmaster at Leroy since 1861. In 1855, he became agent for Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, has worked in the county for twenty-five years and is well known and respected.

MRS. LUCY ROGERS, Bucyrus. "Mother Rogers," as her friends familiarly call her, one of the aged pioneers of Crawford Co., has been so long identified with the county as to deserve an extended notice in this department. She was born Aug. 11, 1802, and is the daughter of Eli and Lucy (Green) Widger, of Preston, Chenango Co., N. Y. The ancestry of her family

is traced to the "manors" of England, and her father, in his day, was considered a man of wealth, being an industrious and prosperous farmer. Mrs. Rogers was educated in the common schools of her native place, and, at the age of 18 years, was married to Ichabod Rogers, of Connecticut, who was born Sept. 30, 1798; the marriage was solemnized July 21, 1821. The first year after marriage, they kept a dairy of thirty cows, and, so favorably impressed with her frugality and industry was the owner of the dairy, that he offered them \$500 to stay in the same capacity for another year, but they had caught the Western fever, consequent upon the flattering stories told of the alluring prospects of fortunes awaiting all those who should go to the rich "country of Ohio," and June 30, 1822, they started in a one-horse wagon, with all their worldly effects, but rich in hope and expectation. They were young and buoyant, and thought not of hardships and dangers. They were a month on the road, and traveled over 600 miles; the young wife walked over 100 miles of the distance, and wore out one pair of shoes on the journey. They thought to settle at Pittsburgh, but upon their arrival there, being disgusted with the smoky appearance of the town, they determined to carry out their original intention and proceed to Ohio. They had about \$130 in money; \$100 of this was exchanged for a counterfeit bill. Its fraudulent character was not discovered until they came to Pittsburgh and attempted to make a purchase. When they reached Bucyrus, tired and disheartened, they decided to go no further. Mr. Rogers left his wife at the house of a Quaker named Beadle, near the Deardorf place, while he returned to Chenango Co., N. Y., to recover his \$100. This attempt resulted in a lawsuit and a failure to recover the money. Now completely moneyless, he borrowed \$75 of his brother and sister-in-law and returned to Bucyrus. With this he went into business, and he and Samuel Norton were partners for one year. In 1833-34, he started a hotel on the corner of Perry street and Sandusky avenue, where Mother Rogers now resides, near the gasworks. This tavern was closed in 1838, and ever since the building has been occupied by her in the quiet routine of home duties. Here for more than half a century she has lived; here she spent her best days; here she raised her children from infancy to man and womanhood;

here died the husband of her early love, and the sharer of her joys, toils and sorrows. Of their early life in Ohio, Mrs. Rogers relates the following incident: Her brother George came out to see them from New York, and, seeing the privations they suffered, he said: "What would father and mother say if they knew how you suffer?" Said she, "I do not suffer. I have come to a new country, and expect to live here and grow up with it. I am not homesick, either. Tell them when you go back, that I am well, hearty, and smart as a deer, but can't jump quite as far. You must not tell them how I live, or what privations we endure. Just tell them you *guess* I live well enough, and will get along." Six years later, Mrs. Rogers returned to her old home in New York on a visit, and while at her father's (Eli Widger's) he, referring to hard times, said, "None of my children know what suffering is. I served three years under Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary war; one time we were on a scout for three days, and nothing to eat but three biscuits; we finally came to a settler's cabin, in a clearing, nearly starved." Mrs. Rogers then related her own experience in the wilds of Ohio; how upon a certain occasion her husband was taken sick, and was for awhile bedfast, and their scanty store was exhausted; how, when starvation stared them in the face, she, to save her loved ones, went forth to beg—walked through the tall, wet grass to William Langden's, told her pitiful story, and begged for something to keep her husband and babe from starving, and when, after getting a little flour, she returned on foot. The recital brought tears to all eyes, and even the old Revolutionary soldier was forced to acknowledge that her sufferings had been greater than his. Mrs. Rogers made six trips to New York to see her parents, and each time crossed Lake Erie, once encountering a terrific storm. Her husband died Jan. 10, 1853. They had five children born to them; three sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. Rowena, widow of the late Alexander P. Widman; Jane Eliza, wife of John Heinlen, of San Jose, Cal. (first girl born in Bucyrus), and George W. Rogers, Esq., of Bucyrus; William B., farmer near San Jose, Cal.; Henry D., of San Francisco, Cal.

SAMUEL SHROLL, Bucyrus. Mr. Shroll's parents, John and Elizabeth (Coleman) Shroll, were born, raised and married in the "Key-

stone" State, where they resided until 1822, when they moved to Stark Co., Ohio, living there until their coming to this county in 1827. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. In 1834, the father died of cholera, as did three of his brothers and the wives of two of them who had come to the county at the same time. The twelve children were living at the time of the father's death, and the family endured many hardships and privations before they found themselves in comfortable circumstances. Samuel Shroll was born in Bucyrus Township Nov. 8, 1828, and, from early boyhood to the present time, has found employment upon a farm. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Stockman July 27, 1855. She was born in Liberty Township, this county, Feb. 19, 1837. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shroll, viz.: Mary J., Susan E., Martha A. and Lettie M. Mr. Shroll began for himself by working by the month upon a farm. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man, and one who has the respect and confidence of the entire community. He is a Democrat, but liberal in his views regarding men and religion. He has a nicely improved farm of 70 acres, upon which are good, substantial farm buildings.

JOSIAH SCOTT, son of Alexander Scott and Rachel McDowell, was born near Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 1, 1803. While yet a youth he entered Jefferson College—walking from home every day and back—and graduated in 1823. After this he spent nearly six years in teaching—two years in Newtown, Berks Co., Penn., two years near Richmond, Va., and two years as tutor in his Alma Mater. While engaged in teaching, he studied law privately, borrowing books for that purpose. He commenced the practice of law in Bucyrus in the spring of 1829. Some ten years after this he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and, in 1844, was the elector for his district on the Henry Clay ticket for President. In 1850, he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, and in 1856 was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and twice afterward re-elected, positively declining a re-nomination. In 1868, he returned to reside in Bucyrus, and, in 1876, Gov. Hayes appointed him as the head of the Supreme Judicial Commission, on which he served for the three full years of his appointment. He died June 15, 1879, about three

months after his term of service had expired. Mr. Scott never sought any official position to which he was chosen or appointed. The office sought the man, and not the man the office. Although a man of great and varied talent, he was constitutionally modest and diffident. He was a man of extensive learning—a fine scholar in all the branches of an academic course. He excelled both as a linguist and mathematician. He could translate the Greek and Latin authors with great ease and accuracy. He learned to read the Hebrew Bible without a lexicon, grammar or instructor. He was a complete master of mathematics, and it is said never failed to solve any problem given him that was solvable. He was the author of the rules for the formation of "perfect magic squares." As a lawyer he was logical, eloquent, brilliant, humorous, pathetic or sarcastic, as the circumstances dictated. As a Judge, he was learned, profound, concise, and thoroughly conscientious. As a Christian he was humble, devout, thoroughly familiar with the Scriptures, and a fine theologian. He was a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church for nearly forty years. He had an unusually large head and brain, and without effort could concentrate his mind upon all questions he was called upon to consider. His moral character was above reproach.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *this was a man.*"

FREDERICK SWINGLY, M. D., retired, Bucyrus, whose portrait has been chosen to illustrate the history of the medical profession of Crawford Co., was born in Washington Co., Md., in Nov. 22, 1809. He is the son of Leonard and Prudence (Brentlinger) Swingly, both of whom were descendants of early settlers of the "Pine Tree State." Up to his 18th year the Doctor had the advantages of the Hagerstown schools, of Maryland. His first occupation after leaving school was that of salesman in a dry goods store. He had been engaged in that work for about eighteen months, when his parents removed to the country, whither he went with them. The next two years of his life were spent at work upon his father's farm. Determining, however, to study medicine, he secured a place in the office of Dr. Russel, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, under whose instruction he remained for about eighteen months, and then took his first course of lectures at the Jefferson

Medical College, of Philadelphia. He then attended the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1840. He began his first practice in Chesterville, Ohio, where he remained seven years, and then spent one year in practice in Mt. Gilead, Ohio. In December of 1843, he came to Bucyrus and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. In his collegiate course and from the beginning of his practice until locating in Bucyrus, the Doctor had devoted much time and hard study to surgery. His success as a physician and surgeon in former fields of practice becoming known to the people of Bucyrus and vicinity, he was, shortly after his arrival, in the midst of a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor was the first physician of any standing to locate in Bucyrus, and to him is given the palm of pioneership of all the medical fraternity of Crawford Co. In those early days his reputation as a skilled surgeon spread over an area of many miles around Bucyrus. Success to the physician, in those days, brought long, hard rides in cold and stormy weather, over almost impassable roads and across unbridged streams, the fording of which, at some seasons, was dangerous to both horse and rider. The Doctor spent many years in this trying practice, but later in life he has allowed most of his business to drift into the hands of younger and harder men, until now he has retired from the practice. On June 21, 1836, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Trobridge) Denman, of Knox Co., Ohio. Of this marriage, there were six children reared to honorable man and womanhood. They are now situated as follows: Edith V., wife of James B. Gormley, banker of Bucyrus; Ellen M., late Principal of the Bucyrus schools; John R., Fruit Culturist and Purser of the Valley City Steamer; Frederick, ex-Auditor of Crawford Co.; Mary D., teacher in the public schools of Bucyrus and widow of William Beer, late member of the Crawford Co. bar, and Kate N., wife of H. M. Fulton. Mrs. Swingly, upon whom devolved much of the early training and educating of her children, and whose noble qualities of heart and mind have never been forgotten by them, now lies in Oakwood Cemetery. Her death occurred on Feb. 29, 1874, and was mourned deeply, not only by her own devoted family, but by very many tried and true friends of her earlier life. For some years after the

death of his wife, the Doctor made his home with his widowed daughter, Mrs. Beer. On June 5, 1879, however, he again married—this time to Mrs. Barbara R., widow of the late Isaac Vanvorhis, and daughter of George Hancock, who was one of the early settlers of Crawford Co. Their home is in the Southern suburbs of Bucyrus, where the closing years of the Doctor's life are being spent in peace, plenty and contentment.

JOHN SHULL (deceased), Bucyrus, whose portrait appears in this book, was the son of Solomon and Catharine (Huber) Shull; he was born Oct. 3, 1809, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, where he lived with his parents on a farm until his 18th year. He then went to Lancaster to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. About the year 1830, he came to Bucyrus and began working at his trade. But little building was done in those early times in the history of Bucyrus. In later years, however, Mr. Shull had plenty of business, and to-day, many of the buildings in Bucyrus may be pointed out as standing monuments of his workmanship. Notable among these, were the old Methodist Church, also the Lutheran Church; the old Sims House and the Bowman Block were also built by him. He was an active, energetic man, and, more than all else, an honorable, upright and respected citizen. In the year of Van Buren's election to the Presidency, Mr. Shull was elected Sheriff of Crawford Co. by the Democratic party, but, upon the organization of the Republican party, he joined their ranks, and ever after cast his vote with them. For forty years previous to his death, he had been a consistent member and an active worker in the Baptist Church. His death occurred on the 12th of October, 1875, in his 66th year. On Dec. 14, 1833, Mr. Shull was married to Miss Catharine, second daughter of Samuel and Mary (Bucklin) Norton (a history of whose lives is also given in this book). She was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., on Dec. 17, 1815, and, in her 4th year, was brought to Bucyrus by her parents, who were the first white man and wife to settle upon the site of the town. The early life of Mrs. Shull, like that of her sisters, was spent in the wild and uncultivated country of Bucyrus and vicinity. The whole country seemed to be peopled with Indians and inhabited by wild animals. Schools for a time were almost un-

thought of, and, when opened, they were of a very modest and unassuming character. With such surroundings and advantages, but little opportunity was afforded Mrs. Shull for attaining an education. Instead of attending the fashionable boarding-schools, she learned how to card, spin and weave, accomplishments of much greater importance at that day than a slight knowledge of French and the ability to paint a few dizzy pictures in water-colors. Mrs. Shull was married at the age of eighteen years, and, for some time following this event, she and her husband lived on the site of the Main Street Mills. In 1834, they removed to their home on East Mansfield street, where Mrs. Shull still resides. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shull five children, all of whom were daughters, and one of whom, who was the wife of J. B. Franz, is now dead. The four now living are all married, and situated as follows: Lettie, wife of Mr. Field Bush, of Mansfield, Ohio; Mary, wife of James R. Stuart, of Whetstone Township; Lizzie N., wife of L. C. Caldwell, of Bucyrus, and Orpha, wife of Frank Felton, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

JOSEPH W. SHARROCK. Bucyrus; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1814. He is the son of Benjamin and Constantine (Williams) Sharrock, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Maryland. They were married in Guernsey Co., and removed from there to near Iberia, Morrow Co., in 1817. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are yet living. The father died Nov. 16, 1879, being at the time over 100 years of age. He had been a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence. The Sharrock family are descended from one James Sharrock, who came to America in 1775, as a British soldier. After learning the true cause of the revolt against the mother country, he, with others, deserted, and, from that time until the close of the war, fought with the American army under Washington and La Fayette. Joseph W. Sharrock was raised upon a farm. He received such education as the schools of that early day afforded. His wife, Miss Mary Woodside, was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 17, 1818. They were married April 18, 1843, and are the parents of six children, viz., Garrett, Charles, Oscar, Benjamin F. and James, living. Gardner was the name of the one deceased. Two years after his marriage, Mr. Sharrock came to

Crawford Co., which he has since made his home. He owns 290 acres of well-improved land, which he has obtained by his own hard work. He is a Democrat, and a man of broad and liberal views regarding man and religion. He is one of the county's early settlers, and a highly respected citizen.

PETER STOCKMAN, Bucyrus; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, July 11, 1823. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Bolinger) Stockman, were natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Stark Co., and were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. In 1828, they came to Crawford Co., and settled in Liberty Township. The father died in 1867. His wife survives him, and resides with a daughter in Indiana. They were hard-working people, and greatly respected by all who knew them. Peter Stockman was brought up on a farm. He received but a limited education, as his services were required at home in assisting to care for the large family. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Shroll in 1865. She was born in Baden, Germany, June 8, 1834, and her maiden name was Bickle. Her first marriage was to Mr. Daniel Shroll, one of the early settlers of this county. From her marriage with Mr. Stockman there are six children, viz., George P., Mary A., John W., Margaret M., Aaron A. and Esther H. Mr. Stockman began life as a poor boy, and has, by economy and hard work, made for himself and family a comfortable home. He owns 138 acres of land, the greater part of which is under cultivation. He is a man whom every one respects, and has unbounded confidence in. Politically, he is a Democrat.

J. W. STIGER, farmer; **P. O. BUCYRUS;** a son of Abraham and Rosenna (Klieman) Stiger, was born Feb. 22, 1839, in Lycoming Co., Penn. His parents came to Ohio when he was 5 years old (in 1844), and settled on a farm, where they remained about one year, when they moved into the town of Bucyrus. Here he (the subject) went to school until he was 16 years old, when he went West (in 1858). Spent one year near St. Louis shipping horses, one year in Illinois, and two years traveling through Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, buying furs and trading with the Indians, running many narrow risks of losing his own fur, otherwise his scalp. He was especially successful in the fur business, and did well for one so young. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in

Co. E, of the 34th O. V. L. (Col. Piatt's Zouaves), in July, 1861. He served principally in the Kanawha Valley, and participated in the battles of Coal River and Fayetteville, and also in much skirmishing. He was discharged in the fall of 1863, on account of failing eyesight. He returned to Bucyrus and engaged in the harness and saddle business, which he followed for two years; he then went into the grocery business, and continued that for about one year. His next move was on to a farm in Scott Township, Marion Co., where he farmed for about six years, and in 1871 removed to his present place, on the pike about five miles south of Bucyrus, where he owns some 220 acres of very fine farming lands. He devotes considerable attention to raising and feeding stock, with good success. He was married, May 3, 1865, to Ellen M. Monnett, of Marion Co., by whom he has had six children—Charles W., Gertie M., Annie E., John R., Thomas A. and Cora B. Mr. Stiger is a member of the M. E. Church; also, of Oliver Lodge, No. 444, A., F. & A. M., at Caledonia.

WILLIAM M. SCROGGS, deceased; is the son of John and Anna (Shawke) Scroggs, and was born May 27, 1825, in Canton. He left school at 11 years of age, and entered a tailor-shop to learn the trade; he worked in the town of Canton until about 14, when he came to Bucyrus with his father's family, in 1839. He here completed his trade with Peter Howenstein, and in a few years opened a shop of his own, and in 1851 added a stock of clothing, being one of the early merchant-tailors of Bucyrus. He retired from the business of tailoring about the year 1860. April 25, 1849, he was married to Miss Margaret A. Byron, of Bucyrus; she was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., and came to Bucyrus in 1835. About 1850, Mr. Scroggs was elected Mayor of Bucyrus, a position he held for several years, being at the same time Justice of the Peace. On the completion of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, he was appointed conductor, and run the first regular passenger train over the new road. After running on the road for some time, he became General Ticket and Freight Agent of the road, having his office at Crestline. Subsequently he returned to Bucyrus and studied law, for which he had a profound admiration, and was admitted to the bar about 1864. In 1868, he was elected Auditor of Crawford Co., and re-elected

in 1870 by a large popular majority; he proved a faithful and efficient officer. He died peacefully Nov. 6, 1874, in his 50th year. Of his family, there is but one daughter living—Frank M., a teacher in the Bucyrus schools; two sons and a daughter are dead—Mary A., Edmund K. and George B. Mr. Scroggs began life with few of this world's goods, and by a life of earnest labor, left his family in good circumstances. Deprived of the advantages of education in youth, he sought by personal endeavor to repair the loss. He studied that book of books, the Bible, until he was familiar with every portion of it. While following his vocation, a convenient volume was ever near him, until he became one of the best-read men of his day. He collected an extensive library, embracing the choicest treasures of history and literature, over which he pored with an ever-increasing delight. He was generous to a fault, and within the sacred domain of home, surrounded by his family, he deemed himself more favored than the monarch on his throne.

E. D. SUMMERS, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; a son of Abraham and Susan (Wolford) Summers, was born Dec. 26, 1841, in Wooster, Ohio. He lived there until he was 9 years old, when the family removed to this county (in 1850), settling permanently in this township, on the place now occupied by Magee. He grew up within a quarter of a mile of where he now lives, attending during the time the district school. He began farming for himself at the age of 23 years. He was married, Oct. 15, 1863, to Lettie M. Shroll, a daughter of William Shroll, of this township; the result of this union was five children, four of whom are living—Anna L., born June 11, 1867; Charles A., Jan. 17, 1871; Lester A., Jan. 19, 1874; Hattie F., Feb. 7, 1880; William F. died at the age of five months. Mrs. Summer's family (the Shrolls) settled in this township in 1826, and were among the pioneers of the county. They entered the land upon which Oakwood Cemetery is situated. The elder Shroll probably built the first saw-mill in the township. About the year 1860, Mr. Summers bought a farm of 60 acres, which he sold in a short time and bought the old Shroll homestead of 89 acres, upon which he lived for about eighteen months. He lived a short time in Tuscarawas Co.; removing in July, 1867, to Delaware, Ohio, where he was employed in the gas-works until 1876. In No-

member of that year, he removed back to this township, where he bought 60 acres of land, upon which he now lives. It is fine farming land and is highly improved. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. S. started on small capital, and has accumulated his property by his own labor and industry.

COL. JOHN W. SHAW, deceased, Bucyrus; a son of Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Lowstetter) Shaw, was born March 15, 1820, at Rising Sun, Ind. He was about two years old when the family moved to this State. His father was an itinerant minister of the M. E. Church, and moved from point to point in Ohio. Young Shaw received a good education, and, at 18, came to Abraham Monnett's and assisted him on his farm until he was 21 years old, when he began farming on 170 acres which he bought in Dallas Township. April 24, 1843, he married Miss Mary Monnett, a daughter of Jeremiah Monnett; she was born April 2, 1824, in Pickaway Co., Ohio. Three children were the fruit of this marriage, viz., Placidia, Antistia and Irene. They lived on this farm until 1860. He pursued the study of law with Judge Plants for one year, but, not finding it congenial to his taste, he gave it up. He was a very successful farmer and stock-raiser. In July, 1861, he raised a company which became Co. E, of the 34th O. M. L., of which he was made Captain Aug. 15, 1861; Oct. 10, 1862, he was promoted to Major of the regiment, and to Lieutenant Colonel July 18, 1863. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Winchester by a musket ball July 24, 1864, and died eight hours afterward in the ambulance. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church; was a Steward at one time and Class-leader, and Superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a Democrat in politics and held various township offices, in all of which he gave satisfaction. March 24, 1869, his widow married Rev. Benjamin F. Royce, of Seneca Co., Ohio, a minister of the M. E. Church. He was born at Essex, Vt., and came to Ohio in an early day, settling on wild land near Bloomville. He was first married in Vermont to Melinda Perry, by whom he had eight children, two only of whom are now living. He died Feb. 8, 1874, leaving her for the second time a widow. He lived at Bucyrus after his marriage to her, where he was a local preacher. Mrs. Royce moved to Bucyrus with her first husband in 1860, and has lived here

ever since, keeping her family together and educating them.

W. R. SHAW, Bucyrus. This gentleman was born April 20, 1823, in Essex Co., N. J. He is one of a family of five children born to Lewis and Phoebe (Willis) Shaw, both natives of New Jersey, where they were raised and married. The father died when the subject of this sketch was a small child. The mother again married, and in 1834 the family moved to Richland Co., Ohio. After remaining in that county some five years, they went to Licking County, but only remained there a short time. In 1838, the family came to Crawford Co., which they ever afterward made their home. The parents kept a tavern for some years three miles from Bucyrus, on the Little Sandusky road. W. R. Shaw was raised upon a farm and received a common-school education. When about 16 years of age, he entered a shop and served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, and, for two years after, worked at it. He then, for three years, worked on a farm. His step-father dying about this time, Mr. Shaw took charge of the hotel, which he successfully run for two years, when the family removed to Bucyrus, where they remained some years, and then purchased a farm adjoining the town, upon which they resided a number of years. Mr. Shaw was married Dec. 27, 1846, to Miss Sarah Bankert, who was born April 17, 1828, in Stark Co., Ohio. There were nine children in their family, eight of whom are yet living, viz., Emma J., Sarah F., Minnetta, Mary C., Lucy R., Georgiana C., Catharine and William H. The one deceased was Albert J. Soon after his marriage Mr. Shaw began teaming between Sandusky City and Bucyrus, which he followed five years, and then, for some years, was in the saloon and restaurant business in Bucyrus. Three years ago, he took charge of the American House, and has since remained in the hotel business. He has held a number of positions of honor and trust in the county and city governments, and is one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in Crawford Co.

G. W. STARNER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; son of George and Katie M. (Van Vleet) Starnes, was born in Monroe Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1812. His youth was spent on a farm, at hard work, with but little opportunity of going to school; the little schooling he received was obtained in

a log schoolhouse, where he sat on slab seats made of logs split in two, and legs put in at each end; and the school was taught by subscription. He was married, June 12, 1835, to Susan Stiff, of Monroe Co., Penn., who was born in Sussex Co., N. J., and removed with her parents to Monroe Co. when about 14 years of age. He raised four children—Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Yeagley; Ellen, the wife of James O. Holland, of this township; Harriet, married John Dobbins, died at the age of 22, and lies buried in Henry Co., Mo.; William is a farmer in Henry Co., Mo. Mr. Starner moved to Ohio in September, 1832; came through in a two-horse wagon, making the trip in four weeks, and landing in Perry Co., Ohio, where they lived six years on a farm, and, in the spring of 1843, removed to Crawford Co. and settled in the southern part of Bucyrus Township, where he lived for seventeen years. In April, 1861, he bought 72½ acres of land, upon which he at present resides. All that he possesses he has made by his own efforts. He has been a Republican in politics, ever since the organization of that party.

A. SHUNK, SR., Bucyrus, whose portrait appears in this work, is the son of Simon and Susan (Harmon) Shunk, and was born March 23, 1797, in Somerset Co., Penn. He was raised on a farm, and was denied the advantages of schooling, living at home until he was 21. He then made himself tools and commenced working at the carpenter's bench, and for twenty-one years followed this occupation in his native State. He seemed especially gifted in this line, for, when only 8 years old, he made a miniature wagon, perfect in every particular. He never served an apprenticeship—a fact which shows his natural skill in the direction of mechanics. In 1843, he bought a patent right for the manufacture of a bar-shear plow, in Greene Co., Ohio, and, in the following spring, commenced the manufacture of plows at Xenia, Ohio. He also kept a grocery and tannery for three years. He next worked at Canal Fulton, Stark Co., for about a year and a half. In October, 1854, he came to Bucyrus and started a plow factory. He had about \$1,000 capital, and built a brick shop the second year of his residence, and then had a surplus of \$500. He is now sole owner of the entire block, which has all been made by his own efforts. They turn out about 1,400 plows per year, of six different

kinds, and which have quite an extended reputation, there being over 100 local agencies in four different States. Since he made his first plow, he has made all his own patterns, and has, during the last year, invented a pattern which excels them all. We doubt if there are many men, so advanced in years as Mr. Shunk, who display so much business activity. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and has been since his 17th year. His father was in the war of the Revolution, serving under the great Washington. He was married, Feb. 1, 1816, to Miss Mary Banfort, of Somerset Co., Penn. There are twelve children living. Of this first marriage there are Delilah, wife of Mr. Stevenson, of Upper Sandusky; Allen, machinist at Ft. Wayne; Lavinia, wife of Joseph Miller, of Springfield, Ohio; Marian, wife of N. F. Albee, of Kent, Mich.; and Adam. His wife died Aug. 21, 1844. In 1845, he married Catharine Bauch, of Springfield, Ohio. Of this marriage, there are Francis, Nelson, Theodore, Isaac, Thomas W., John L. and Katie.

D. W. SWIGART, attorney at law, Bucyrus. This gentleman, one of the eminent practitioners of the Crawford Co. bar, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Small) Swigart, and was born Dec. 12, 1824, in Franklin Co., Penn. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1789, was a farmer, and removed to Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1844, where he died in 1856. His mother was born in 1796, and died in 1874. Their children numbered twelve, nine of whom are still living. George is a farmer in Knox Co., Ill.; John a merchant in Bloomville; William a farmer in Seneca Co.; Joseph R. is at Bowling Green, Ohio, practicing law. The daughters are all married and settled in Ohio. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on a farm, and attended Marshall College, Mercersburg, Penn. He taught in his native State for some time, and removed to Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1845, where he taught in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer. In 1846, he came to Crawford Co., where he taught school one term, and, in the spring, was made Deputy in the Clerk's office, holding this for one year, when he was appointed Clerk, and served until 1852. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in June, 1852, and was soon after admitted to the bar. In 1861, he entered the service of the United States army as Assistant Quartermaster, and, during the three years following, han-

dled some six millions of dollars. He returned to Bucyrus, and continued the practice of his profession until 1869. In that year, he was elected President of the A. & L. E. R. R., serving four years, when he again resumed the law. He was married, Oct. 9, 1848, to Rebecca A. Sweney, a daughter of George Sweney; they have one child living, Rebecca S. Mr. Swigart was one of the prominent citizens of his city and county, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him. [Since the above was written, Mr. Swigart died suddenly, Nov. 25, 1880.]

JOSEPH STEWART, retired, Bucyrus, whose portrait, and that of his deceased wife, appear in this book, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., where he lived until he was 21 years of age. He was brought up on a farm, and his facilities for receiving an education were limited, but, such as they were, he made the best possible use of them, and succeeded in obtaining sufficient "schooling" to enable him to get through the world. Mr. Stewart is one of the pioneers of Crawford Co., and has been an eye-witness to the grand stride of improvement and civilization made within the past sixty years. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1821; entered land in Columbus, but the family remained in Richland Co. during 1822, where they raised a crop of grain, and, in 1823, located in what is now Whetstone Township, in this county. This season all of their horses (four in number) died, and they were left in a rather bad condition. They then traded a copper still to Nathan Merriman, of Richland Co., for a yoke of oxen, with which a new start was made in farming and opening of their land. Mr. Stewart's recollection of pioneer days is very vivid, and, as a matter of interest to the young financiers of the present day, we will let him tell us something of early money matters in his own words. He says: "My brother James and I started down to Carlisle, Penn.; I took with me \$100 in paper money. When we were ready to return West, my \$100 would not buy me a ticket to come home on. My brother James had as much money as I, but his was in gold. I had to borrow some money from my brother John to enable me to get a ticket to bring me home. If a man had \$100 in those days, he did not know that it would be worth anything in a week." Mr. Stewart says rattlesnakes were plenty, and when they used to go out on the prairies to mow the grass for hay,

they were compelled to make grass ropes and wrap round their legs as a protection against these poisonous reptiles, and that they had killed as high as four in mowing "one round." Says Mr. Stewart: "The largest and fattest deer I ever killed was a fat buck, which, after I had skinned and taken out the entrails, was so heavy I could not hang up. I took fat enough off the entrails to make a kettle of soap. When we came here, there were to be seen the paths made by the buffaloes going to and from their watering places." The following incident is related by Mr. Stewart, in illustration of early life in the wilderness: "I was awakened one night by two men trying to get the door open. I called to them; they said they wanted to come in. One had a club in his hand, and sprang against the door. I went to the window, with my loaded gun in my hand, and leveled it at his breast. He then came up and wanted a drink of water, but I told him if his tongue was hanging out of his mouth, I would not give him a drop, and that if he did not leave at once, I would blow him through. They both left without further parley, and I saw them no more." In the fall of 1824, Mr. Stewart was married to Jane Steen, of Whetstone Township. The result of this union was eleven children, three of whom are living, viz.: John, a farmer, living in Greene Co., Iowa; Charlotte, wife of Daniel I. Sheckler, of Bucyrus; Ruth, widow of the late Jonathan Songer, who was wounded in the battle of Saulsbury, N. C., from which he died March 4, 1872. The children who were dead were named Barbara, John, Elizabeth, Mary A., Jane, Matilda, Emily, Caroline and Joseph. Mr. Stewart has retired from active business, and is now a resident of Bucyrus, enjoying the fruits of a life of toil. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for nearly sixty years, and has voted with the Republican party since its organization.

WILSON STEWART, Bucyrus; is the son of James and Sarah (McClintock) Stewart, and was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 12, 1815. He was the son of a miller, and entered his father's grist-mill as soon as he was capable of work. After the death of his father, which occurred when the subject of our sketch was but 15, he worked by the month, and supported his mother. At the age of 17, he commenced to learn the machinist's trade at Washingtonville, Ohio, under Jacob Miller, and was there

and thus employed for three years. Having attained to his majority, he established a gunsmith-shop near West Point, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and remained there until the spring of 1850, when he settled in Richville, this county, and established a shop and saw-mill, and met with good success. In November, 1859, he came to Bucyrus, and started a shop here on East Mansfield street, where he is now engaged in manufacturing all kinds of fire-arms, rifles, shot-guns, and doing a general repair business, as well as model making. Mr. Stewart's work has an enviable reputation, and many of his manufactures may be found in different States of the Union, he never having a gun returned to him. Throughout his life, he has been a prominent and highly esteemed citizen. For eighteen years, he was Justice of the Peace. He was Mayor of Bucyrus two years, in 1863-64. He was County Commissioner for six years, serving from 1852 to 1858, during the erection of the court house. Since his 19th year, he has been a member of the Seceder Church. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, and voted for Andrew Jackson. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is H. P. of Ivanhoe Chapter. He was married, Sept. 13, 1836, to Mary Woolan, of West Point, Ohio. Five children were the fruits of this union, one of whom, Rensetta, is deceased. Those living are Joseph, James, Sarah J. and Hibbitts.

JOHN SIMS, retired, Bucyrus; son of James and Martha (McConnell) Sims; was born May 18, 1817, in St. Clairsville, Ohio. He was raised on a farm, and went to school but little, walking over three miles, and receiving about two years' schooling altogether. He left home at the age of 17, and learned the harness and saddler's trade at St. Clairsville; he worked at his trade in Mt. Vernon for a time, and in the spring of 1845, came to Bucyrus, started a shop and worked about eight years, when his eyes failed, and he was compelled to quit the business. He engaged in a bookstore for about three years, and then sold out. He next bought the American House, about 1855, and kept hotel for a short time. In 1863, he bought the Bowman House, now known as the Sims House, which he has owned ever since. He thoroughly repaired it and added the third story. He carried it on as a hotel for about seven years, and since then has rented it, except for two short periods. He met with a

heavy loss, previous to 1860, by a security debt. For a number of years he has dealt largely in real estate; he has built over twenty houses in the town, and expended more than \$100,000; having at one time owned all from the Sims House to Fisher's corner. He has been a member of the Town Council for four years. He was married, March 1, 1841, to Miss Catharine Mefford, of Mt. Vernon, by whom he has three children living—Maannah J., wife of George S. Harris, of Mansfield, Ohio; Eugene H., of Bucyrus, and Sarah E., wife of James W. Spencer, of Iowa. His wife died in August, 1855, and he was married again, in May, 1857, to Miss Susan L. Smith, of Sandusky City. She was born Aug. 24, 1836. He was an Old-Line Whig, and a Republican since the organization of that party. His father, James Sims, was born July 15, 1792, in Eastern Maryland, and was the son of James and Mary (Ewing) Sims. He came to St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1810. He was married, Feb. 2, 1815, to Martha McConnell, of Belmont Co., Ohio, owning a large farm there, which he developed and improved. He served during the war of 1812. Five sons and three daughters were raised to manhood and womanhood: James is a merchant at St. Louis; John, our subject; William, died in Wheeling, W. Va.; Robert, connected with railroad interests at Atlanta; Ophelia, the wife of Newton Mills, a farmer of Knox Co., Ohio; Ann, widow of the late Charles McWilliams, of Napoleon, Ohio; Joseph, farmer in Iowa, and David, a merchant in Illinois. The elder Mr. Sims is still living at Martinsburg, Knox Co., Ohio, with his venerable wife. He is in his 89th year, and in the possession of all his faculties. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Ewing, who was born June 22, 1732, in England, and came to Philadelphia in 1759, upon a call from the First Presbyterian Church of that city. He filled the pulpit many years acceptably. In 1773, he went to England with Dr. Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, to solicit subscriptions for the church; returned in 1775, and preached to his old church until driven out by the British troops. After they evacuated Philadelphia, he returned to his labors again. The late Thomas Ewing was a full cousin to our subject's grandmother, and his grandfather, James Sims, came from Scotland in 1775, and fought in the Revolutionary war; he was also a Presbyterian. He came with

Gov. St. Clair here, before Ohio was made a State, and they settled at St. Clairsville, then called Newellstown; the place then had a few cabins and a block-house; he died in St. Clairsville at the age of 99, and his wife at 92 years of age.

EUGENE H. SIMS, livery stable, Bucyrus; was born Sept. 21, 1844, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio; spent his youth in Bucyrus, and attended school until 15 years of age. He then assisted his father in the American Hotel for about one year. He then went into his father's harness-shop to learn the trade, and worked some two years at that business. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. E, 86th O. V. I., serving four months, when he was discharged and returned home. He went into the harness-shop again for one year. His father bought the Sims House, and he took charge of the shop alone for a short time. He re-enlisted in the 136th O. N. G., and was engaged in pursuit of Gen. Mosby and guerrilla bands at Ft. Worth, afterward returning to Bucyrus, and becoming clerk for the Sims House for four years. In November, 1866, he bought a stock of horses and buggies, and engaged in the livery business until June 23, 1880, when his stable burned, and he sustained a partial loss of stock, but saved all the horses and buggies. By September, 1880, another building, larger and more convenient, was erected on the old stand, on the southeast corner of public square, where he is now doing a successful business, in a livery, sale and feed stable.

FRANK J. SHECKLER, Bucyrus; was born July 14, 1857, in Bucyrus, and went to school, graduating in the high school at the age of 20. He then entered the office of the Eagle Machine Works, where he served as clerk, book-keeper and financial manager. In the spring of 1879, he began buying and grazing stock, and doing a general shipping business. He still, however, gives his attention to the machine works. He was married, May 21, 1879, to Miss Jennie Bryant, of Wyandot Co. She is a daughter of the late Isaac Bryant, and was born Feb. 22, 1858. They have one daughter—an infant—born July 6, 1880. Mr. Sheckler is a thriving and energetic young business man, who is succeeding admirably, and is a valuable citizen of Bucyrus.

DANIEL J. SHECKLER, Eagle Machine Works, Bucyrus; was born in April, 1824, in

Bedford Co., Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Needler) Sheckler. His father died when he was 1, and his mother when he was 5 years old. He lived with his aunt in Bedford until he was 8, when he went to live with his godfather, George Beegle, having been christened in the old Lutheran Church. He worked with him on the farm until he was 14 years old. He then returned to the village of Bedford, and worked at tailoring for two years; then worked at cabinet-making, which proved more congenial to his tastes. He learned the trade with John Stall, working some seven years in Pennsylvania, and came to Bucyrus, Ohio, in the fall of 1845. Began work first on a farm, and at whatever he could find to do, having but 50 cents when he landed. He soon found employment in the shop of C. Howenstine, where he worked one year at \$15 per month, and then formed a partnership with him, but had run but about six months, when all was swept away by fire, having just laid in a stock of lumber, which was also destroyed. They again started upon Mansfield street, and continued about two years, when Mr. Sheckler retired, and went to work in a machine-shop operated by James Kelley. He worked as a hand about eight years—his true employment. In about 1860, he and F. E. Frey bought the stock, Kelley & Widgeon having failed. They paid for the stock the first year, and the assignee offered the property for sale about 1862, when they purchased it for \$3,500, and continued the business about four years with good success, when, in August, 1867, all was again destroyed by fire, leaving them with nothing but \$4,000 insurance. With this they began building the following winter their present foundry, which is known as Eagle Machine Works. The partners were F. E. Frey, Mr. Sheckler (the subject) and George Quinby, each owning a third interest. They manufacture engines, horse-powers and saw-mills, brick machines, and do a general foundry business, and, of late years, make the Eagle Portable Engine. The firm changed in 1875, when Mr. Sheckler retired, selling his interest to Mr. Quinby, and, in the meantime, running the works for the firm. Mr. Quinby retired in 1877, and William Hoover purchased his interest. The firm now is Frey, Sheckler & Hoover, Mr. Sheckler having again taken an interest. The works at present employ eighteen hands, and have six buildings—

foundry, machine-shops, blacksmith-shops, engine house, coke and sand house, store and paint-shop, office and pattern-room. Mr. Sheckler has been married twice—the first time, April 26, 1848, to Sarah Ann Albright, of this county, and, of this marriage, all are dead but one daughter—Mary. The wife died April 3, 1855. He was married a second time to Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Joseph Stewart, October 28, 1857. Eight children have been born of this marriage—Franklin J., Jackson, Vaneleer, Amelia, Edward, Stewart, Frederick, Jesse. Mr. S. votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the M. E. Church, and one of its Trustees.

JOHN A. SCHABER, Sheriff, Bucyrus; is the son of J. George Schaber, and was born Nov. 2, 1836, in Ell-hoffen, Wurtemberg, Germany. He attended school at Wiensbach from his 8th to his 14th year. He then entered the blacksmith-shop of his father, and remained until 1853, when they sailed from Antwerp on June 15, 1853. The voyage occupied a period of forty-nine days, and they arrived at New York Aug. 7. His journey was continued to Buffalo, where he engaged at his trade, at Black Rock, a suburb of that city. In June, 1854, he and his father removed to Crawford County, and on July 4, of that year he commenced work, not knowing that it was a national holiday. He was first employed by Phillip Osman. A year more and he entered the plow factory, and later formed a partnership with John Howatt, in the manufacture of buggies. This partnership was dissolved in six months, and Mr. Schaber enlisted in the "Mechanical Fusiliers," Sept. 12, 1861, and in the following year the companies were disbanded by the Secretary of War. Mr. Schaber then engaged in the provision trade, in the old bank building, in company with Joseph Sandhammer, and continued one year. He then went into the dry goods business with Isaac Miller, and in a year, sold out this enterprise also. His next venture was at Sulphur Springs, where he opened a general store, with J. J. Fisher; some time after, Fisher sold his interest to J. N. Biddle, Schaber continuing with him in the business, but soon sold his interest to him and returned to Bucyrus, opening a store in partnership with Thomas Furman, which enterprise was carried on two years; after which, Mr. Schaber went into the dry goods and grocery business alone, until

February, 1877. In October of that year, he was elected Sheriff, and commenced the discharge of his duties Jan. 7, 1878. He served in an able manner, and, in 1879, was re-elected, being nominated by acclamation. At his first nomination there were ten opposing candidates, but he had a majority of 340 over one next highest. Mr. Schaber was married, Feb. 4, 1869, to Bertha W. Margraff, of Crawford County. They have three children—Geo. W., Sophia M., Charles T. Mr. Schaber is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and a gentleman who has held various offices of trust, he having been Councilman for eight years, Township Treasurer for four years, and was Treasurer of the Crawford County Loan, Saving and Building Association during its existence. As Sheriff he has proved himself worthy and efficient. In the early part of 1865, Liberty Township, of this county, raised a volunteer fund of nearly \$25,000, and tendered the responsible position of Treasurer to John A. Schaber, not even requiring bonds of him while handling this large sum. He was also first President of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, discharging all duties with that high sense of honor and integrity which has ever distinguished him.

JACOB SCROGGS, attorney at law, Bucyrus. Among the names of prominent men in Bucyrus and Crawford Co., that of Hon. Jacob Scroggs, deserves especial mention. Jacob Scroggs, son of John and Ann (Shawke) Scroggs, was born in Canton, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1827. His father was born in the city of Baltimore June 9, 1794, and was a hatter by trade, having served his apprenticeship seven years, in his native city. In 1819, he removed to Cumberland Co., Penn., where he lived one year, and then removing to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he was married in 1821. Was engaged in business at New Lisbon for some time, and afterward at Canton. He removed from Stark Co. in 1839, coming to Crawford Co. by team, and settling on the site of his son's present residence. He died in 1861. Throughout his life he was a pure-minded, fervent Christian, a member of the M. E. Church. He participated in the war of 1812, being engaged in the bombardment of Fort McHenry and North Point. His wife's father, Jacob Shawke, was a soldier in the Revolution. His son Abel Shawke invented first steam fire-engine, which was tried in the winter of 1851-52, in Cincinnati. The subject

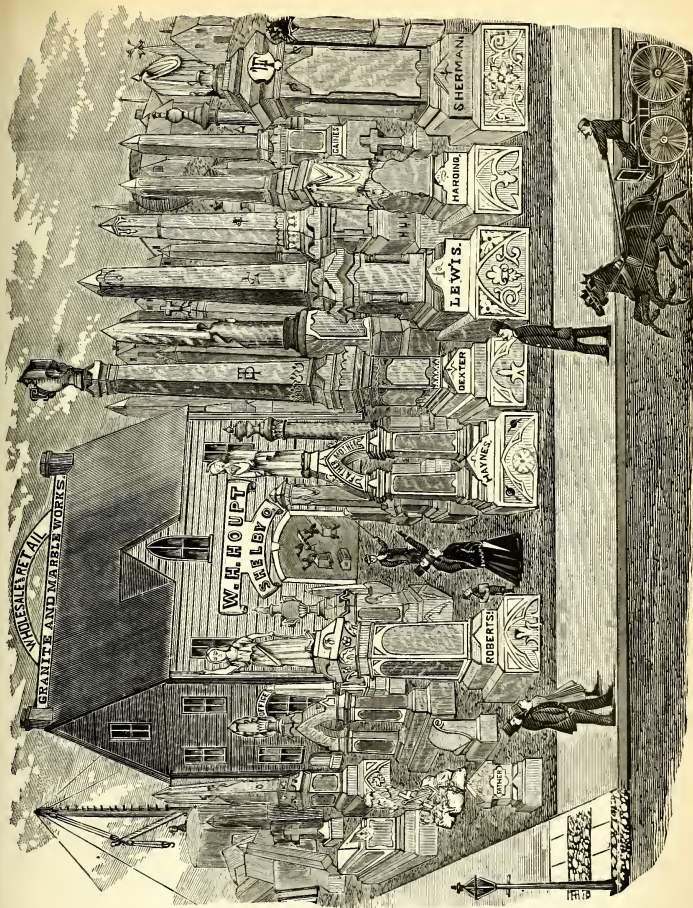
of our sketch assisted his father in the hat trade until he attained his majority, acquiring a limited education. He also spent some time in the printing office of T. J. Orr, publisher of the *Democrat-Republican*, and, later, with J. R. Knapp, of the *Bucyrus Forum*, as a type-setter. After he was 21, he taught school five terms, and was also Deputy Sheriff. He was also employed in the Clerk's and Probate offices as copyist, in the meantime acquiring a knowledge of medicine, and was a clerk in Toledo in 1851 and 1852. He then represented Winthrop D. Smith, in introducing the Eclectic school books, traveling one season. He then entered the law office of D. W. Swigart, having been a student of Judge Hall. Next, he attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in May, 1854, and was admitted to the bar in Hamilton Co. He continued with D. W. Swigart until February, 1855, when he opened an office here, beginning without capital, and has worked his way into affluence. He was Mayor of Bucyrus from 1855 to 1859. He is now serving his eighth year as member of the School Board, and fifth as President of that body. Was Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, in 1864, for the Ninth District. He was married, in September, 1859, to Julia A. Walwork, of Bucyrus, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one son, Charles J., a promising student at Ann Arbor, Mich.

C. H. SHONERT, County Treasurer, Bucyrus. This gentleman is a son of John H. and Frederika (John) Shonert, and was born in Saxony April 13, 1832, where he went to school until he was 14, and afterward worked with his father at blacksmithing for two years. In March, 1848, he sailed from the port of Bremen, and, after a voyage of six weeks, landed at New York on May 6. He removed to Crawford Co. with his father's family and settled in Lykens Township, where Mr. Shonert worked on the farm for one year. In April, 1849, he came to Bucyrus and learned tanning with Aaron Cary. For eighteen years he carried on business for himself, and now has a half-interest in the business with Jacob Haller. He early developed a remarkable taste for music, and is one of, if not the finest musician in the city. He has held several city offices, and, in 1875, he was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1877. During his terms of office he has shown himself capable and energetic, and made himself deserv-

edly popular. He was married, Oct. 30, 1856, to Maria W. Miller, of Bucyrus. Seven children are the fruit of this union—William, Emma M., Francis O., Edwin M., Anna Z., Clara W., Thomas C. Mr. Shonert commenced life poor, with no capital but his own labor and energy, but he has succeeded admirably in making his fortune by his own efforts.

HENRY STUCKEY, machinist, Bucyrus; was born May 25, 1833, in Canton, Ohio, and is the son of John and Mary (Shock) Stuckey; he was raised on a farm, and attended district school during winters till his 18th year; in 1852, he purchased a farm in Texas Township of 80 acres, and lived there until the fall of 1861; during this time, in connection with his farming, he also sold machinery, and did a lucrative business; in 1861, he came to Bucyrus, and bought an interest in the Bucyrus Machine Company, and was Superintendent during its existence; in 1868, the firm was changed to the Bucyrus Machine Works, and Mr. Stuckey was Superintendent until 1876, excepting some three years spent as general agent for McDonald & Co.; the Bucyrus Machine Company failed in 1876, and Mr. Stuckey and others bought out the entire stock and business in April, 1877; he then became Superintendent for A. Monnett & Co. for two years, and, in April, 1879, he and A. W. Diller leased the shops, and are now doing a flourishing business. He was married, in April, 1854, to Miss Catharine Shock, of Seneca Co.; of this marriage, there were five children, all of whom are living—John, Louisa, Sarah, Annie E. and Henry; his wife died July 10, 1875, and he was remarried, Nov. 18, 1876, to Mrs. Elizabeth Meyrs, widow of the late Jacob Meyrs; they have two children—Frederick and Charles. He was, at one time, Trustee of Texas Township, and has been a member of the council for twelve years. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and is a Trustee of the church organization. He is a member of Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, A., F. & A. M.; Ivanhoe Chapter, R. A. M.; and Mansfield Commandery, Knights Templar.

THEODORE F. SHOTWELL, attorney at law, Bucyrus. Theodore F. Shotwell was born at Walesville, Oneida Co., N. Y., on July 30, 1851. He traces his ancestry through seven generations back to the first settlement in New Jersey: First—Abraham Shotwell, whose name



appears upon the Elizabethtown, N. J., records, under date of Feb. 19, 1665, when sixty-five persons took the oath of allegiance to King Charles the II; his name stands fourth on the list. Second—John Shotwell, who married Elizabeth Burton in October, 1679, and died at Woodbridge in 1719. Third—John Shotwell, who married Mary Thorne and settled at Shotwell's Landing, now Rahway, N. J. Fourth—Samuel Shotwell, born Oct. 20, 1723, and married at Mamaroneck, N. Y. Fifth—Caleb Shotwell. Sixth—Joseph Shotwell, born Feb. 27, 1789; married Sarah, youngest daughter of Abel and Sarah Dean Randall, and was the father of eleven children. Seventh—John Maxwell Shotwell, born Feb. 22, 1821, at Clifton Park, N. Y., and married Salome L., daughter of Oliver and Phoebe Turpening Stone, Sept. 14, 1842. He is the father of three children; the oldest is Carlos B., who is engaged in book-keeping in a commercial house in Detroit, Mich., and the youngest, William E., is a student in Genesee Valley Seminary, in New York. The early ancestors of Theodore F. were Quakers, and their names appear frequently on the old records of the yearly meetings of that sect. His immediate ancestors were Baptists, his father for twenty-five years being a clergyman in that denomination, and now residing on a farm in Allegany Co., N. Y. In early life, the subject of this sketch manifested very studious habits, standing at the head of all his classes and devouring all kinds of literature that came into his hands. At the age of 12, he wrote an Indian story of nearly two hundred pages, which, it is needless to say, was never published. He manifested a special fondness for mathematics. His father had promised him a present of a silver watch if he would finish geometry before he was 15 years old. The morning of July 29 came, and the last two books had not been looked at. Only one day remained. He shut himself up in his room, and at night he could repeat every theorem, draw every figure and demonstrate every proposition in Davies' Legendre. He obtained the watch, but in less than a month all knowledge of the last two books had vanished from his memory. He prepared himself for college in Genesee Valley Seminary, and, at the age of 18, he entered the Sophomore class of Oberlin College, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Aug. 7, 1872. In scholarship he

ranked among the best of his class; held the position of "Class Poet," and represented the "Phi Kappa Pi" society at its anniversary. While in college, he supported himself by teaching winters and working during vacations. Upon leaving college, his health was so impaired he deemed it imprudent to engage in literary or sedentary employment; so he commenced selling Bibles, and he met with such extraordinary success that he followed the business for several years, selling thousands of copies in the counties of Northern Ohio, and selling in Crawford Co. alone over one thousand Bibles, aggregating in value over \$10,000. In 1874, he commenced the study of theology in Oberlin, but, his ideas not harmonizing with the doctrines taught in the seminary, he left Oberlin, and, in December, 1875, commenced the study of law in the office of Wickham & Wildman, of Norwalk, Ohio. In the spring of 1876, he came to Bucyrus, Ohio, and, forming the acquaintance of Anna McKinstry, daughter of James McKinstry, Esq., they were married on Nov. 3 of that year. He continued his law studies in the office of S. R. Harris, of Bucyrus, and, on March 28, 1878, he was admitted to the bar. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, his office being in Rowse Block, Bucyrus. In 1879, he ran on the Republican ticket for Prosecuting Attorney, and, in the spring of 1880, was nominated by the Citizens' Convention as candidate for Mayor, but declined the nomination. He is now Secretary of the County Republican Central Committee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a teacher in the Sunday school. He has two children—Charles William, born May 22, 1878, and Becco, May 1, 1880.

WILLIAM STREMMEL, Bucyrus. This gentleman, who has figured extensively in public life, was born Dec. 2, 1846, in Baltimore, Md., and is the son of Lewis G. and Fredericke (Feiring) Stremmel; the first eight years of Mr. Stremmel's life were spent in the Monumental City, where he received the rudiments of his education; his father removed to Bucyrus in 1854, arriving about April 1 of that year; he completed his education in the public schools at 16 years of age, and then entered the law office of Judge A. Somers, where he remained as a student until he had attained the age of 18 years; he then took a course in the commercial school, under the instruction of

Prof. Roscutt, and graduated in the fall of 1867. In the following spring, he was elected City Clerk, which office he filled acceptably until 1869, and, in the election of that year, he was again placed in charge of that office, and was also Township Clerk until 1872; in June of this year, he was nominated for County Recorder, and in convention received over two-thirds of the whole vote cast, a fact which showed plainly Mr. Stremmel's popularity; he was elected, and assumed the duties of the office on Jan. 6, 1873; after serving with eminent satisfaction, and having gained a sure hold on the esteem of the people, he was renominated by acclamation, and was again elected, and discharged the duties of the office in a manner peculiarly satisfactory, until 1878; since that time, he has been Deputy Recorder under the present incumbent of the office, Mr. D. O. Castle; in the spring of 1880, he was elected City Clerk and also Clerk of Bucyrus Township, the duties of which offices he is at present discharging in that efficient manner which has characterized all his public services. Mr. Stremmel was married, March 11, 1875, to Catharine Derfler, of Holmes Township, who still lives to bless his pathway through life; three children are the blessings of this union, the eldest being Augusta M., born Nov. 3, 1876; Lydia A., Nov. 11, 1878, and Cora, May 10, 1880. Mr. Stremmel is a member of the German Reformed Church, having been confirmed at the age of 14, in this city, by Rev. Eli Keller. He has been identified with public life since the attainment of his majority, and his services have been such as have brought him into high esteem among the citizens of both city and county.

HON. GEORGE SWENEY, deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, was born Feb. 22, 1796, and died Oct. 10, 1877, in the 82d year of his age. The following notice is taken from an obituary published in the *Bucyrus Journal*: Mr. Sweeney graduated at Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, then a very prominent institution, and commenced the practice of law at Gettysburg, where he was a cotemporary and competitor for forensic honors with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and others, who were afterward elevated, like himself, to honor and distinction by admiring fellow-citizens. Oct. 9, 1821, he married Miss Rebecca Hetich, sister of the late Paul I. Hetich, of this place,

but at that time of Franklin Co., Penn. This venerable lady survives her honored husband, in the 79th year (1877) of her age. The fruits of this union were a family of eight children, six of whom still survive—two sons and four daughters. In 1830, he removed to Bucyrus, where he has continued to reside, with the exception of four years (from 1853 to 1856) spent at Geneseo, Ill. From 1838 to 1842, he represented this district in Congress. At that time this was, as now, the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Seneca, Crawford, Sandusky, Hancock, Wood and Ottawa. How satisfactorily he executed his trust may be deduced from the following resolution, passed at a county convention, July 7, 1840: "*Resolved*, That the uniform and firm support given during the present session of Congress to Democratic principles and measures by our worthy fellow-citizen, Hon. George Sweeney, merits our decided approbation." When in Congress, he was cotemporary with Martin Van Buren, Gen. Jackson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and Amos Kendall; also with Wilson Shannon, Ben Tappan and William Allen, of Ohio. But the honorable gentleman was a ripe scholar and a student, and the turmoil of public life was distasteful to him. At the end, therefore, of his second term, he declined to be a candidate for renomination, and was succeeded by Hon. Henry St. John, of Seneca Co. Since his withdrawal from Congress, he has lived a quiet and retired life, unostentatiously devoting himself to study, scientific research, and the education of his children. During the past five or six years of his life, as old age wore more and more deeply into his energies, he has seldom been so much on the streets, an occasional visit to the store being the extent of his outdoor walks, but, although not seriously ailing, he has remained quietly at home, living mostly with his books and in the past. In person he was tall, handsome and dignified; of courteous and pleasing address; he was an agreeable companion, overflowing with interesting conversation, which ever abounded with valuable information; and he will long be remembered by those who knew him as a highly cultivated gentleman of the old school. Mrs. Rebecca H. (Hetich) Sweeney, widow of Hon. George Sweeney, was born in Chambersburg, Penn., June 3, 1799, and is a daughter of George and Martha (Immel) Hetich. In 1812,

she entered boarding-school at Baltimore, Md., and was present at the confirmation of Jerome Bonaparte, on Easter Monday, the son of the brother of the first Emperor Napoleon; at the same time, the bells tolled the alarm that English ships were in the bay, but they proved to be American ships. She graduated from the Hayward Seminary in 1817. After her marriage with Mr. Sweney, they lived for nine years in Gettysburg, Penn., where he practiced law successfully. In September, 1829, they started in a carriage, and came through to Bucyrus, being twenty-two days on the road. Upon their arrival, they tried in vain, for a time, to rent a house, or even a room. At last they found a vacant cabin near where the Infirmary now stands, where they spent the winter. He bought 80 acres of land near town, upon which he fitted up a house. He had previously entered 200 acres in Whetstone Township, but was persuaded to move into town. He built a brick house, probably the second in town. No chairs could be bought near by, and he ordered a lot from Fredericktown. Mrs. Sweney was the mother of eight children, five of whom, at the present writing, are living—Charles E., a merchant at Geneseo, Ill.; Rebecca A., wife of D. W. Swigart, of Bucyrus; Carrie D., wife of Silas L. St. John, a cotton-merchant at Pickens Station, Holmes Co., Miss.; Paul A., liveryman at Geneseo, Ill.; Augusta M., wife of Joseph R. Swigart, of Bowling Green, Ohio; Lot-tie E. Hoffman, deceased (see sketch of John Hoffman); Martha C., deceased, wife of E. R. Kearsley; one son, George A., is dead.

FREDERICK M. SWINGLY; P.O. Bucyrus; is the second son of Dr. Frederick and Mary (Denman) Swingly, and was born in Bucyrus, March 27, 1846. He attended the Bucyrus Union Schools until 16 years of age, when he enlisted in the 86th O. V. I., and served for three months under Col. Barnabas Burns, when he enlisted in the 60th O. V. I., and served during the war. The 60th Ohio formed a part of the old Ninth Army Corps, and Mr. Swingly participated in all those decisive battles which gave that shattered legion a renown which is scarcely excelled in the annals of warfare. He enlisted as a private soldier, and by his gallant and orderly conduct rose to the rank of Adjutant. In 1865, he returned to Bucyrus, and for some time was copyist in the Recorder's office, and subsequent to this became Deputy

Auditor under Samuel Hoyt, for three years, and served in the same capacity under Auditor William M. Scroggs during his term. In 1873, he was elected to the office of Auditor of Crawford Co. by a large majority, and after serving two years, received a unanimous nomination, and was re-elected to the same office in 1875. Since 1877, he has been Clerk of the Committee on Public Expenditures and Library, in the National House of Representatives. Nov. 23, 1873, he was married at Tipton, Iowa, to Miss Lizzie Garberick. Three children have been born of this union, named as follows—Guy D., Nellie G. and Mary.

NATHANIEL STEEN; P. O. Bucyrus; is a son of John and Mary (Davis) Steen, who resided in Liberty Township, this county, at his birth, which occurred Oct. 7, 1834. He spent his youth on the farm, and, in the meantime, receiving such an education as boys were able to acquire from the schools held in the old log schoolhouses of that time, his books being the speller and English Reader. He left his father's house at 19 years of age, and began working by the month, and continued to do so until 24 years of age. His marriage occurred at that time, Sept. 22, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Peterman, of Liberty Township. This union not being blessed with issue, they have adopted a daughter—Ella Finnegan. Subsequent to his marriage, he labored by the day for about one year; then engaged in the butchering business with David Crum. In October, 1862, he went into the army, serving ten months in Co. C, 49th O. V. I., and was mustered out of service at Tullahoma, Tenn., in 1863, returning to Bucyrus and engaging again in the butchering business, which he followed, with other parties, until September, 1867, when he became proprietor of a meat market, continuing the business until July, 1880, meeting with success, and accumulating some valuable property. He is a member of the Ivanhoe Chapter, R. A. M., of Bucyrus; also, of La Salle Lodge I. O. O. F. He is a member of the City Council, and in his political belief a Democrat. His father was a native of "auld Ireland," emigrating to this country when but 12 years of age, and afterward learning the carpenter's trade. Having attained his majority, he was married to Mary Davis, of Cumberland Co., Penn., and migrated to Crawford Co. in the year 1827, which was also about the time of the arrival of the Peter-

man family. He raised a family of ten children, four of whom are living—John, a blacksmith, in Hancock Co., Ohio; Joseph, a farmer in Liberty Township, this county; James, an agriculturist in Hancock Co., also, Nathaniel the subject of this sketch, the youngest of the family now living. The father died in April, 1875, aged 95 years; the mother, May 8, 1876, aged 86 years. When they landed in this county, their earthly possessions amounted to \$100, which they invested in a piece of heavily wooded land, the improvement of which made their early settlement in this county a life of hardship and much suffering.

WILLIAM B. TOBIAS, retired farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Oct. 1, 1815, near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Clouse) Tobias. He lived on a farm until fifteen years old, receiving but three months' schooling, and that at a night school. He then went to Carlisle, where he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker to learn the trade, and served four and a half years with a man named George Spangler. He worked about six months, after his time was up, as a journeyman, and went to Greencastle, Penn., about the year 1836, where he started a shop, working at his trade until about 1849. His health failed, and he closed his shop and rented a farm in Franklin Co., Penn., where he farmed until 1864, and then came to this county, locating in Liberty Township. Here he lived some four years, when he sold out and removed to Holmes Township, and farmed there until 1877, when he sold his farm there, of 70 acres, and removed to Bucyrus, where he purchased a handsome property on Sandusky avenue. He married, Feb. 11, 1841, Miss Catharine Mills, a native of Greencastle, Penn. He has six children living, and two dead—William F., a farmer in Ashland Co.; Jane C., wife of John Richardson, of Holmes Township; Elizabeth, wife of A. J. Richards, of Bucyrus; John L., at home; James C. (see sketch); and Daniel M., of Bucyrus. Mr. Tobias began the world without any superfluous wealth, his father dying when he was 8 years old, leaving him to fight his battles as best he could. By energy and industry, he has accumulated a handsome property. When the late war broke out, he lived four miles from the Maryland line, and the army of Gen. Lee marched through his farm and destroyed much of his property. The State

militia destroyed his stock without scruple, taking all but six horses. He is a member of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, and is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES C. TOBIAS, attorney at law, Bucyrus; is a son of William B. and Catharine (Mills) Tobias; born on the 11th of November, 1856, in Greencastle, Penn. When but 8 years old, his father moved to a farm near Sulphur Springs, this county. Here he lived and labored until 16, when he attended the Cold Run Academy one term, and, in the spring of 1872, entered Oberlin College, where he studied until the following September, when he entered the Mt. Union College, remaining there about three years. During this period, he taught school in winter, thereby paying his own way in college. In the winter of 1876-77, he began the study of law, entering the law office of Finley & Swigart in the following April. He was admitted to the bar at Delaware, Ohio, July 2, 1878. He has since practiced in the courts of this county, and is located at present in Malie's Block, where he is doing a large commercial and insurance business. Mr. Tobias is a Democrat, and did efficient service as Secretary of the Hancock and English Club of Bucyrus. On Sept. 24, 1879, he was married to Miss Amina J. Monnett, daughter of Abraham Monnett. He and his wife are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bucyrus.

CHARLES W. TIMANUS, deceased; was the second son of William and Harriet (Fisher) Timanus. His father was born in Baltimore, Md., and learned the trade of miller. He came to Mansfield, Ohio, in about 1829, where he lived until 1834, moving in that year to Mt. Gilead, and there resided for ten years, when he came to Bucyrus, probably in 1844. He resided in Bucyrus except five years spent in Missouri, until his death, in 1877. He had a family of eight, all deceased but two daughters—Mrs. Miller, of Mansfield, and Mrs. Lowry, of West Virginia. The subject of this memoir was born Feb. 13, 1845, in Bucyrus, Ohio. He spent his early life in the village, going with the family to Missouri in 1856. They lived in Missouri until 1861, when the family removed to Baltimore, Md., but remained only a few months, when they returned to Bucyrus. During this period young Timanus received a good common-school education, and, when only 18 years old, enlisted in the army in Co. C, of the

86th O. V. I. He served about three years; coming to Bucyrus at the close of the war, he accepted a clerkship in the store of George Myers, where he remained until about 1868. He then formed a partnership with Joseph Kimmel. They bought out Bowers & Kefer, grocers, and for two years did a prosperous business both in groceries and fruits, which they shipped South. In 1872, Mr. Timanus purchased the interest of Mr. Kimmel, and inaugurated the "cash system," being the first merchant of Bucyrus who adopted it. The measure proved a success. He built up a large trade in the grocery and dry goods business, continuing until 1874, when he sold out to J. J. Fisher & Bro. His next venture was buying and shipping hay, which was attended with such inconveniences that he abandoned it. In about 1875, he bought a tract of timber land west of Bucyrus, and removed the timber, which his industry converted into lumber. In two winters he had the timber removed, and sold the land and bought another larger tract, on the Nevada road, realizing a handsome profit from the timber. In February, 1879, Mr. Timanus, in company with Elias Blair, of Bucyrus, purchased 835 acres of heavy timber land, near Inwood, Marshall Co., Ind. During the winter he took two large saw-mills there, and put the heavy machinery in order. He built boarding-houses for his men, and was almost ready for sawing. While drawing a large stump which obstructed one of the passages, Mr. Timanus was aiding and directing his men, when the main bolt which fastened three large upright pieces together, broke, and these pieces fell, crushing Mr. Timanus to the earth, and when they were removed he was found to be paralyzed from the waist down. This sad event occurred March 24, 1879. He showed remarkable courage and fortitude during this trying ordeal, and while lying on his bed gave directions to his men at work. On the 28th of April, he was brought to Bucyrus, where he died May 8, 1879. He was a man of great activity and energy, and had a host of friends. In 1874, he purchased 27 acres of land in South Bucyrus, and after selling the residence now occupied by D. C. Cahill, laid out seventy-six town lots, which is known as Timann's Addition to Bucyrus. By his own efforts in after life he acquired a good education, and although starting in life without

capital, he was successful and aided in the support of his father's family for several years. March 21, 1872, he united in marriage with Miss Lila Plants, daughter of the late Jeremiah Plants, of Bucyrus. One child was born of this marriage, named Claudie, who died in infancy. He was a member of the Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM VOLLRATH was born Aug. 2, 1842, in Stadtilm, Germany, and came to America in his 6th year. He attended school until he was 13, and assisted in the planing-mill until he became partner, making a visit to his native land in 1866. He worked in the planing-mill until he purchased the interest of his father and became a partner. He was married Jan. 18, 1877, to Miss Louisa M. Hine, of Wooster, Ohio; they have one child, Gertrude. He is a member of Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, F. & A. M., and of Ivanhoe Chapter, No. 17, of Royal Arch Masons; he is also a member of La Salle Lodge, No. 51, and of the Royal Arcanum, Council, No. 15. The father, Gottlieb L. Vollrath, whose sons are prominently mentioned in this work, was born in Stadtilm Sept. 29, 1804, and received a good education. He learned the trade of cabinet-making, and, at the age of 23, married Frederike Meissner, of the same town; of this marriage there were twelve children, six of whom are living in Bucyrus—Albert, Charles, Helma (wife of Christian Renkert), Theresa Blicke (wife of Frank Blicke), Frederick A. and William. Mr. Vollrath was a very skillful workman and was active in business until 1875. The mother died Aug. 24, 1875. Mr. Vollrath built a house when he first came to this town, and has lived in it ever since. The family is one of intelligence and enterprise, and they are valuable citizens, of whom Bucyrus should be proud.

CHARLES VOLLRATH, manufacturer, Bucyrus; was born May 16, 1835, in Saxony, Germany, and is the son of Gottlieb and Fredericke (Meissner) Vollrath. He attended school seven years, and came to this country with his father's family. They came to Rochester, N. Y., where they lived one year, and, in May, 1849, came to Bucyrus, and were at the time in moderate circumstances. Our subject began learning the carpenter's trade upon his arrival with his father and brother, and followed the business until 1855. He then received an interest in the planing mills which were established in that year.

The firm name was, at first, G., A. & C. Vollrath, consisting of the father and two sons; but, in 1867, William Vollrath purchased the share of the father, and the firm is now Vollrath Bros., the brothers being Albert, Charles and William. In 1868, they erected the present brick building of three stories, and are doing an extensive business in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, flooring and siding; also dealing in lumber, shingles and laths. Their yards occupy over an acre of land, and they employ about twenty hands. March 23, 1858, Mr. Vollrath was married to Elizabeth Hocker, of Bucyrus. She is a native of Baden, and was born in June, 1831. Five children of this marriage are living—Edward C., Lydia, Eva E., Marly M. and Elly C. Louis Otto and Alexander A. are deceased. The wife and family are members of the English Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of La Salle Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F.; also a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

ALBERT VOLLRATH, manufacturer, Bucyrus; was born Jan. 31, 1830, in Stadtilm, Germany, and attended school from his 6th to his 14th year. He was apprenticed to his father for three years, learning the trade of cabinet-making, and was a journeyman three years longer, when he came to Bucyrus and worked for Stoll & Knecht for one year, and then commenced building by contract until 1855, when he became a partner in the planing mill. He was married, May 27, 1856, to Miss Catharine Mader, of Bucyrus. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 17, 1835, and came with her parents to this country in 1852. They have four children living—Theresa, Louisa, Melinka and Caroline. William is deceased. Mr. Vollrath is a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Council in 1863. His family are all members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the oldest members of La Salle Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F., and of the Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS, retired, Bucyrus; a son of Mordecai and Sarah (Smart) Williams, was born February 26, 1802, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm until he was twelve years old, when his parents removed to Richland Co. Only three or four families then lived in Monroe Township; in the fall of 1814 there were but a few roads and trails through the county. There he grew to

manhood, farming, clearing land and improving it. Went to school but little, as there were no schools for a number of years, but studied at home. He was married Sept. 2, 1824, to Martha Cunningham, who was born at Beaver, Penn., Dec. 15, 1802; nine children were the result of this union, five of whom are living—Sarah, died in infancy, Jane, now wife of Elbert Racy, of Henry Co.; Nancy died April 5, 1873, was the wife of Norman Tucker, a lawyer of Lima, Ohio; Margaret, wife of Josiah Galbraith of Henry Co.; James, now of Bucyrus; Joseph, a farmer of Putnam Co.; William N., fell at the battle of Gettysburg, and is buried in the National Cemetery there; Thomas J., a farmer of this township; Isaac was wounded at Murfreesboro, and thrown into Libby Prison, and by an accident caused by the breaking of a bridge near there he was disabled and died at the National Home at Dayton, where he lies buried. His wife died March 12, 1868, and he married a second time, June 29, 1871, to Mrs. Mary J. Hight, of Bucyrus. Mr. Williams farmed in Richland Co., where he owned eighty acres of land, until 1854, handling timber in the meantime extensively. In September of this year, he moved his family to this township, where he bought thirty-seven acres with a saw-mill on it; he now owns sixty-eight acres; he ran the saw-mill twelve years, during which time he sawed large lots of lumber. He retired from active life in January, 1879, and came to Bucyrus; although nearly 79 years old, he is very active and industrious, has always been a hard working man. At the age of 24 years, he united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he has ever since been a faithful member; has been an Elder of the church, and a member of the session, and has always taken an active interest in Sabbath schools. He was an Old-Line Whig, and, after the organization of the Republican party, has acted with it.

CHRISTIAN WISMAN, Bucyrus; was born in Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Penn., Sept. 15, 1827. He is the son of Fredrick and Elizabeth (Heinlen) Wisman, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, from which country they came when children. They were married in Pennsylvania, and resided there until their removal to Crawford Co., in 1828. The father was a wagon-maker, but after he came to this county devoted his time to farming. He was an industrious man and much loved by his

neighbors and acquaintances. His wife died some fifteen years after their coming to the county, and he Feb. 18, 1867. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are yet living. Christian's youth and early manhood were passed in assisting his father upon the farm. His education was obtained in the log schoolhouses of that early day. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Conkle Oct. 17, 1850. She was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1830. Three children have been born to them, viz., Adam J., living, and Elizabeth and Amanda, deceased. Mr. Wisman owns a well-improved farm of 171 acres nicely situated on the west bank of the Sandusky River. He started in life with nothing but a stout heart and willing hands, and by frugality and industry has placed himself in good circumstances. He is a Democrat and a gentleman, whose integrity has won for him the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends.

W. S. WELSH, proprietor of Western House, Bucyrus; a son of Mannington and Annie (Comstock) Welsh, was born June 15, 1851, in Wyandot Co., Ohio. He lived on a farm until 1870, receiving a common-school education. In the fall of that year (in September), he entered the Freshman Class at Bethany College, where he remained two years, then returned to Wyandot County and engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years, when he removed to Little Sandusky, and was employed there one and a half years. In 1873, he crossed the Alleghanies with stock, visiting Eastern cities. The latter part of 1873 and 1874 was spent in Indiana, handling, feeding and shipping stock. In May, 1880, he leased the Western House, at Bucyrus, which has been newly refitted and refurnished. It is two stories high, has thirty-five large and commodious rooms for guests; fine sample rooms on first floor; large, cheerful dining-room, and a table that is first-class in every respect. The famous sulphur pump is just in front of the house, the water of which is well known far and wide. Every attention is given to the care and comfort of guests. August 28, 1874, he was married to Miss Ida Burks, of Nevada, Ohio, by which union he has two children—Frankie and Tressie. He has always been a Democrat. His father was born in Virginia, in 1816, and his mother in New York State, and about the year 1817, they came to Wyandot County, being one of the

very first white families who settled in that county, and were familiar with all the shades of Indian life. They settled on the banks of Sandusky Creek, at the point where Little Wyandot now stands, being the first white settlers in that vicinity. Our subject's father was a farmer and stock-raiser. He had a family of four sons and one daughter—William, a farmer of Wyandot Co.; W. S., our subject; Charles, a farmer; Frederick and Alice.

CHRISTOPHER WALTHER, contractor and builder, Bucyrus, oldest son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Doll) Walther, was born June 16, 1833, in Baden, county of Durlach, Germany, where he went to school until 12 years old, when his parents came to the United States, landing at New York July 1, 1845. They came at once to Sandusky City, where an uncle of our subject lived, and here they remained until September, when they came to Crawford County, settling on the Broken Sword, in Liberty Township, where the father bought 50 acres of land and engaged in farming with good success. Until 18, young Christopher aided his father on the farm, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade with Michael Lutz. He worked over three years, only receiving \$160. Dec. 4, 1859, he married Margaret Schuler, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Of their union five children are living—Annette C., Frank A., Frederick E., Lena C. and Lizzie E. Two children died in infancy. Mrs. Walther is a daughter of Frederick and Eve (Stoll) Schuler. Her father was a native of Baden, Germany, who came to New York, 1832, where he married Miss Eve Stoll, August, 1837. In September, 1838, he came to Bucyrus, where he, for many years, followed the trade of shoemaker. Her parents are still living in Bucyrus, and are among the few who still live to recall the struggles of pioneer times. After completing his trade, our subject went to Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1856, where he worked as journeyman and contractor until 1859, when he made a trip to Bucyrus, returning with his wife in the same year. They lived in Iowa until 1861, when he returned to Bucyrus and located permanently. In the same year, he began taking contracts and has since employed from six to eight men. He has gained an enviable reputation as a first-class workman, having put up some of the largest public buildings and private residences in the city, among which may be mentioned the Union

School building, which he erected in 1867-68. Mr. Walther began life without capital, and has, by hard work and close attention to business, raised himself and family into comfortable circumstances. He and family are members of the German Lutheran Church, in which he has served as Trustee and other offices. He is a Democrat. His parents were both natives of Baden, where they were married, about 1830, and settled in Liberty Township of this county in 1845. They raised five children—whose names were Christopher, Magdalena, Philip J., Caroline and Henry. The father died Aug. 14, 1879, and the mother died Sept. 9, 1873.

LUDWIG WEBER, grocer and express agent, Bucyrus; is the son of Jonathan and Annie (Fritt) Weber, and was born Aug. 18, 1821, in Cumberland Co., Penn. He was raised on a farm until his 16th year, when he went to Lexington, Ohio, to learn tailoring, and was there four years. He next went to Ontario, Richland Co., and there lived until 1850, having worked at his trade until two years previous to this date, and also carried on the Ontario House. He went to California by the overland route, the trip occupying ninety-two days. He met with varying success, and returned in 1852. The following year, he removed his family to Crestline, and there he embarked in the grocery business, continuing for eight years with good success. He then removed to a farm near there, and, for eight years following, he tilled the soil. In 1872, he sold his farm and came to Bucyrus, where he opened a grocery and became agent for the Adams Express Co. His business is flourishing, and he is one of the first grocers in the town in point of business. During Pierce's administration, Mr. Weber was Postmaster of Ontario. He was also for three terms Trustee of Jackson Township. He was married May 30, 1844, to Jerusha J. Martin, of Martin's Mills, Ohio; of this union, eight children are living, two having died when young. Those living are Aveline A., wife of A. M. Pinney, of Chicago; Ellen V., wife of Engineer Fitzsimmons, of Allegheny, Penn.; Flora G., wife of C. D. Sheffler, conductor, Chicago; Cora, wife of F. D. Mann, of Kansas City, Mo., formerly of Pittsburgh; Harry L., County Surveyor; Madge B., Mettie and Jennie at home.

HARRY L. WEBER, County Surveyor, Bucyrus; is the son of Ludwig and Jennie (Martin) Weber, and was born July 16, 1856, in

Crestline, Ohio. Until his 8th year he lived on a farm. He attended school in Bucyrus in 1871; he came to Bucyrus and attended school here. After leaving school he went into the employ of Adams Express Co., as assistant agent. April 8, 1879, he was appointed Surveyor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Frank L. Plants. In October following, he was elected to fill the office and ran ahead of his ticket handsomely. He entered upon the discharge of his duties Jan. 5, 1880, being but 23 years of age. On April 8, 1880, he was married to Flora Hoover, of Bucyrus. Mr. Weber is a young man of considerable talent, and is, indeed, a rising young man, of whom much will yet be expected should life be spared him.

ANSON WICKHAM, attorney at law, Bucyrus; is the son of Williard and Phoebe (Pennington) Wickham, and was born in Lykens Township June 19, 1850. He spent the first 16 years of his existence on a farm and in attendance upon district school, when he entered the union schools of Bucyrus. He taught seven terms during the time he was receiving his education. He entered Otterbein University, at Westerville, in the spring of 1867, and graduated in May, 1873. In August of that year he came to Bucyrus and commenced the study of law, with Scott & Harris, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 17, 1875. Since that time he has become noted as a rising young lawyer, being especially successful in criminal cases. He was appointed School Examiner in 1874, and held the office two years.

WILLIAM WISE, furniture dealer and undertaker, Bucyrus; is the son of George and Charlotte (Moore) Wise, and was born in Fairfield Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1824. The first eighteen years of his life were spent on a farm, varied with a short season of schooling in the winters. His parents removed here when he was aged 10 years. When 18 years of age, he commenced to learn the cabinet-maker's trade with C. Howenstine, his apprenticeship lasting three years. He afterward spent one year working at his trade, in Valparaiso, Ind. Returning from thence he formed a partnership with Howenstine, which lasted some twelve years. At this time the subject of our sketch commenced in business for himself at his present place on Main street, and has been there since 1866. He has now a large stock of furniture, and

makes a specialty of undertaking, in which department he has had twenty-five years' experience. He was married, July 4, 1850, to Eliza J. Deardorf, of Bucyrus. Of this marriage nine children are living—Mattie, wife of Rev. George Heindle, of Belleville, Ohio; Rebecca, at home; Elizabeth, John Pressley, William R., Millie R., George L., Frederick A. and Joseph D. Mr. Wise was a Free-Soiler and is now a staunch Republican in politics. He is a member of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, and for thirty years has led the choir of that Church, serving also as one of its Deacons. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a blacksmith by trade, but in later years followed farming. He came here in 1833, and for one year was a resident on Broken Sword. He then removed south of town some three miles, and lived there till 1853, dying ten years later, his wife having died in 1858. They reared eight children to manhood, and were conscientious Christians and members of the Lutheran Church.

R. K. WARNER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born April 8, 1825, in Lycoming Co., Penn., and is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Walton) Warner. He was about 2 years old when his parents removed to Whetstone Township, this county, being among the first settlers. Here he was raised among the Wyandot Indians, and played with the "Johnny Cake" boys many a day, and learned their language. When he was 8 years old, his father removed to this township, and settled on the pike. It was in 1836 that the subject of our sketch attended his first school, taught in Dallas Township, by Miss Susan Bovee. He attended school until he was about 20 years of age, in a log schoolhouse near the residence of Thomas J. Monnett. In 1847, he rented a farm for two years, and afterward purchased 120 acres, where he now lives. He now owns 440 acres of fine farming land. He has dealt extensively in sheep, cattle and hogs, and has been very successful. He was raised a Quaker, but is not a member of any church. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, and later, a Republican. He was married in December, 1846, to Miss Martha Monnett, daughter of Jeremiah Monnett, who was born in Pickaway Co. Jan. 22, 1827. He has raised four children—Ellen, born Aug. 30, 1849, now the wife of Thomas McKinstry; Mary, born Jan. 1, 1856, married Albert Yaker, and died in January,

1874; Harriet, born Dec. 27, 1861; Louisa, born June 25, 1871. In 1875, Mr. Warner erected a fine frame dwelling of sixteen rooms, which is an evidence of his good taste, and an ornament to the vicinity. His father, Benjamin, was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., about 1801, and was married in 1822, coming to Ohio in 1827, driving here in a four-horse wagon. Four miles from Galion their wagon sunk in the mud, and they walked four miles to a relative, leaving the wagon behind. He lived in the county all the rest of his life, and died May 8, 1872, in Kankakee, Ill., where he had gone on a visit. His wife survived him until March 7, 1877, when she, too, closed her earthly labors, and went to her rest. Harriet Welsh, of Missouri, and Louisa Everett, of Bucyrus, are still living. Five died young. He was a Quaker in belief, the family for several generations back holding to that faith.

GEORGE HENRY WRIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bucyrus; son of George and La Vendee (Woodard) Wright, was born Aug. 16, 1823, in Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., and spent his boyhood on a farm. He attended common school, and at the age of 16 years entered Argyle Academy, under the instruction of his brother, Prof. D. W. Wright. He began teaching at the age of 20, and taught nine terms, six of which he taught while yet living in New York. In 1853, he came to this county, teaching during the winter, and dealing in stock during the summer; finally abandoned teaching and devoted his time wholly to the stock business, packing beef with his brother, T. H. Wright, of Huron, Erie Co. In 1856, he bought 480 acres of land in Wood Co., Ohio, which he improved. Dec. 29, 1857, he was married to Miss Martha E. Monnett, a daughter of Abraham Monnett, and in March, 1858, he removed to his land in Wood Co. Nine children were born of this marriage, eight of whom are living—Earl P., Helen A., Gertrude M., Oda M., Libbie B., Charles H., Carrie and Clark W.; Mattie died in infancy. His wife made a visit to her father in October, 1859, and, returning home, reached Findlay, when a snow two feet deep fell on October mud, which was then extraordinarily deep. She was twenty-two miles from her destination, and almost gave up going; after trying other means, she hired a horse and set out alone on horseback, determined to reach home, if possible. Shortly

after starting, she overtook a man, who exclaimed, "My God! lady, I shall expect to find your head sticking out of the mud." She reached home at 11 o'clock at night, crossing the "Black Swamp" (fourteen miles wide), in safety; there were very few people living on the route. Mr. Wright built substantial houses on his farm and improved it well, remaining on it until the spring of 1861, when he removed to his present farm of 225 acres, on the pike, four miles south of Bucyrus, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising; he makes a specialty of sheep and cattle. He has erected large and handsome buildings, and has one of the most attractive places on the road. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was formerly connected with the M. E. Church, and was Superintendent of Sunday school at Monnett Chapel; he was raised in the Associate Presbyterian Church. His wife was born in Scott Township, Marion Co., Ohio. He is a Republican in politics, and has acted with that party since its organization, but was previously a Democrat. He held various offices in his native State; is of Scotch descent; his early ancestors lived in Connecticut. His father was born in Cambridge, N. Y., about the year 1790, and was a soldier of 1812, and served on Lake Champlain. He raised twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, named respectively—Daniel W., Franklin H., Earl P., Olive M., Delana P., Mary Y., La Vendee, Sophronia J., George H. (subject), Elizabeth V., Sarah S., Edwin W.—all of whom are living at this date, except the oldest and the youngest. The oldest, D. W., was Principal of Argyle Academy for many years, and died Oct. 29, 1847.

HON. CHAPMAN D. WARD, Justice of the Peace, Bucyrus. This representative of an old and honored family traces his ancestry through a genealogical account, published in 1851 by Andrew Henshaw Ward. The first representative in this country was William Ward, who settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1639. His progenitors were Normans, who came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, as one of his noble Captains was named Ward, and the name of William de la Ward appears in English history as a resident of Chester in 1175. William Ward, of Sudbury, Mass., was made a freeman in 1643, and the next year represented Sudbury in the General Court, and

was for several years Chairman of the Selectmen. He, in common with many others, endured great hardships during the Indian hostilities, especially during King Philip's war, in 1675-76, when his buildings were fired, his cattle destroyed, and one of his sons slain by the enemy. Through several generations, the Wards continued to take an active part in governmental affairs, and we again take up the thread of family history. William, of Sudbury, had fourteen children, of whom his son William was the seventh child, born Jan. 22, 1640. He married Hannah Eames, at Marlboro, in 1679. Their oldest son, William, born March 27, 1680, was Colonel of the militia, and married probably Jane Cleveland, of Boston. Fourteen children were born to them, of whom Charles was the youngest son, born Oct. 27, 1722. He is the great-grandfather of our subject, and married Abigail Pike, Aug. 25, 1742. He enlisted in the expedition against Cape Breton, and died at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745, leaving three children, of whom William, born Sept. 12, 1743, was the oldest. He married Lucy Church, Dec. 11, 1763, and removed to Poultney, Vt., in 1775, becoming one of the first settlers of the town, and was one of that sturdy band who bravely resisted Burgoyne's army and participated in its capture. In the meantime, his wife, with her helpless children, was exposed to the ravages of the British soldiery and their savage allies, then within a few miles of her dwelling. She fled to Bennington, forty miles through the wilderness, on foot, with her children, carrying the youngest in her arms, without a man to protect or guide her, finding her way by the blazed trees. They reached there in safety, and quickly the battle of Bennington and the surrender of Burgoyne followed. The Hon. William Ward returned to Poultney, Vt., where he resided until his death, Aug. 3, 1819, in his 76th year. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and was for six years one of the Judges of the County Court of Rutland, and Judge of the Probate for the District of Fairhaven twenty-two years. He was a Justice of the Peace forty years, and Representative in the Legislature eighteen years. He was a much-esteemed citizen and a devoted Christian gentleman, having a family of twelve children, who all grew to manhood and womanhood except one. His fourth son, Elisha, born July 30, 1780, is the

father of our subject. He married Miss Zelina Denslow, of Kent, Conn., Nov. 14, 1803. Ten children were the fruits of this happy union—Lucy M., Eliza, Polly D., William C., Clark Kendrick, Zelima, Publius G., Rosetta, John W. and Chapman Denslow. The latter, whose name heads this sketch, was born June 22, 1823, in Reading, Steuben Co., N. Y., and, in 1835, came to Huron Co. (now Erie Co.), where the family settled on the prairie. He remained there until 1847, working on the farm until he was 21 years old, when he went to buy stock, and passed through this section in 1845. In the spring of 1847, he removed to the village of Bucyrus and began buying and selling stock, and, in 1850, in order to have better facilities, went on to a farm about two miles from town, where he remained five years. In 1848, he bought cattle, horses and sheep, and drove them through to Milwaukee, Wis., where he sold them to emigrants. He was married, Sept. 19, 1850, to Mary A. J. Harper, a daughter of John Harper. Two children were the fruits of this union—Harper J. and Blanche E. He came back to Bucyrus in 1855, and, in 1857, was appointed Postmaster by President Buchanan, which office he held until 1861, when he was elected Justice of the Peace—the first Democrat ever elected Justice of the Peace in Bucyrus—serving one year, when he resigned. He at once began buying horses, and, in the spring of 1863, in partnership with Rowse and Thomas, he, with a number of hands, drove ninety-eight horses to California, the journey taking over 100 days. The venture was successful, and, returning the same year, he took a second lot in 1864, drove from Omaha, completing the journey in fifty-six days, and without losing a single horse. He returned in the fall of 1864, and, in the spring of 1865, he was elected Mayor of Bucyrus, serving some two years with satisfaction. In 1867, he began shipping horses to Lake City, Minn., which he kept up for two years. He also shipped stock to the East. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and Mayor in 1876, serving until 1880; was re-elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, in which capacity he is still serving. He has served in Council for many years; has always been a Democrat, and first voted for Polk and Dallas.

HON. CLARK K. WARD, banker, Bucyrus; is the second son of Col. Elisia and Ze-

lina (Denslow) Ward, and was born in Reading, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1812; his boyhood and youth were spent on the farm of his father; at the age of 19, he began the struggle of life, with little capital except stout hands and good purposes; he at once found employment as teacher in the public schools for three winter terms; in 1833, he became clerk in a store in Yates Co., N. Y.; here he remained until 1841, in the meantime becoming proprietor; in April, 1844, he removed to Erie Co., Ohio, near Sandusky City, and, in June, 1845, he united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Porter, of Erie Co.; one daughter, Sarah A., wife of George C. Gormly, is the only child of this marriage. On coming to Ohio, Mr. Ward began dealing in stock, until 1847, in Erie Co., Ohio; in April of that year, he came to Bucyrus, where he became one of the leading stock-dealers of this vicinity, being among the first to pay cash for corn. In the fall of 1850, Mr. Ward was elected to the Ohio Legislature from the counties of Richland and Crawford for one year; he was re-elected for two years in 1851. He continued in the stock trade until 1878, in the meantime dealing quite extensively in real estate. In 1866, he was elected a Director in the First National Bank of Bucyrus, and, in January, 1879, its Vice President, a position which he now holds.

MAJ. J. H. WILLISTON, editor of *Forum*, Bucyrus; was born in Fayetteville, N. C., June 15, 1833; his parents, William K. and Annis C. (Chapman) Williston, removed to Geauga Co., Ohio, when he was 1 year old, and located on a farm; he is of Scotch-English descent; his father was born in Connecticut and his mother in Massachusetts; his maternal ancestors came over in the Mayflower. In 1845, his father was elected Auditor of Geauga Co., and the family removed to Chardon, the county seat, where the subject remained until 1850, when, at the age of 17 years, he went to Cleveland and entered a job printing office as an apprentice; he served in this capacity for four years, closing his apprenticeship in the office of the *Leader*; he worked in Cleveland as a journeyman and proprietor until March, 1861, when he purchased the *Ottawa County Democrat*, at Port Clinton, which he published for four months. During the summer of 1861, he raised a company of troops, which was assigned to the 41st O. V. I., and of which he

was elected First Lieutenant; in about one month, he was promoted to Captain, and, in the spring of 1863, was promoted to Major of the regiment; he was wounded in a skirmish before Atlanta, July 15, 1864, and from which cause he was mustered out of the service on the 31st of October, 1864. He at once returned to Cleveland, and engaged in the printing business until 1872; in 1873, he purchased an interest in the *Marion Mirror*, becoming the partner of James K. Newcomer, a partnership which continued until August, 1876; on the 15th of April following, he came to Bucyrus and purchased the *Crawford County Forum*, which he has ever since managed with success; he, in connection with his paper, conducts a job office, and employs in it an efficient corps of workmen; his paper is the organ of the Democratic party of Crawford Co., and of which party he has always been an able supporter. He was married, Nov. 27, 1854, to Miss Helen M. Newcomb, of Cleveland; three children is the result of this union. Maj. Williston was Superintendent of Police in Cleveland in 1869.

MRS. JULIA A. WALTER, Bucyrus. The above-named lady is a daughter of Abram Hahn, one of the pioneers of Crawford Co. He was born in Frederick Co., Md., in the year 1796, and moved to Ohio in 1822. He first settled in Stark Co., but, in 1828, removed to Bucyrus. He built the Sims House in 1829 and continued as its landlord until 1843, when he removed to Mt. Gilead, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1867. In August, 1838, while digging a mill-race near Bucyrus, he uncovered the bones of a mammoth, which were sold at Columbus, Ohio, and then passed into one of the Eastern museums. Mr. Hahn was a man of great energy, unwavering integrity and a devout and earnest Christian. In early manhood, he united in marriage with Julia Ernst, and the union resulted in ten children, only four of whom are living, as follows: Dr. Charles Hahn, Auditor of Marion Co., Ohio; Mrs. Walter (subject); Alexander, undertaker at Mt. Gilead; and Mrs. Mary Cooper, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio; six are dead—Maria, Melvina, William, Henry, James and Henrietta. Julia A. Walter was born in Bucyrus August 29, 1828. She spent her girlhood here until 15, when the family removed to Mt. Gilead, Ohio, where the subject of these lines lived until Nov.

11, 1847, which was the occasion of her marriage with George Walter, of Bucyrus. He was born in the town of Ophingen, Baden, April 3, 1824. When but 9 years old he left Germany with his widowed mother and came to Bucyrus. He was a good scholar and fine penman, and was made Deputy Clerk under Zalmon Rowse when but a mere boy, as he talked German fluently. This proved a necessity with the large German-speaking population of those early times. After serving one year as Deputy Clerk, he was employed as clerk by Potter & Quinby for five years. He was next employed by Henry Converse to conduct a mercantile business for him at different times for about four years, which brings us to the time of his marriage. He continued in mercantile pursuits about seven years, and came to New Washington, this county, in August, 1854. The village was then in its infancy, and he opened a store and post office there, which he kept for three years. He came to Bucyrus in April, 1867, and opened a paint-shop and employed a number of hands. He was a successful and skillful painter, and, during the last years of his life, produced some fine specimens of oil paintings. He died Sept. 10, 1861, leaving the following family: Scott is a member of the United States Signal Service; Clara and Lora at home; Lunette, wife of W. L. Penfield, Esq., lawyer at Auburn, Ind.; Edgar and Harry still reside at home. Under the trying circumstances of bereavement, our subject has reared and educated her family by intelligent forethought and force of character.

DAVID B. WOODSIDE, carriage manufacturer, Bucyrus. The subject of these lines was born in Chester Co., Penn., Nov. 23, 1847, a son of William S. and Caroline (Crosby) Woodside, who were residents of the village of Woodside's Corners, where young David lived until the late war ensued. Being a mere boy, he enlisted in 7th Penn. V. C., in February, 1864, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain and all the engagements of the Kilpatrick raid. He was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 23, 1865, and returned home, where he attended school for some time; then went to Wilmington, Del., and there served an apprenticeship of three years at carriage-smithing. He worked at his trade at different points in Delaware and Pennsylvania until 1870. He then traveled through

several of the Western States, tarrying at Lincoln, Ill., and Fond du Lac, Wis., becoming foreman of a carriage-shop at the latter place. In 1874, he returned to his native State, and worked at the city of Pittsburgh for about six months, when he came to Bellefontaine, Ohio, in the fall of 1874, and from there to Findlay, where he worked until 1875. He came to Bucyrus in April of that year, and worked for one year in the carriage manufactory of Philip Osman. In 1876, Mr. Woodside, in company with Lewis P. Osman purchased the carriage factory of Philip Osman, and conducted the business one year under the firm name of Osman & Woodside. June 25, 1877, the firm was enlarged by the accession of P. Osman, G. W. Teel and George Welsh, and the business was conducted one year under the firm name of Philip Osman & Co. In September, 1878, Mr. Woodside purchased the entire establishment, and has since carried on the business with good success. He employs about eight hands, and turns out from 75 to 100 carriages and buggies per year. His work comprises the most attractive and stylish patterns, and has gained an enviable reputation for durability and cheapness.

SAMUEL D. WELSH, painter, Bucyrus; is the son of Benjamin S. and Rebecca A. (Drake) Welsh, the former a native of Jefferson Co., Va., from whence he moved to Ross Co., Ohio, in 1807. He lived there until 1823, and then moved to Wyandot Co. The mother is a native of Marion Co., Ohio, and the daughter of Judge William S. Drake, who was a Captain in the war of 1812, and the hero of the celebrated Drake's defeat. The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 4, 1830, near the Wyandot Reservation, in what is now Wyandot Co., Ohio. His youth, until 17, was spent on the farm, with only the advantages afforded by the common schools. He attended an academy then located at Wyandot one year, by hard study laying the foundation for future usefulness. In 1849, he went to Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of painting, with a man named John Black, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he became a journeyman painter in the true sense of the word. During this period, he visited several cities, and at each point sought the best instructions that could be obtained. He continued to work in this way until 1855. Oct. 4, 1855, he united his fortunes with Miss Mary White, of Dallas Township,

of this county. Of this marriage there was one daughter, named Nellie, who died in infancy. After marriage, Mr. Welsh followed farming and house-painting in Dallas Township until the war broke out, when he enlisted, in September, 1861, in the regimental band of the 15th O. V. I., as member of the first class. He was at the same time special field artist for Harper Brothers, of New York, and in that capacity furnished sketches of battle-scenes and historical locations. He was taken sick in January, 1862, and taken to the hospital at Louisville, Ky., and afterward came home. In 1863, he sold his farm and removed to Newark, Ohio, where he kept a music store one year. He then came to Bucyrus, in 1864, and resumed his trade, which he has since followed with good success. He has taken several large contracts, employing as high as twenty-six hands at one time. He is Superintendent of painting for the Ohio Central Coal Co., at Corning. Since 1869, Mr. Welsh has gained an enviable reputation as a decorative and fresco artist. His specimens of oil painting have for several years taken diplomas wherever exhibited, and have attracted considerable attention among lovers of art. The first wife of Mr. Welsh died March 3, 1869, and he was a second time married, Oct. 4, 1871, to Miss Minnie E. Brown, of Lykens Township. There is one child born of this union, Rebecca E. Mr. Welsh was for eighteen years a member of the Presbyterian Church, when he united with the Advent Christian Church, at Nevada, Ohio. In October, 1877, he was ordained an Elder in that body, and has for some years preached to his brethren. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the State Conference of the the Advent Church. He served eight years as Justice of the Peace, and filled acceptably other offices of trust.

GEORGE H. WELSH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bucyrus. Perhaps there is no family in all Crawford Co. that has a more interesting history than that of the family of George Welsh. Zachariah Welsh was of English-German descent, and a native of the State of Maryland; he came to Fairfield Co., Ohio, from Virginia, at an early day, and shortly after the war of 1812 removed to Marion Co., Ohio, near the Wyandot Reservation. He and wife, Hannah S. (Steen) Welsh, remained here a number of years, and to them were born fourteen children, only the ten following being alive

—Benjamin, Betsey, Madison, Lorena, Edmund, Jane A., Munnington, Mary A., George H. and Rebecca. On the breaking-out of the war of 1812, Mr. Welsh offered his services in his country's behalf, and was immediately commissioned Colonel. He served all through the war, participating in many a hard-fought battle. It was after the war that he moved to Marion Co. George Welsh was born one mile south of Wyandot, then in Marion Co., April 11, 1826. His father being a poor man, and needing his services on the farm, deprived him of school advantages the boys of to-day have. When 18 years of age, his father died, and the burden of supporting the family fell upon him. May 29, 1855, he married Miss Margaret Agnew, of Lake Co., Ind., and by her had one son—Agnew, now a merchant in Ada, Ohio. Mrs. Welsh departed this life in April, 1856, being a wife only about one year. Mr. Welsh's second marriage took place Dec. 2, 1867, his wife being Miss Amelia Palmer, of Nevada, Ohio. To this second marriage were born four children—Ettie, Algee, Savenie and Ernest. Mr. Welsh owns 400 acres of valuable land, which is well improved. Besides farming, Mr. Welsh deals quite extensively in fine stock, some of them coming from the famous Bourbon County herds of Kentucky. Mr. Welsh's political record is without blemish. His first vote was cast for Gen. Taylor. He was identified with the Whig party until 1860, and on the breaking-out of the war between the North and the South, threw his influence with the Republican party, with whom he has ever since remained. The battle of Brandywine was fought on his grandfather's farm, and as such is a matter of local historical importance. Mr. Welsh is a member of the M. E. Church, and although a Republican in a strongly Democratic county, he has held various local political offices.

ABRAHAM YOST, retired, Bucyrus; is the son of John and Chloe (Freeland) Yost, and was born Jan. 2, 1816, in York Co., Penn. His father was a farmer and also a gunsmith, which trade he learned in Little York, Penn. He was married about 1808, and followed farming, also working somewhat at his trade. In the fall of 1828, he came to Bucyrus in a three-horse wagon, and was almost a month on the road. He bought a lot where Main street now crosses the railroad, and on this he erected a log cabin. Here they moved and Mr. Yost, Sr., opened a

gunsmith-shop, and did a thriving business, a great portion of it with the Indians. He died in 1861, his wife having died the year previous, leaving four sons—John F., Abraham, Jeremiah and Jacob. When the subject of our sketch first came to Bucyrus, he attended school in a small brick edifice, which stood where the Monnett House now stands. His first teacher here, however, was a Mrs. Hobbs, who taught in her own house. In 1836, he left school and commenced learning to make spinning wheels, serving an apprenticeship of six years under James McCracken. He then followed the business for twenty years, adding to his trade that of chair-making. Since 1859, he has followed turning for different factories of Bucyrus, until in 1879 he retired. Mr. Yost began without capital and is now the owner of 70 acres of well-improved farming land, and a first-class city property on Sandusky avenue. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics, and was a Whig before the birth of the new party, having cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He was at one time a member of the City Council, and has always been a prominent and influential citizen. He was married, Aug. 25, 1842, to Barbara Aurant, of Bucyrus. They have two children—Laura, wife of James Kendall, of Bucyrus, and Ophelia, wife of Frederick Shealy, of the same city.

JACOB YEAGLEY, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of George and Elizabeth (Shram) Yeagley, and was born Oct. 29, 1827, in Lebanon Co., Penn.; until the age of 16, he was given the educational advantages afforded by a common school, and divided his time between the school and his labors on the farm; afterward, he learned the shoemaker's trade with his uncle, Adam Yeagley, serving two and one-half years' apprenticeship; in June, 1847, he came to Crawford Co. on foot and by canal route, arriving here with but 30 cents; out of this, he had but a shilling left when he had paid for lodging and breakfast; he then hired out to a farmer, working for a monthly stipend of \$11, and continued for two months, when he rented a farm on the shares for two years, after which he again hired for \$15 per month; after the expiration of one year, he rented 160 acres at cash rent, paying John A. Gormley \$100 per year, and continuing four years; during this time, he made a handsome sum by

hard work and economy; he next bought and fed hogs for one season, but, by a reverse of fortune, he lost all his hard-earned property, and was involved to the extent of \$1,100 besides; he cleared himself of debt, however, and commenced in the same line of business, and again lost, this time to the extent of \$600; he then resumed farming, and rented for some ten years; in 1864, he purchased his present farm of 160 acres of good farming land, and here he has since made his home; in 1872, he erected a fine frame residence of nine rooms, finished handsomely. Of late years, Mr. Yeagley has turned his attention to raising sheep, and is also a noted corn-raiser, often cultivating 150 acres a year; his first crop of corn on 60 acres of his present farm realized for him the snug sum of \$2,800. Mr. Yeagley is a member of the United Brethren Church of Bucyrus; he was formerly connected with the M. E. Church for eighteen years, during which time he was Class-leader and Trustee; in politics, he has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and was previously a Whig. He was married, Nov. 2, 1854, to Catharine Miller, of Whetstone Township; there are two sons of this marriage—La Fayette, born April 7, 1856, and Alfred C., July 11, 1858. His wife died Feb. 23, 1859, and, March 22, 1860, he married Elizabeth Starnes, of Dallas Township; there is one child of this marriage—Edwin, born Dec. 2, 1861; Mrs. Yeagley was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Jan. 4, 1838, and came with her father's family to Bucyrus Township in 1843; here she grew to womanhood, receiving a common-school education; she united with the M. E. Church when 12, and has ever taken a great interest in Sunday-school work, having been for many years a teacher in the Sunday school. Mr. Yeagley's father was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and his mother in the same State in about 1804; they were married in 1822, and farmed during the summer following, weaving in the winter; besides Mr. Yeagley, there were six children in his father's family—Rebecca, Henry, Catharine, Mary, John and Samuel; the mother died in 1871, and the father in 1873.

G. K. ZEIGLER, Main Street Mills, Bucyrus; son of Abraham and Rachel (Krouz) Zeigler, was born Dec. 4, 1834, in Montgomery Co., Penn., where he lived on a farm until he was 19 years of age, attending school less than one winter, all told. In his 19th year, he entered a mill on Perkioming, in Pennsylvania, as an apprentice, remaining one year, and became foreman; in two years he ground over 42,000 bushels of grain. He remained in this mill about two and a half years, and in summer of 1855, he came to Ohio, and settled at Bloomville, where he worked for Simon Koller six months. He then returned to his native State and remained one year; was a partner in dry goods for about a year, with John Hunsicker, when he sold out and lost all he had invested. He removed to New Washington about 1858–59, and was engaged in a mill for some fifteen months, when he came to Bucyrus and worked for McClain over two years, after which he took charge of Honey Creek Mills for two years more, when he returned to his former employers here, for about three years; he then, in partnership with Martin Koller, bought the Osceola Mills, which were successful; they owned them about five years, making repairs and improvements; he and Koller next bought Honey Creek Mills and ran them for two years. From there he went to Napoleon, Ohio, and with Koller Brothers ran mills there for two years, and built an elevator, costing \$10,000. In April, 1876, he came to Bucyrus, where he became proprietor of the Main Street Mills, which he has since successfully operated. Mr. Zeigler has had about twenty-seven years' experience in milling and understands the business. His present mills are written up elsewhere in this work. He is and has always been a Democrat. Twenty-two years ago, he lost all and was left in debt; now, he is one of the solid men of the town. He was married, Oct. 24, 1857, to Miss Ann M. Koller, of Seneca Co., Ohio, and has two children living—Anna Mary and Josiah Martin; one daughter (Jennie) died in her 4th year.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. BELTZ, farmer; P. O. Galion. Mr. Beltz was born in Center Co., Penn., April 19, 1823. He is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Wetzel) Beltz. His father was born in Philadelphia, Penn., July 8, 1791, and his mother in Dauphin Co., Penn., in August, 1789. They came to Crawford Co., in 1829, and located where Galion now stands, and, in the spring of 1830, purchased 160 acres of land of John Brown, where their son John now resides, paying \$450 for it. Christopher Beltz died in September, 1858, but his wife is still living with her son. She is over 90 years old; is the oldest person in the township, and, although at such an advanced age, she is hale and hearty, and in possession of all her faculties, being troubled with only a slight deafness. The subject of this biography worked on his father's farm until he was 22 years old, and, April 18, 1845, he was married to Miss Haney Reed, daughter of David and Elizabeth Reed, of Polk Township. For three years he lived on his mother-in-law's farm, and, in 1850, went to Indiana, but only remained there a few months. Returning to Polk Township, he bought 60 acres of land of Samuel Geltman, and farmed it for five years, when he sold to John Waters, and rented one year of the Johnsons—on the Plains. He then moved to near Leesville, and bought, in partnership with his brother Elias, a mill property, consisting of grist and saw mill, for \$4,500. They improved the grist-mill by putting in steam-power, and ran the mill for two years, when they sold to John Whitman and Adam Heller. In 1861, he moved back to Polk Township, and bought out the heirs of his father's old farm, and has since resided upon it. The farm at present consists of 158 acres of fine improved land, located a few miles from Galion, on the Bucyrus road. He has improved the property by new buildings, draining the land until it is a valuable and desirable piece of real estate. He has six children living—Sarah J.,

Jemima J., William M., Alonzo P., Elizabeth and Haney M., and five deceased—Elias, Williard J., Elizabeth G. and two infants. Mr. Beltz, wife and family, are all members of the English Lutheran Church. He is a prominent and energetic member of the Democratic party, and takes an active and deep interest in the affairs of the county management. He is at present serving a term as Township Trustee.

JOHN BLYTH, baggage-master, C., C., C. & I. R. R., Galion; was born in Kirkcaldy, County of Fife, Scotland, Aug. 22, 1841. At the age of 14 he emigrated to Cornwall, Canada West. He came to Galion in 1863, and worked on the construction of the A. & G. W. R. R. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the 32d O. V. I., Company B, and was in service until he was wounded, in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. The wound became gangrenous, and, after lying in various hospitals for several months, he was finally discharged, March 14, 1865, in consequence of the wound. Returning to Galion, he again entered into the employ of the A. & G. W. R. R., and remained with that company until 1868, when he engaged with the C., C., C. & I. R. R. as baggage-master at Galion. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Louisa C. Wittibslager, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Wittibslager, of Polk Township. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 29, 1849. They have four children living—Lester W., Thomas O., Bertha A., and Edith J.; also one deceased, George L. His mother, Margaret Blyth, emigrated to this country in 1867, and is still living with him; she was born in the county of Fife, Scotland, Aug. 17, 1817. Mr. Blyth has always taken an active interest in the educational affairs of Galion, and is one of the School Directors at the present time. He is a member of Galion Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M. He was elected Master of this body in 1873, and has held the office up to the present time; he is also a charter member of Crawford Chapter, a charter member

of Mutual Lodge K. of H., No. 32, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, K. of H.

A. M. BROWN, foreman machine shops, N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Galion. Mr. Brown was born in Essex Co., Mass., May 19, 1833. His early life, up to 19 years of age, was spent in Massachusetts. He learned his trade as machinist at Andover, Mass., and from there, in 1852, went to Dunkirk, N. Y., remaining there but six months, when he went to Toronto, Canada, working at his trade there for a short time. In 1853, he went to Marion, Ohio, and engaged with the C., C. & I. R. R., working there until the shops were moved to Galion, in 1854, when he came there and remained in the shops until June, 1864, when he went to Ft. Wayne, and worked for the Pennsylvania Company, until October, 1864, when he returned to Galion and engaged with the A. & G. W. R. R., and then with the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and has been with that company up to the present time. He was appointed foreman of the machine shops, in June, 1873, which position he still holds. He was married Nov. 22, 1853, to Miss Nancy Cather, of Dunkirk, N. Y.

JAMES W. COULTER, lawyer, Galion; was born July 4, 1846, in West Bedford, Coshocton Co. His father, R. M. Coulter, now deceased, was born in Pennsylvania. His mother, who is now living with her son-in-law, O. W. Aldrich, L.L.D., Editor of the *Monthly Jurist*, at Bloomington, Ill., was born and reared in Ireland; her maiden name was Phoebe Greer. The subject of this sketch is a fair type of the "self-made" men, who are the strength and pride of our commonwealth. Mr. Coulter was educated at Spring Mountain, Coshocton Co., Ohio. By his own personal exertions, he supported himself and paid his way at school, receiving no pecuniary assistance from home. He read law with Hon. A. M. Jackson and Hon. Thomas Beer, of Bucyrus, who is now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that district. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, when he immediately located in Galion, and commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has been very actively and successfully engaged since. For four years, he was Prosecuting Attorney

of the county; six years a member of the Board of County School Examiners; also, four years a member of the Board of Education of the Galion union schools, and was President of that board. He has always been a Democrat, but in no sense a partisan politician; is now 33 years of age, unmarried. Mr. Coulter is a thorough business man, and has been very successful in a pecuniary way; in fact, his judgment and practical ability in this respect are first-class, both in the management of his own interests and in conducting others that may be intrusted to his care. His opinion has much weight with local capitalists, and in point of public spirit he stands in a front rank in the community where he resides; has uniformly seconded his views by liberal investments or donations, and habitually helps to advance the private enterprises of his fellow-citizens, as far as he can consistently with correct business principles. As a lawyer Mr. Coulter is keenly perceptive, incisive, logical and spirited in debate, yet courteous. In religion, he is tolerant, extending the same charity to others that he desires from them. With good health and the greater part of an ordinary lifetime before him, judging from the last decade, it is easy to predict what, in all probability, the future has in store for Mr. Coulter, now one of the successful self-made men of his native State.

C. S. CRIM, banker, Galion. Prominent among the energetic and prosperous business men of Galion, and one worthy of especial mention, is C. S. Crim, banker and capitalist. Mr. Crim was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1820. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Crim. His father being a farmer, his early life was spent upon the farm, and his education such as the common schools of the times afforded; he also attended select school at Lexington, Ohio. In 1839, Mr. Crim started out in life for himself, as clerk in a dry goods store in Lancaster, Ohio. He received no pecuniary aid from home, and his success in life is due to perseverance and industry, coupled with good judgment and practical ability. In 1843, he removed to Jeromeville, Wayne Co., Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business for himself, and also engaged in the same business in Johnsville,

Morrow Co., remaining at the latter place until 1851, when he removed to Galion, and has since been identified with numerous enterprises there. In 1854, he started a dry goods store on the corner of Main and Columbus streets, and at the same time engaged in the grain and produce trade, which he is still interested in. In 1864, he established the First National Bank of Galion, and has been its President ever since. This bank has a capital of \$50,000, and does business aggregating several millions yearly. In 1866, in connection with John S. Davis and H. P. Stentz, the Exchange Bank of Monroeville, Huron Co., was organized, and, in December of 1869, it was changed to a national bank, and is now known as the First National Bank of Monroeville. Mr. Crim is a Director of this bank. He is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics, his time being occupied in the management of his numerous business interests. Mr. Crim was married, on April 8, 1858, to Miss Martha R. Casner, of Ohio, who received her education at Oberlin, Ohio. They have four children living—Ollie E., Ella E., Charles S. and Don. Another son, Georgie S., died, Feb. 6, 1880, aged 6 years. He and his wife and daughters belong to the Methodist Church. Mr. Crim, by industry, economy, pluck and fair dealing, has acquired great wealth, which he uses in a quiet, unostentatious way, to advance every public enterprise that possesses merit. As a man of public spirit, devoted to his family, loyal to his church and his business, he has few equals and no superiors, and presents a bright and shining example to the young men of to-day of what it is possible for them to accomplish by acquiring correct habits and adhering to honest convictions and scrupulous integrity.

T. COSSLON, conductor, Galion; was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1854. He has been railroading for the past ten years, and, during that time, had three fingers taken off in an accident. At the present time he is running a train on the C., C. C. & I. R. R.

O. S. CULP, livery, Galion; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1833, and received a good common-school education, and, in 1854, went into the livery business at West Newton, West-

moreland Co., Penn., and remained there until 1865. He then went to Warren Co., Ill., and farmed for five years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Cleveland and engaged in the livery business, again remaining there for over six years, when he removed to Galion, and has been engaged in the livery business up to the present time. He was married in 1854, to Miss Anna F. Carl, of Westmoreland Co., Penn. They have nine children.

P. F. CASE, wholesale hardware, Galion; was born in New Haven, Huron Co., Ohio, in 1848. His parents moved to Vernon Township, Crawford Co., in 1850. His education was limited to country schools. He came to Galion in 1866, and clerked three years with Roger & Duck, in the hardware business. He began business for himself in 1870, in the retail hardware trade, and, in 1875, he changed from retail to wholesale, and is engaged in that line at the present time (1880). He has just completed one of the largest buildings in the city for the better accommodation of his increasing trade. In 1879, he started a brass band of thirty pieces, named after himself. It is considered one of the best bands in this locality. He was married in 1872, to Dora Monnett, daughter of Dr. Monnett. They have three children—Laura, Frank L. and May. He was a member of the Common Council for two years.

ROBERT COWDEN, Postmaster, Galion; was born in this county, May 24, 1833, and had the benefits of but a limited education. At the age of 5, death robbed him of his father, and, at 15 years of age, he commenced carpentering as an apprentice, which business he followed on his own account from the age of 19. By dint of close private study, he prepared himself to teach in the common schools of his time, which he practiced during winters. At 19 years of age he was converted, and joined the United Brethren Church. At 21 he was married to Miss Lydia T., daughter of Daniel Miller, who is also a native of this county. In the spring of 1857, he moved to Franklin Co., Kan., where he worked at his trade, and where, on the organization of the county, he was elected its first County Clerk. About the first of the year 1860, he returned

to his native county. On the 9th of September, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company B, 1st U. S. Mechanic Fusileers, but on the organization of Company H, which he had aided in recruiting, he was appointed First Lieutenant of that company, but, because of informality in the enlistments, this regiment was mustered out, by order of the Secretary of War, on the 29th of January, 1862, and he immediately enlisted as private in Company I, 1st Ill. Light Artillery. He was rapidly promoted to Corporal, Sergeant and First Sergeant, and, in May, 1862, for meritorious service at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. On the 11th of May, 1863, he was appointed to aid in the organization of the 39th U. S. Colored Infantry, and was commissioned Major of the regiment, and, on the 18th of May, 1864, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He was in command of the regiment from December, 1863, until its muster-out on the 31st of January, 1866, at Memphis, Tenn., except while incapacitated by wounds. At the head of his regiment, he received a severe gun-shot wound in his right hip, at the disastrous engagement at Guntown, Miss., on June 10, 1864, from which he has suffered ever since. The principal engagements in which he participated were Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Guntown. After the war, he became noted as a leader in Sunday-school work, and was Secretary of the Ohio Sabbath School Union six consecutive years, from 1871 to 1877. He has been Secretary of the Sunday School Union of this county ever since its organization, in 1867, till this time (1880). He has also been General Secretary of the United Brethren Sabbath School Association since May, 1877, in which capacity he has traveled over much of the United States, holding Sunday School Normal Institutes. His commission as Postmaster in Galion is dated January 29, 1878, and he entered on his duties on the 4th of March of the same year.

R. W. CHASE, physician, Galion; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1842. He had the benefit of a good common-school education, and taught school in 1858 and 1859, in Charlotte, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., after which he spent 1861 and 1862 attending college,

after which he clerked in a dry goods store in the years 1863, 1864 and 1865. In 1866, he bought a half-interest in a dry goods store in Chautauqua, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and remained in said business three years, and sold out in 1869, and commenced studying medicine with Dr. D. S. Pickett, of Chautauqua, N. Y., and remained one year, and completed his studies with Dr. Fenner, of Fredonia, N. Y. In 1874, he commenced the practice of medicine in Chautauqua, N. Y., where he remained three years, when he went to Bradford and remained three years, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College, in 1875. He came to Galion in June, 1880, and is established in practice on West Main street.

S. G. CUMMINGS, attorney, Galion. Mr. Cummings was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in October, 1839. In 1861, he commenced to read law with Bartly & Johnston, of Mansfield, Ohio, and remained with them until 1864. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, when, in April, 1864, he went to Montana, and engaged in gulch-mining until 1866, and was successful, and then came to Galion, Ohio, and commenced to practice law there in 1867. He was elected Prosecutor of Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1873, and again in 1875, and served four years. He has been elected several times a member of the School Board and Council, and is a member of both at the present time. Is also a member of the firm of Cummings & Meuser, attorneys at law, who have a good practice. He married Miss Sarah G. Ruhl, of Galion, Ohio, in January, 1867, and has one son.

HERBERT DECROW; physician, Galion, was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1846, and received a good education at the union school at Johnstown, Ohio, and at Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio; he lived on a farm until 20 years of age, and when not at school canvassed for books. In 1867, went to Quincy, Ill., with Dr. Decrow, dentist, and worked in his office, and studied medicine with Dr. Baker, and remained there three years, when he came home and traveled sixteen months for the Austin Powder Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. He then taught school and read

medicine under Drs. Stinson & Williams, of Alexandria, Ohio, until the fall of 1873, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, and graduated in the spring, having attended his first course in 1869 and 1870, in Jefferson Medical Institute, and Pennsylvania Dental College at Philadelphia. He commenced the practice of medicine at Utica, Licking Co., Ohio, March 1, 1874, and remained there until April 1, 1880; he then moved to Galion, Ohio, and has established a first-class practice, being very successful. He was married to Lucy A. Holmes, of Brownsville, Licking Co., Ohio, and has three boys.

THOMAS C. DAVIS, grocer, Galion; was born in that portion of Richland Co. which is now Morrow Co., in October, 1837, and remained there until 1861. He then enlisted in Company C, 15th O. V. I., and served four years and four months. He served two years as private, then was commissioned as First Lieutenant, and afterward as Captain. He returned from the army in March, 1866, and commenced the grocery and daily market business at 26 West Main street, Galion, Ohio, where he is still in business. On his return from the army he married Angeline Rinehart, daughter of John and Catharine Rinehart.

JOHN D. DeGOLLEY, attorney, Galion, was born in Washington Co., Md., May 26, 1850, and received his education at the Quincey Academy, of Franklin Co., Penn. In 1868, he commenced reading law with D. Watson Rowe (Judge of Court of Common Pleas), and took a three years' course, and was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg in 1871. He came to Galion, Ohio, May 27, 1874, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, June 6, 1876, and has been practicing law in Galion, Ohio, ever since. He was elected the first City Solicitor of Galion, in April, 1879. He was married in October, 1878, to Miss Anna M. Parsons, of Galion, Ohio, and has one son.

REV. E. P. ELCOCK, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Galion; was born in Covington, Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1847. His education was commenced at home, his mother having been a teacher in the public schools at Dayton, Ohio, before her marriage. He commenced the study of Latin at the age of 7 years, assisted

by his father, Rev. Thomas Elcock; also attended public school at Van Wert, Ohio, and Decatur, Ind. He was also sent to Vermillion Institute, Ashland Co., Ohio, remaining there about three years. At times, during his attendance there, he taught school at various places, having at one time a select school in Decatur, Ind., of 125 pupils. From Vermillion Institute he went to Cannonsburg, Penn., attending Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1869. After spending three years at Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. Y., he was installed as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Port Deposit, Md., on May 7, 1872. He remained there fifteen months, and then went to Bridgeville, Del., remaining there nearly three years. He came to Galion in August, 1875, and has been Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church up to the present time.

JAMES H. GREEN, bank cashier, Galion; son of Aaron and Nancy Green, he of Pennsylvania, she of Tennessee. He was born March 4, 1834, at Norton, Delaware Co., Ohio, and during his youth attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and in 1850 he went to Cardington, Morrow Co., and clerked in a hardware store until 1856, when he went to Mt. Gilead, and carried on the merchant-tailoring business until 1861. He enlisted in Co. B, 43d O. V. I., and served three years and a half, then went to Cardington, Ohio, for two years, as Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank. In August, 1866, he came to Galion, Ohio, and has been Cashier of the Citizens' Bank and Citizens' National Bank up to the present time. He owns and superintends four farms and two stone quarries, and a wholesale oil and varnish jobbing house. He was married to Miss Lola H. McLain, of Galion, Ohio, and has four children.

JOSEPH S. GRAVER, hotel, Galion; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1844, and had the benefit of a good common-school education. He commenced to learn the butcher's trade in 1854, and stayed at that one year, then worked in a morocco manufactory until 1859, when he started a milk-wagon, and ran that until 1861. He then enlisted in Company F, 8d Penn. V. C., and remained three years, and came home in 1864, and went to

Alliance, Ohio, to work for the P., F. W. & C. R. R., in 1865, after that going to Philadelphia, and remaining eighteen months. He returned to Alliance, Ohio, in 1867, and commenced railroading as conductor until 1872. In 1873, he went back to Philadelphia and to New York City, then to Savannah, Ga., in the hide business, for three months. He then traveled extensively through the Southern and Western States, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne, Lafayette, Ind., Toledo, Ohio, Mansfield, Ohio, then in the fall of 1873, he came to Galion, Ohio, and commenced with the A. & G. W. R. R., and left in the spring of 1874 and went to work for the C., C. & I. R. R., and remained there until August, 1879, when he took the National House, near the depot of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and is still there. He was married to Minnie Scott Mathews, of Allegheny City, Penn., Aug. 26, 1872, and has two children living and two dead.

ASA HOSFORD, miller and farmer; P. O. Galion. Among the early settlers of this county, and one worthy of special mention, is Asa Hosford, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Richfield, Mass., in 1799. At the age of 6 years, his parents removed from Litchfield, Conn., to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and located upon a farm, remaining there for fourteen years, when they again removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., remaining there for four years. Mr. Hosford then being of age, and having a strong desire to see Ohio, he, in company with his brother Horace, started upon a tour. They came to Cleveland upon the first steamboat upon the Lakes, and then started for the interior of Ohio on foot. This was in the fall of 1819. Mr. Hosford remained in Huron Co. all winter, and in the spring was joined by his parents, who located in what is now Crawford Co. Mr. Hosford worked for several years to get his first \$100, when he entered 80 acres of land near Galion. In 1824, he opened the first hotel in the neighborhood. It was located somewhere in the present site of Galion, and for eight years was the proprietor. He finally sold the hotel property to Ruhl for \$600, and invested this money in 43 acres of land, which was situated where the heart of Galion is to-day. It was the inten-

tion of Mr. Hosford to lay out a town. Ruhl also had the same intentions, and finally bought the 43 acres of Mr. Hosford. He then, in 1832, bought the mill property in Polk Township, where he still resides, building a mill which is in operation to-day. He was married in 1825, to Miss Alta Kent, of Bueyrus. They have three children living—Rebecca, Eri and Stephen. Mr. Hosford has been honored by many offices of trust by his friends, and in all has discharged them with ability and honor. His connection with the railroad, in which he deserves great credit, appears in the history of Galion.

J. R. HOMER, foundry and machine shop, Galion; is the present Mayor of Galion, Ohio. Although a Republican in a Democratic community, he was elected by twenty-five majority. He was born in Moulton, Me., April 7, 1833. He attended the common schools and also an academy two terms. He worked on a farm when not at school until he was 21 years of age, and afterward served his time in a foundry at Galion, Ohio, and worked five years as journeyman, and also as foreman three years. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 101st O. V. I., and served three years in all the offices except Orderly Sergeant up to First Lieutenant, and came home in 1865, and took a position as foreman in a foundry for two years. He then bought a half-interest in a foundry and machine shop, known as the Galion Machine Works. He has served several terms as a member of the Council, and has been President of the School Board, and has been Director of a building association through its full term. He was married to Jane E. Nave, of Galion, and has one son, who works in the machine shop, and one daughter, who teaches in the public school at Galion, Ohio.

J. W. HOLMES. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born Sept. 13, 1821, at Dalton, Mass. When 18 months old, his father, Joseph Holmes, was called to England. He was lost at sea while on his return to his family, which left the son with no other care but his mother. He was taken in charge by different ones, and when 10 years old was put on a farm until 16 years of age, when he was bound an apprentice to the cabinet-making trade, serving his

time until the age of 21 years; he then commenced business for himself. In 1850, he was burnt out, by which means he lost his wife and all his property, leaving him destitute. At this time he went to Bridgeport, and entered into a contract, with fifteen others, to go South to assist in putting the rolling stock upon the Alabama & Tennessee River R. R. (now the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R.). From there he returned and entered the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R., in May, 1852, and continued in said business at Rochester, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, being in charge of the car department until June, 1862, at which time he commenced to raise a company for active service in the 129th N. Y. V. I., under command of Col. P. A. Porter; mustered into the United States service Aug. 22, 1862, and marched to the city of Baltimore, where the regiment was put in the defense of Baltimore and vicinity. In December, 1862, the regiment was changed from 129th V. I. to the 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and recruited up to a regiment of 1,900 officers and men, and continued in the military duties of the Middle Department until July 2, 1863, when they were ordered to Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, to protect the rear of the army at Gettysburg. On the 1st of September, he was ordered back into the defenses of Baltimore, and detailed as Provost Marshal of Fort McHenry, in charge of all Union and confederate prisoners at that point, and intimately connected with the secret service, which contributed so much to the success of our arms. In May, 1864, was relieved from the duties of Provost Marshal, for the purpose of accompanying the regiment to the front, joining the army at Spottsylvania Court House, on the 18th of May, 1864, with 1,900 men assigned to the 2d Corps, 2d Division, commanded by Gen. Tyler. On the 19th, participated in the repulsing of an attack in force by Ewell's Corps; on the 23d and 24th, in the engagement of North Anna; on the 30th and 31st, at Cold Harbor; June 3, made a charge on the enemy's works, in which 600 men of the regiment were killed and wounded; crossed the James on the 15th of June; assaulted the Confederate works before Petersburg, on the evening of June 16; supported

an assault on the 18th, at which time, for gallant conduct, was promoted to Major, he having acted as such since June 3. On the 22d, assaulted and captured works held by the Confederate forces. From this time, the regiment was employed on breast-works, fortifications, and covered ways, until July 26; ordered to the north side of James River, and participated in the assaults on the enemy's lines at Deep Bottom, capturing their outer works; also participated in severe fighting at Deep Bottom, Aug. 12. On Aug. 25, in a severe engagement at Ream's Station, on the 26th, being in command of the regiment, which when mustered, but 5 officers and 110 men reported for duty, thus showing the effects of severe duties which they had performed, and the loss which they had sustained since joining the army at Spottsylvania, on the 18th of May. At this time, the regiment was given a short rest, which was improved in receiving recruits, and the return of men from hospital, at which time he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment was again put on active duty, and participated in all the engagements until the surrender of Lee's forces, April 9, 1865. In June, 1865, was ordered to Rochester, N. Y., with his regiment, and mustered out of the service of the United States and returned to peaceful pursuits of life. In August, 1865, entered the service of the A. & G. W. R. R., at Kent, Ohio. In September, the same year, promoted to the position of Superintendent of car repairs at Galion, Crawford Co., Ohio, at which place he now resides, where he has been intimately connected with the Masonic and other kindred organizations, having, in 1850, become a Master Mason; in 1856, a Royal Arch Mason; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters, and dubbed and created a Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta. Since living in Galion, he has been intimately connected with the organization of Galion Lodge, No. 414, A. F. & A. M.; Crawford Chapter, No. 142, R. A. M.; Mansfield Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 21, and now 32d degree member of Ohio Consistory, A. & A. S. Rite, at Cincinnati; to mutual insurance organizations, a goodly portion of his attention has been given, being foremost in

the organization of Mutual Lodge, No. 32, K. of H.; Galion Council, No. 20, R. A.; was prominent in the formation of the Grand Lodge, K. of H., of Ohio, July 29, 1875, and was elected its first Grand Dictator; also, the Grand Council of the R. A. of Ohio, April 4, 1878, and was elected, at its second session, Grand Regent. In all of the above organizations, he has done his full proportion of the work to make each a success.

G. L. JOHNSTON, foreman building and bridge department, C., C., C. & I. R. R., Galion. In the carpenter and wood-work department of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. shops, we find Mr. G. L. Johnston, as Foreman and Superintendent. He was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1841, and when a youth learned the carpenter's trade. In November, 1875, he entered the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., at Shelby, and, in 1878, was called by that company to Galion, to assume his present position. He has the entire supervision of the construction of buildings, bridges, freight trucks, etc. He was married in 1869, to Miss Polly E. Hayes, at Mount Gilead. They have two children—Wilbur H. and Ralph P.

HENRY KAEMPHER, Priest, Galion. The grandparents of Father Kaempher were French, and emigrated to Westphalia at the time of the first French Revolution. He was born in Westphalia in December, 1848, and graduated with honors at the University of Munster. He is also a graduate of the College of Rheine, and studied in the college nine years, and in the university four years. He came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and went to Putnam Co., Ohio, and remained three years, and in April, 1878, he came to Galion, Ohio, and took charge of the two Catholic Churches there, and is building up good congregations in each.

DR. HIRAM R. KELLEY, M. D., Galion; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., on the 7th of February, 1835. He attended the common schools until 13 years of age, when he entered a store and served two years as junior clerk. In 1851, he began teaching school, continuing until 1853, when he left Pennsylvania and removed to Ohio, settling in Perry Township, Morrow Co. He resumed his occupation as school-teacher for a year. In 1854, having resolved to become a physician, he

attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and engaged in study until 1856, when he attended a full course of medical lectures at Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of medicine at West Point, Morrow Co., Ohio, remaining there until 1865, when, going to Columbus, he attended a full course at Starling Medical College, and graduated there. Returning to West Point, he resumed practice there until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Galion, and has since been in active practice there. For upward of twelve years, he has been a member of the State Medical College, and surgeon of the A. & G. W. R. R., now N. Y., P. & O. R. R.; for eight years, has also been appointed surgeon for the C., C., C. & I. R. R. In May, 1878, he was appointed Trustee of the Girls' Industrial Home, at Delaware, Ohio. Since 1873, he has been a member of the Galion Board of Education. Although enjoying an enviable reputation as a physician, his greatest success has been in surgery, having performed several difficult major operations successfully. He was married in 1858, to Miss Matilda Emma Keech, of Chester Co., Penn. They have one son—J. Webster Kelley.

DR. J. WEBSTER KELLEY, M. D., Galion; was born at West Point, Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1859. He graduated at the High School, Galion, and, having resolved to become a physician, he attended Dennison University, and afterward the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. From there he went to Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and while there carried off the "Surgeon's prize," in 1878. He then entered the office of Prof. Pooley, Professor of Surgery at Starling, and afterward went to Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and graduated in March, 1880. He then returned to Galion, and entered into partnership with his father, and is now in practice there. He was married, Aug. 26, 1880, to Miss Ella E. Crim, daughter of C. S. Crim, President of First National Bank. Since his return to Galion, Dr. Kelley has reported several articles to medical journals in New York and Columbus.

REV. J. H. KLEIN, D. D., Galion; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1829. He attended the common schools in Germany, and

emigrated to America in 1849, locating at Sandusky City, Ohio. He attended the Heidelberg College and Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, graduating in 1854, and entered the ministry of the German Reformed Church. He served at a number of missionary points, and at five different preaching charges in Sandusky Co., Ohio. Receiving a call from the St. John German Reformed Church of Fort Wayne, Ind., he removed there, and remained as Pastor until 1868, when he was called to a professorship at the church seminary at Sheboygan, Wis. Served two years there, but, on account of the climate, he resigned, and accepted a call as Pastor of First German Reformed Church of Louisville, remaining there until 1878, when he removed to Galion, and is now located there as Pastor of German Reformed Church. Since coming there, he has added fifty-seven members to the church. He was married in 1854, to Catharine Weis, of Tiffin, Ohio. They have four children—Emily L., Caroline C., Catharine H. and Charles D.

ROBERT LAIRD, foreman boiler shops, N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Galion. Mr. Laird was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1841. His parents emigrated to this country when he was 8 years old, locating at Mount Savage, Md. In 1855, he went to work for the B. & O. R. R., at Piedmont, W. Va., and remained with that company until 1862, when he came to Zanesville, Ohio, and engaged with the Central Ohio R. R., working at his trade of boiler-making. In 1864, he enlisted as a 100-day man in the 159th O. S. V. I. After serving his time, he returned to Zanesville, and was married to Miss Jennie McIntosh, Dec. 23, 1864. He then went to Cincinnati, and for nearly three years worked at his trade for the C., H. & D. R. R. He came to Galion in 1867, and worked at his trade for the C., C., C. & I. R. R., until January, 1870, when he engaged with the A. & G. W. R. R., now the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and has been with that company ever since, as Superintendent of the boiler shops. He resided for three years at Kent, where the principal shops of this company were located, but, on their removal to Galion, has made his home there. He has one child—John. Mr. Laird is a member of

Galion Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M., Galion Chapter, No. 142, and Mansfield Commandery, No. 21.

HENRY LAUGHBAUM, farmer; P. O. Galion. Mr. Laughbaum was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1828. He is the son of Solomon and Margaret (Heist) Laughbaum, natives of Pennsylvania, both being born near Lancaster. When Henry was a youth, his father bought 20 acres of land in Jefferson Township, Crawford Co., and then was stricken down by disease from which he never recovered, but lingered along for years, a helpless invalid. This threw the support of the family upon the boys, and their early life was one of extreme toil. He married Miss Nancy Pfeiffer, daughter of Peter Pfeiffer, in 1849. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June, 1832, and, at the time of her marriage, was an orphan. Mr. Laughbaum's business at this time, until 1865, was running a saw-mill in Whetstone Township. In 1865, he bought 80 acres of land, in Polk Township, where he now resides. Since that time he has added 20 acres more to the original purchase, and has improved it in buildings, fences, etc., until to-day it is one of the most valuable pieces of land in the township. In the summer of 1880, he built a new and elegant residence, which adds much to the value of his property. His farm lies a few miles northwest of Galion, and, as Mr. Laughbaum devotes his time exclusively to the improvement and cultivation of his land, he will have a home, in time, second to none in the county. During his residence in Whetstone Township, he served four years as Constable, seven years as Township Clerk, and one year as Township Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Laughbaum have ten children—Elias W., Aaron H., Sarah J., Louisa C., Melissa B., Otterbine F., Deborah E., Maransa C., Horatio T. and Weston S. Aaron H. is married to Ellen Shumaker, and they are living in Sandusky Township; Sarah J. is married to William O. Shumaker, residing in Polk Township.

M. MANLEY, Superintendent of Public Schools, Galion; was born in 1841, at New Salem, Fairfield Co., Ohio. His parents were of Scotch and English descent. In 1848, they moved to New Lexington, Perry Co. He attended the public schools there until 1854,

when he removed back to Fairfield Co., and entered Fairfield Academy in 1857. He taught school during the winters and attended the academy during the spring and fall until 1860, when he entered as freshman in the classical course of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, teaching school to pay his tuition while there. He graduated in 1866, and took charge of the north district of the union school at Lancaster, Ohio; resigned at the expiration of one year, on account of failing health, and accepted the agency of Appleton & Co.'s school books, until 1870. He had charge of Carroll School, in Fairfield Co., until 1872; was Principal of the high school of Lancaster until 1874, when he came to Galion, and was Principal of the high school one year, and, since that time, has been Superintendent of public schools, being elected to serve until 1883. Prof. Manley served two years in the army, in the 17th and 146th O. V. I. He is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor.

JACOB G. MEUSER, lawyer, Galion. Prominent among the leading men of Crawford Co. and of Central Ohio, is J. G. Meuser. He was born on April 4, 1844, in Sandusky Township, Richland Co., within a few miles of Galion, and is the son of Peter F. and Katherine (Swayne) Meuser. His early life was passed upon a farm. He received a good education, commencing with the common schools, and finishing at Capital University, of Columbus, Ohio, after which he taught school from 1864 to 1870. After determining to make the practice of law his profession, he entered the office of S. G. Cummings, of Galion, and commenced reading. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1872, and has been engaged in this profession, in partnership with S. G. Cummings, up to the present time. Politically, Mr. Meuser is a Democrat, and has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of his party, being considered one of its leaders in Ohio. Among the numerous offices which Mr. Meuser has held, we may mention the following: In April, 1874, he was elected Mayor of Galion, and, in 1875, he was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature. In 1877, he was re-elected, and, during the latter term, was Chairman of

the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Rules, and of the committee to revise and consolidate the statutes. In 1879, he was employed by the State to edit the present Revised Statutes of Ohio. Mr. Meuser is also one of the proprietors and the editor of the *Galion Inquirer*, one of the leading Democratic organs in Central Ohio. Socially, he is humorous, genial and agreeable. Possessing great executive ability, and endowed with perseverance, energy and industry, Mr. Meuser is to-day one of the rising young men of his native State.

DAVID MACKEY, architect and builder, Galion; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 3, 1835. His parents removed to Ohio when he was 3 years old, locating in Muskingum Co. He attended the common schools until he was 13 years old, when his parents moved to Crawford Co., Polk Township, in 1848. His father was a carpenter and builder, and David assisted him in that business until he was 21 years of age, when he commenced taking lessons in drawing and architecture. In 1854 or 1855, he entered the car department of the Indiana Division of the C., C. & I. R. R., and worked in that department for twelve years, since which time he has been in business for himself as an architect and builder. In 1878, he erected Mackey's Block, and is also the builder of the Citizens' National Bank, and a large portion of the best buildings in Galion. He was married in 1854, to Miss Sarah L. Traul, of Galion. They have two children living—Mattie and Sadie. Mr. Mackey has been a member of Common Council for two terms before the city was incorporated, and is now serving his second term. He was a Director in the old Galion Building Company, and is now President of the Citizens' Building Company. Mr. Mackey and wife are members of Presbyterian Church.

O. N. MONROE, foreman carpenter department, N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Galion; was born in Medina Co., Ohio, in August, 1831. His father was a farmer, and his early life was passed upon a farm, until, at the age of 17, he went to learn the carpenter's trade in Lorain Co. After three years in that county, he went to Huron Co., and went to contracting for himself. While there, he engaged with the

Lake Shore R. R. Company, and worked in their shops at Norwalk for thirteen years, and was foreman of the shops for ten years. In August, 1869, he engaged with the A. & G. W. R. R., and went to work for that company at their shops at Kent, Ohio. In December, 1869, the shops were removed to Galion, and he has, since that time, made his home there. He has been foreman of his department ever since his connection with the road. He was married, Dec. 6, 1853, to Miss Julia Petteys, of Huron Co. They have four children—Albert W., Eugene A., Orin N., Jr., and Beele.

J. C. McILVAIN, M. D., Galion; was born in Mansfield, Ohio, March 23, 1845. He attended select schools until the inauguration of the public schools, which he attended until 14 years of age. He then, through the influence of John Sherman, member of Congress, received an appointment as cadet to West Point or Annapolis. He selected Annapolis, but was rejected on his physical examination, on account of a crippled arm. Through the influence of Secretary of the Navy Toucey, he was passed, however, and remained in the navy two years, on the frigate Constitution, when he resigned, and entered the 120th O. V. I. Served in Grant's 13th Corps, and was with Sherman all through the siege of Vicksburg. While with Banks' expedition, up the Red River, he was taken prisoner, and lay thirteen months in rebel prisons in the interior of Texas. He was mustered out late in 1865, and suffered severely for a year, from the effects of prison confinement. After regaining health, he went to Michigan and served six years as civil engineer. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, and graduated in 1872, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. First commenced practice near Lansing, Mich.; practiced also in the lumber regions and at Grand Rapids, Mich. Came to Galion in the fall of 1878, and is now engaged in active practice there.

W. A. McKEAN, foreman car department, C., C., & I. R. R., Galion. Among the officials of the C., C., & I. R. R., is Mr. W. A. McKean, superintendent of the car department. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Holmes Co., in 1837. He came to Galion in 1858, and worked at cabinet-making for

four years. He then entered the employ of the above-mentioned railroad, and has been connected with that road ever since. In October, 1879, he was appointed foreman and superintendent of the car department, which position he still holds.

HENRY POISTER, boots and shoes, Galion; was born in Germany, in 1845, and emigrated to this country in 1854, with his parents, and located in Galion. He attended school until 1862, and then entered the C., C., & I. R. R. shops, and worked as carpenter until 1866, when he went to Indianapolis and worked in the railroad shops there. Returned to the Galion shops in 1871, and worked until 1877. He then went into partnership with C. F. Beck, in the dry goods and boot and shoe trade. In the spring of 1880, he dissolved partnership, and is now carrying on a boot and shoe store on Main street. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Louisa H. Beck. They have one child—Clara. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

T. L. PITTON, yard-master, N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Galion; was born in Canada, in 1845, and his early life, up to 19 years of age, was spent there. He then went to Salamanca, N. Y., and went to work for the A. & G. W. R. R., now the N. Y., P. & O., and has been in the employ of that road up to the present writing. He came to Galion in 1867, and has been yard-master ever since his residence there. He was married to Miss Susanna Rickets, of Galion, in 1869. They have two children—Thomas J. and Minnie. Mr. Pitton is a member of Galion Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M., and Mutual Lodge, K. of H., No. 32.

WILLIAM PRICE, foreman blacksmith shops, N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Galion; was born in Breconshire, South Wales, in 1833. He emigrated to America in 1857, and located in Pittsburgh, and worked at his trade there for three years. He then, in 1859, removed to Crestline, and was employed in the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne railroad shops until 1864, when he removed to Galion, and engaged with the C., C., & I. R. R. Co., remaining with them until 1866. He then began to work for the A. & G. W. R. R. Co., now the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and has been with them up to the present time. In 1867, he was appointed foreman

of his department, which position he still occupies. He was married in Wales, in 1857, to Miss Hannah Herbert. They have four children living—Thomas, now working in the shops with his father, William, Eliza and Clara I. He is a member of Galion Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the Galion Common Council.

W. C. QUIGLEY, superintendent blacksmith-shops, C., C., C. & I. R. R., Galion; was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1840, and his early life, until he was 16 years old, was spent in that place. At this time, he came to Galion, and has since made his home there. For a number of years he worked at several trades at the C., C., C. & I. R. R. shops, attending schools at intervals in the meantime, until 1862, when he enlisted in the 81st O. S. V. I., and was in active service for three years, with Sherman's army. At the close of the war, he returned to Galion, and again entered the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., and has been with that company up to the present time. For the past nine years, he has been superintendent of the blacksmith-shops. He is the inventor of a "railway frog and crossing combined," which is used exclusively upon the C., C., C. & I. R. R., and he is also the inventor and patentee of a lawn rake, a most valuable improvement upon any other rake now in use. He was married, in Galion, to Miss Emma Fague, Aug. 6, 1865. They have two children—Harry N. and Samuel T. He is a member of Galion Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M., and, together with his wife, a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM H. RAYMOND, superintendent of stock-yards, C., C., C. & I. R. R., Galion. Mr. Raymond was born in Shelby, Ohio, in 1843. His father was a cooper by trade, and also followed farming. He remained at home, working upon the farm, until 22 years old, when he went to Crestline, and entered into the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. in the stock-yards there. In 1870, he removed to Galion, and has since resided there. He is superintendent of the stock yards there, and one of Galion's most esteemed citizens. He was married in 1872, to Miss Mary Hall, of Crestline. They have two children—Grace and Jessie. Mr. Raymond is a Mason, and is

a member of the present (1880) school board.

V. H. REISINGER, dentist, Galion; was born in Galion, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1854, and was educated in the Galion Union School. He went into a drug store a short time, and, at the age of 16 years, commenced to study dentistry with Dr. S. Waggoner, of Galion, Ohio, and remained with him about three years, and then commenced the study of dentistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and continued through two terms, and then removed to Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio, and practiced there in 1876 and 1877, about nine months. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery having consolidated with the Maryland College of Dental Surgery, he completed his course there, and graduated with honors, March 7, 1878. He then came to Galion and commenced the practice of his profession in Mackey's Block, Galion, Ohio, where he is building up a first-class practice. He was married, Jan. 25, 1876, to Miss Amanda Mackey, of Galion, Ohio, and has two children.

J. P. REISINGER, Notary Public, Galion; was born in Galion, in 1849; is a son of the late Dr. Reisinger. He had the advantage of a high-school education, and, at the age of 16 he began the tinner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and working at his trade for two years, and, during this time, studying book-keeping in the evening. In 1869, he went to Tiffin, and engaged as book-keeper for William Sullivan, a hardware merchant; also, was clerk at the Shawhan House, remaining in Tiffin until 1871, when he returned to Galion, and was clerk at the Central Hotel for a short time. He then engaged with H. D. Lee, in the knitting-machine business, as business agent, having his headquarters at York, Penn. Mr. Reisinger traveled over several States in the interest of Mr. Lee. In 1871, he came to Ashland, Ohio, and married Miss Cynthia McIlvaine, she returning with him to Pennsylvania, and traveled with him, assisting him by operating the machines at fairs, etc. Mr. Reisinger remained with Mr. Lee until 1874, when he removed to Ashland, Ohio, and ran the St. Nicholas restaurant for two seasons. He then purchased, with H. Tucker, the Ohio Publishing Company,

which proved a bad investment. He then returned to Galion, in 1876, and is now engaged in the real estate business, and is a Notary Public. Politically, Mr. Reisinger is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the workings of the party, and is now the Secretary of the Central and Executive Committees of that party in the county. Mr. Reisinger is also Secretary of the Pioneer Association, and was the first Land Appraiser elected by the city.

WILLIAM E. RIBLET, County Treasurer; was born in Sandusky Township, Richland Co., in 1835. He attended the common schools of those times. In 1851, he came to Galion, and worked at the tinmer's trade for eight years. He then went to Mansfield, and clerked in the post office until he secured a situation as route agent from Crestline to Indianapolis, on the "Bee Line;" served in this capacity during 1859 and 1860. In 1861, he went into the shoe business in Galion, and from that to the hardware business in 1862, remaining in that line until 1874, when he sold out and went into real estate. In 1866, he laid a farm out in town lots; it is now called "William Riblet's Addition to Galion." Mr. Riblet served as Corporation Treasurer for three terms, as Township Treasurer two terms, and was elected County Treasurer in 1879. He was married, in 1861, to Caroline H. Edson. They have three children—Ella E., Clement W. and Richard E. He is a Democrat in politics.

HUGH ROSS, foreman rail shops, N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Galion. One of Galion's most esteemed citizens is Mr. Hugh Ross, who was born in Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1823. He emigrated to Toronto, Canada, in September, 1843, and worked at his trade as blacksmith there until February, 1862, when he crossed over to Buffalo, N. Y., and worked there until April, 1862. He then went to Meadville, Penn., where the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. had reached in construction, and built for this company the first steam shovel on the road. He operated this shovel for two years, in the construction of the road. He was then placed in charge of the repair shops at Urbana, Ohio, remaining there for two years. He then was removed to Galion, and has had charge of the rail shops

up to the present writing. Mr. Ross was married in Canada, in the year 1841, to Miss Margaret Irvine; she was born in Ireland, in 1821. They have four children living—Finlay, now living in Kansas; William, a blacksmith; Elizabeth, married to Peter Meuser, of Galion; George, a machinist, and three deceased—Harriet, Annie and Hugh A. He is a member of Galion Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F., and, together with his wife and daughter, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. J. RYAN, hotel proprietor, Galion; was born July 6, 1857, in Orange, Delaware Co., Ohio. He received a good education, attending the schools at Delaware. He then learned telegraphy, and his first office was at Linn-dale, Ohio. After operating in different towns, he was sent to Galion, in 1875, as night operator. From there he was sent to Delaware, and worked in the train dispatcher's office for six months, when he was given the day office at Galion, and continued there until Sept. 1, 1880, when he removed to Bucyrus, and engaged in the book and stationery business. In October, 1880, in connection with H. H. Elliott, of the Sims House, Bucyrus, he became one of the proprietors of the Capitol House, Galion. He was married June 3, 1880, to Miss May Beck, daughter of M. Beck, of Galion. Mr. Ryan is now located in Galion, as the managing partner of the Capitol House. It is the intention of Elliott and Ryan to make the "Capitol" one of the best hotels in Central Ohio.

J. K. SHERER, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in Whetstone Township in 1845. He is the son of John and Sarah (Keifer) Sherer, who now reside in Whetstone Township. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, until he was 21 years old. In October, 1866, he was married to Miss Nancy M. Beck, of Polk Township, and bought the farm where he now resides. His farm now embraces 210 acres of fine, improved land, lying three miles west of Galion. He has improved it in buildings and fences until it ranks as one of the finest farms in Polk Township. For the past five years, he has been dealing extensively, buying and selling stock, and at present is devoting his time exclusively to that branch, his farm being worked by his nephew, G. W.

Bair. He has six children—Martin L., Florence L., Arvene R., Bessie G., Orra D. and an infant unnamed. He, with his wife, is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

REV. J. A. SCHULZE, German Evangelical Lutheran, Galion; was born in Mieste, Prussia, in 1828. He obtained a common-school education; emigrated to America in 1847; began his study for the ministry in 1848, at the Capitol University of Columbus, Ohio, graduating in 1851. His first charge was at Trenton, Butler Co., Ohio, preaching to several congregations in the vicinity. He was called to Columbus in 1856, preaching to a number of congregations, and engaged on the staff of a Lutheran periodical, and in the publication of Lutheran books and literature. Receiving a call from the church in Galion, he came there in 1875, where he is now located.

C. B. SHUMAKER, Justice of the Peace, Galion. Mr. Shumaker was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1835. At 19 years of age, commenced to clerk in a dry goods store in Jersey Shore, Penn., in 1854, and remained there until 1857. Commenced in the restaurant business at Williamsport, Penn., and remained one year, and then commenced to farm and contract for railroad ties, for six years, some of which time he was rafting on the Susquehanna River. In 1864, he came to Galion, Ohio, and went to work in the railroad shops, and remained here eight years. He served as Constable for five years, and is at present serving as Justice of the Peace, and, together with his son, is conducting a photograph gallery at 13½ East Main street, Galion, Ohio.

JAMES J. SPITTLE, foreman copper-shop, N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Galion; was born in Wales, in 1836. His parents emigrated to America when he was but six months old, and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., remaining there for ten years. From there they went to Lorain Co., Ohio, and, after a short period there, went to Cuyahoga Co. In 1848, they removed to Sandusky City, where Mr. Spittle learned his trade as coppersmith. He came to Galion in 1856, and went to work for the "Bee Line" R. R., at his trade. He has also worked for the Pittsburgh Co. and the Pan Handle road,

at Richmond, Ind. He returned to Galion in 1866, and has been with the A. & G. W. R. R. (now the N. Y., P. & C. R. R.) ever since. In every shop in which he has worked has been foreman of his department. He married Miss Alvina Winfield, of Sandusky City, in 1857. She was born in Prussia, in 1838. They have two children living—William A., born in Galion Sept. 25, 1858, and is working with his father in the railroad shops, and Carrie L., born in Richmond, Ind., Nov. 28, 1865. Fannie L., deceased, was born in Sandusky City, in 1861, and died in 1865. Mr. Spittle is a member of Galion Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M., and Galion Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F.

EDWIN STOUGH, brakeman, Galion; was born Feb. 14, 1854. For the past four years, has been brakeman on the A. & G. W. R. R.

A. M. STEWART, general traveling agent, C., C. & I. R. R., Galion; was born in St. Albans, Me., in 1835. He attended the common schools until his parents removed to Boston, Mass., in 1847. He began his career for himself by selling newspapers on the passenger train running on the Boston & Maine Railroad. He was then working under Charles Minot, who seemed to take an interest in him, and gave him a position on the New York & Lake Erie R. R. He served on what is called the "telegraph gang," and put up over 400 miles of telegraph wire. After this, he obtained a position as a machinist in the railroad shops in New York City. After learning his trade, he became a fireman, and followed up this business until 1853, when he came to Galion and obtained a position as engineer on the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis R. R. At this time he was only 17 years old, and, in 1857, was given charge of the railroad shops at Galion. He served in this capacity until 1864, when he built the Galion Stock Yards, in conjunction with Oliver Duck. In 1877, he was appointed stock agent of the C., C. & I. R. R. and, in 1880, was made general traveling agent of this road. He is at present administering both these offices for the company. He was married in 1856, to Miss Hannah McClellan, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. They have one daughter—Nellie H. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. Is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH E. WILLIAMS, teacher, Galion; was born in Galion in 1848. He completed a common-school course in 1870, and went to Hillsdale, Mich., and attended the Hillsdale College, graduating in 1875. He was elected Principal of the High School of Galion, and served until 1880, when he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools of Cambridge, Ohio. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Ada R. Gochenour, of Galion. Both are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Williams is a Mason, belonging to Galion Lodge, No. 414.

L. H. YORK, yard-master, C., C., C. & I. R. R., Galion; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1835. His early life was passed upon a farm. In 1855, Mr. York removed to Wisconsin and engaged in farming in Dane Co, remaining there about three years. In January of 1858, he came to Galion, and has been in the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. ever since. He has had charge of the yard there for twenty years. Mr. York was married in 1858, to Miss Martha F. Bryfogle, of Galion. They have one child

—Frankie L. He is a Mason, also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the American Legion of Honor. In politics, Mr. York is a Republican, but does not take an active part, as his time is fully occupied in the faithful discharge of his business. He has been a member of the Common Council of Galion, and is one of its honorable and upright business men.

JOSEPH A. YOCHER, dry goods, Galion, Ohio. The father and mother of Joseph A. Yocher came from Germany to Galion in 1850, and were married in Galion. The subject of this sketch was born in Galion, Ohio, July 15, 1850, and is one of Crawford's most enterprising young men, and is doing a good business at the northwest corner of Main and Columbus streets, Galion, Ohio. He attended the public schools of Galion, and went to clerk for S. C. Kanaga, April 27, 1874, and continued with him until May 1, 1878, when he bought his employer out, and has enlarged the business, and is at present carrying it on at the old stand with good success.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

M. C. ARCHER, Superintendent Water-Works, Crestline; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1820, of American parents, and came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., in 1837, and resided there until 1853, when he came to Crestline, and was employed at railroading for thirteen years. In 1876, he went to Columbus, and was in the employ of the C., S. & C. R. R., until 1880, when he returned to Crestline, and is now engaged as Superintendent of Water-Works. He was married Nov. 14, 1840, to Mary Hill, daughter of Lewis Hill, of Richland Co. They have three children—Caroline D., Thomas A. and John J., who is now General Ticket Agent of Scioto Valley R. R. Mr. Archer has always been a Republican, and has served one term as member of Common Council of Crestline, and was Deputy U. S. Marshal during the administration of Lincoln.

DANIEL BABST, Sa., banker, Crestline; was born near Strasbourg, France, in 1810.

Came to this country in 1832, and lived in New York for three years, and came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1834. From there he went to Canal Fulton, and lived there until 1852, when he came to Crestline, and has resided there ever since; was married to Catharine Arter in 1832; was married again to Margaret Yost in 1841; they have seven children by last marriage—Emeline, born August 20, 1842; Caroline, born Feb. 26, 1844, died May 26, 1845; Jacob, born Feb. 11, 1846; Daniel Jr., Oct. 19, 1847; Louise, Aug. 28, 1849; Thomas, Oct. 23, 1853; Willis H., June 5, 1858. Mr. Babst entered into the hotel business on coming to Crestline, as proprietor of the old American House, afterward known as Franklin House, and remained in the hotel business about four years. In 1871, he built and established Babst's Banking House. Mr. Babst retired from all active business in 1878, and was succeeded in the banking business by his sons, Jacob and Daniel, Jr. Mr. Babst has

added considerably to Crestline in buildings, and is one of the largest property owners in the town. He is now living in retirement at his beautiful residence south of Crestline. Mr. Babst has a vineyard of one acre of choice grapes, in which he takes great pride, making yearly about twenty barrels of wine. Fine pears, plums and fruits of all kinds are to be found upon his ample grounds. Mr. Babst is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has always been a Republican.

DANIEL BABST, JR., lawyer, Crestline; was born Oct. 19, 1847, in Canal Fulton, Ohio, and came to Crestline with his parents in 1852, and has always resided there. He read law with M. Jones, Esq., of Crestline, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, and commenced practice in 1872. Was elected Solicitor for the corporation of Crestline in 1878, appointed Mayor in 1879, and elected in 1880. Mr. Babst is also a member of the Board of Examiners. The subject of this sketch is a young man of great energy and ability, and is also very popular. In politics, Mr. Babst is an Independent Republican.

JACOB BABST, banker, Crestline; was born in Canal Fulton in 1846, and came to Crestline with his parents in 1852, and has always made it his home. He is a tinner by trade, following it for ten years; also carried on a tin and stove store for three years, while working at his trade. He married Matilda C. Stoll, daughter of George Stoll, of Bucyrus, in 1869. They have three children—Daniel Earl, born July 6, 1870, Jessie Fremont, born March 2, 1872, Bertha Stoll, Dec. 6, 1878. Matilda Stoll, his wife, was born March 20, 1848, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Babst and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He went into the banking business in 1871, and in 1873 was appointed Cashier. Since the retirement of his father from the bank, in 1878, he has had the entire management of it, as his brother Daniel, Jr. (who is joint owner), is immersed in his law practice. Mr. Babst has always been a Republican.

JAMES LEROI BOOTH, M. D., Crestline. He was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in the year 1835. He attended the common schools until 14 years of age. The following three years

were spent at Haysville College. He taught district school for one year, when he was elected Superintendent of the Sullivan County Seminary. This institution being out of the State, it brought him in contact with strangers and educational influences. In 1854, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Boyer, at Sullivan, Ind. The following year he taught mathematics in Marshall Academy, in Clark Co., Ill., for one year, at the same time continuing the study of medicine with Dr. White, an eminent physician of Eastern Illinois. He completed his study with his brother Edwin, at Brownsville, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1856. In 1857, removed to Vaughnsville, Putnam Co., Ohio. He remained there one year, when the death of his brother, Dr. Milton H. Booth, of West Cairo, Ohio, called him to this place, where he took his practice. In 1861, he raised a company, and was commissioned Captain of Company D, O. V. I., 118th Regiment. He returned to Cairo, in 1864, and practiced medicine a short time, when he was elected Captain of Company C, 151st O. V. I., without a dissenting vote. He remained with his company until his time of service expired. He returned to Cairo and resumed his practice until 1871, when he retired from practice for one year. Began a practice in La Grange, Indiana, and continued for two years. He came to Crestline in 1876, and has at present a very extensive and lucrative practice.

REV. MICHAEL B. BROWN, Catholic Priest, Crestline; was born near Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1840. At the age of 12 years he removed with his parents to Sandusky City, Ohio. At the age of 17, he entered St. Mary's Preparatory Seminary, at Cleveland, and, in 1859, entered the University of Notre Dame. In 1860, he applied for admission into the congregation of Holy Cross, and was received into the novitiate in March of the same year. In June, 1862, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the following September began his theological studies, which he continued until June 10, 1867, when he was ordained Priest. In 1868, he was appointed to the Professorship of Moral and Mental philosophy. He continued teaching until 1872, when he became Vice President of

the Association, and had sole management of all the classes, over forty teachers, until 1874, when he went to Watertown, Wis., and took the management of College of "Our Lady of Sacred Heart." He remained there until 1876, when he gave up college life, and went to Youngstown, Ohio, as assistant of his brother, who was Pastor, and came to Crestline in July, 1877, and has been Pastor of Catholic Church there ever since.

WILLIAM F. CROWE, grocer, Crestline; was born in Ireland, in 1811, and came to America with his mother in 1849, and located for about six months in Vermont, when he came to Ohio, locating in Columbiana Co., remaining in that county a short time. He also resided for a short period in Stark and Richland Counties, and came to Crestline in April, 1853, and has made his home there ever since. He was married in 1871 to Ellen Haley, of Marion. They have five children—Mary, Catharine, Ellen, Annie and Jane. Mr. Crowe served seven years as Corporation Treasurer of Crestline, three years as Justice of the Peace, and has also been a member of the Common Council. He is agent for the Inman line of steamers, and also an insurance agent. He has always been a Democrat.

D. H. CASSEL, hardware, Crestline; was born in Richland County in 1843, and remained in that county until 1862, when he came to Crestline and learned the tinsmith's trade, with G. W. Pierce. In 1871, he went into partnership with George W. Zint, under the firm name of Cassel & Zint, in the hardware, tinware and stove business, and has been engaged in that line up to the present time (1880). Was married in 1867, to Maggie Cramer, of Upper Sandusky, and has two children by first wife—Dora D. and Flora D. Mrs. Cassel died in 1869. He married again in 1872, to Maggie McGuire, of Richland County. They have one child—Daisy May. Mr. Cassel has been a member of the Common Council of Crestline, is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also an Odd Fellow. Has always been a Democrat.

CRESTLINE "ADVOCATE." The *Advocate* was established in July, 1869, by Adam Billow and son, D. C. Billow, in the Union Hall Block, second floor. Upon the death of

his father, which occurred May 20, 1876, D. C. Billow assumed sole management and has made the *Advocate* one of the best papers in the county, having a good solid list of subscribers and doing an extensive job business. The office is supplied with power by a Backus Water Motor. The *Advocate* is independent in politics.

DR. I. S. COLE, Crestline; was born in Allegheny City, Penn., Feb. 19, 1836, and attended the Institute at Haysville, Ashland Co., Ohio. He afterward read medicine with Dr. Glass, and graduated from Cleveland Medical College. He began the practice in Reedsburg, Ashland Co., Ohio, and removed to West Salem in 1873, remaining there until 1880, when he came to Crestline and married Ruth A. Smith, daughter of James B. Smith, of Ashland County. They have four children—Frank, Minnie B., Rufus I. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN DODANE, real estate, Crestline; was born in France in 1825, and came with his parents to America in 1836, and located in Stark County, working on his father's farm until 1853, when he started for California, remaining there until 1857, digging gold. In 1857, he came back to Ohio on a visit, but returned to California in 1858, and remained there until 1866, when he came to Crestline, and has resided there ever since, engaged in the real estate business. He was married in 1867, to Anna Dodane, of Crestline, widow of his brother. They have two children—Minnie, born in 1870, Della, born in 1867. Mrs. Dodane died in 1873. Mr. Dodane has been one of the Trustees of the Water-Works of Crestline two terms. Has always been a Democrat.

J. P. DAVIS, dry goods merchant, Crestline; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1824, of American parents, and came to Crawford County in 1833, and has always made it his home. He was agent for the C., C. & I. R. R., at Shelby, for three years, and came to Crestline in 1852, and was agent for the same company until 1862, when he engaged in the dry goods business. First went into partnership with John McGraw, succeeding R. Lee & Co., continued with McGraw for a year and

a half. McGraw then sold his interest to John McKean, the firm then being Davis & McKean, for two years, when McGraw bought the interest of Mr. Davis. He then went into partnership with Martin Davis & Co., and continued for about two years, when the Davis Brothers bought the interest of Martin, establishing the firm of J. P. & J. W. Davis. Two years after, they dissolved partnership, and went to his present location, in Union Hall Block, remaining there until 1875, when he sold his stock, and retired from business for about four months, when he again went into partnership with H. A. White, under the firm name of Davis & White, and they have continued in business up to the present time (1880). Mr. Davis was married to Catharine Mickey, of Richland Co., in 1850. They have eight children—Wilbur E., Florence A., Edwin P., George P. (deceased), infant (deceased), Lillie May, Robert L., Augustus. Mr. Davis has always been a Republican.

BENJAMIN EATON, mail agent, Crestline; was born in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, in 1821. In 1837, he went to Belmont Co., Ohio, remaining there until 1839, when he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and learned the harness-maker's trade. In 1840, he returned to Ohio, working at his trade, and also at peddling. He came to Crestline in 1859, and has since made it his home. He was married in 1849, to Harriet A. Martin, of Richland Co. Mr. Eaton was depot policeman for two years, and, during the war, was the agent of the sick and wounded; also, enrolling master for Vernon and Jackson Townships. For the past few years, has been in the employ of the Government as mail agent. He is a Knight Templar, and a Republican.

C. F. FRANK, dry goods, Crestline; was born in Southern Germany, in 1832, and came to America with his parents in 1846, locating in Western Pennsylvania, remaining with his parents and working on a farm for five years, when he went to Johnstown, Penn., and learned the dry goods business, and came to Crestline in the spring of 1856, and engaged in the clothing business, remaining there about two and a half years, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and went into the provision business until the following spring, when he

engaged in the hardware trade, and continued until the fall of 1864. He returned to Crestline in August, 1865, and engaged in the dry goods business, and has been there ever since. He was married in 1859, to Emma Babst, daughter of Daniel Babst, of Crestline. They have five children—Daniel, Gertie, Mand, George, Paul. Has been a member of the Common Council of Crestline, and is now serving second term as City Treasurer. Mr. Frank and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church.

C. P. FRANK, coppersmith, Crestline; was born in Butler Co., Penn., in 1839, and went to Pittsburgh in 1855, residing there until 1859, when he removed to Cleveland, remaining there about one year. In 1860, he went to Galion, where he resided until 1864, when he came to Crestline, and has since made it his home. He has been in the employ of the railroad shops in Crestline for sixteen years. He was married in 1862, and has four children—Edward, Retta, Willie and Alice. He is a Republican.

SAMUEL GEE, express agent, Crestline; was born in England in 1816, and came to this country and located in Youngstown, Ohio, as Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, in 1845, and continued preaching in various places in the State until 1860, when he was appointed express agent at Crestline, Crawford Co., and has since made it his home. He was married in the city of Hull, England, in 1842, to Mary Ann Radmall. They have five children—Samuel W., Allison W., Frank B., Lauretta S., Cynthia E. As there is no Methodist Protestant Church in Crestline, Mr. Gee and wife are members of that church at Middletown, Crawford Co. Mr. Gee has always been a Republican.

L. P. HESSER, blacksmith, Crestline; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1826. Went to Wood Co. in 1832, and removed to Mansfield in 1834, remaining there until 1856, when he came to Crestline, and has since made it his home, with the exception of a trip to California in 1862. He is the oldest blacksmith in the railroad-shops in Crestline. He was married in 1851, to Rachel S. Grant. Her father was the first tanner in Mansfield, and a distant relative of U. S. Grant. They have six

children—Minerva M., Ora B., Mary, George G., Rosa, Elizabeth R. Mr. Hesser is a Democrat, and has occupied several township and corporation offices, among which we may mention as a member of the School Board for fourteen years; also on committee for school buildings and improvements, and it was owing to the active part taken by this committee that the union school, with its beautiful park, was secured. Mr. Hesser also was a member of Common Council for four years.

CHARLES W. JENNER, physician, Crestline; was born in Richland Co. in 1841. Came to Crestline in the fall of 1857, and has resided there ever since. Dr. Jenner is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio. Was married in April, 1866, to Mary V. Emmett, of Crestline. They have one child—Daisy L. I. Jenner, born October, 1875. Mrs. Jenner is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jenner has obtained the reputation of being one of the most skillful and reliable physicians of the county. He came from a medical family, his father and an elder brother both being members of that profession. He has always been a Democrat.

NATHAN JONES, lawyer, Crestline; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., 1832, and came with his parents to Norwalk, Ohio, 1833. In 1857, Mr. Jones went to Upper Sandusky, and published the *Democratic Union* until his office burned down, when he removed to Jefferson Co. and engaged in the business of dealer in musical instruments. He came to Crestline the 30th of September, 1859, and has resided there ever since, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Jones commenced reading law when 17 years old, and was admitted to the bar April 25, 1855, at Norwalk, Ohio, and was admitted to the United States Courts at Cleveland, Sept. 28, 1865. He was elected Recorder of the corporation of Crestline for four successive terms, and also Mayor for four terms. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county in 1865, and again in 1867. Mr. Jones is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the State. Having filled all offices of the subordinate lodge, in December, 1875, he was elected M. W. Grand Master of the order of the State of Ohio. At the end of his term of

office, he was presented by the Grand Lodge with a purse of \$300, and an elegant jeweled badge, valued at \$70. In December, 1878, he was elected by the order in Ohio as Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of United States. He served part of one term, but was compelled to resign on account of its interference with professional duties. He is also a Knight Templar of the Masonic Order. Mr. Jones prides himself as being a self-made man, earning money when a boy to enable him to attend school, and to pursue his law studies. He is regarded as one of the most able lawyers of the county.

F. W. MARCUS, German Reformed minister, Crestline; was born in Germany, in 1852, and came to this country with his parents, and located in Louisville, Ky., in 1855. He attended public school at Louisville, and went to Franklin, Sheboygan Co., Wis., where the schools of his church are located, and graduated in 1876. He came to Crestline in 1879, and was married, in October of same year, to Mary Hildbold, of Galion. He has a membership of 175 (in 1880) in his church.

JOHN McKEAN, physician, Crestline; born in Hook Town, Penn., in 1810, of American parents. After completing a thorough classical and mathematical education, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Quigley, of West Union, Ohio; he also attended lectures at Lexington, Ky., and received the necessary papers for practice in October, 1831. He entered into partnership with Dr. Marshall, of Burgettstown, Penn. One year after, they dissolved partnership, and he removed to Caledonia, Ohio, and two years after, in 1834, he removed to Leesville, Crawford Co., and practiced there until 1867, when he removed to Crestline, and has resided there ever since. Since 1844, he has been Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church. In 1847, he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Wittenberg College. He has been Mayor of Crestline for one term. He was married to Rebecca McClaskey in October, 1835. They had ten children—five living and five deceased. (From Physicians and Surgeons of U. S., by Atchinson.)

A. MOOREHEAD, livery, Crestline; was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1842. When at

the age of 15, came to Crestline, and has ever since made it his home. About 1865, he went into the hotel business, as proprietor, at Franklin and Crestline, for a few years, when he established a livery and feed stable, and has since been engaged in that business. In 1879, Mr. Moorehead bought out Shank's harness-shop, and is now running that branch in connection with his other business. Mr. Moorehead was married in August, 1865, to Maggie Miller, of Crestline. They have four children—Charlie, Flora, Lizzie and Howard. Mr. Moorehead and wife are both members of the Methodist Church. He has always been a Democrat.

F. NEWMAN, lawyer, Crestline; was born in Germany, in 1839, and came to this country in 1854, and first settled in Crestline in November of 1854. He went to Maryland and remained there until 1858, and returned to Crestline in 1860, and remained there until 1862. He lived in Annapolis, Md., from 1862 to 1865, when he went to New York, remaining there nearly one year. In 1866, he returned to Crestline, remaining there until 1876, when he went to Florida, and remained there nearly one year, when he again returned to Crestline, where he has remained ever since. He was married, in 1868, to Emma T. Smith, daughter of John S. and Jane Smith, of Crestline. They have four children—Florence, Elvora, Edna and Earl. Mr. Newman and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Newman has been practicing law for the past twelve years. He has always been a prominent Democrat in the township.

DAVID OGDEN, Justice of the Peace, Crestline; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1819, and came with his parents to Crestline in April, 1828, being one of the pioneers of the county. Mr. Ogden first learned the miller's trade, and worked at that business for about fifteen years. Since that time, he has been engaged in various occupations, and, for the past twenty years, working in the car-shops of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at Crestline. Mr. Ogden was Justice of the Peace from 1853 to 1862; has also been Township Clerk for a period of six years. He drew up the papers and petition for the boundaries of Crestline, and was its first Mayor. Mr. Ogden

was also the prime mover in securing the union school in 1858, his brother, John Ogden, now Principal of the Ohio Central School, delivering a lecture upon that subject at that time, which tended to help the movement. Mr. Ogden has always been a friend to every movement tending to improve Crestline in any form. He was married in 1844, to Mary J. Kirkland, of Richland Co. They have only one child living—Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. M. PATTERSON, P. M., Crestline; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1842. He came, when a boy, with his parents, to Jackson Township, and has resided there ever since. He was appointed Postmaster of Crestline in 1864, and has continued to hold the office up to the present time. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is considered one of the leading, enterprising men of Crestline. He has always been a Republican.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, machinist, Crestline; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1830, and came to Crawford Co. with his parents in 1831, locating near North Robinson, that town being named after his father. Mr. Robinson taught district school for ten winter terms, spending two years of this time in Iowa. He came to Crestline in 1860. He was Township and Corporation Clerk in 1861 for one year; also elected Justice of the Peace in 1865. He was a member of the school board for six years. Mr. Robinson has served in several other township offices, and, for the past few years, has been employed in the railroad shops there. He was married in 1860.

D. W. SNYDER, blacksmith, Crestline. The subject of this sketch was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1832. He came to Ohio in 1836, locating in Richland Co. Finally he came to Crestline, in 1856, and has since made it his home. He has been a prominent man in the history of Crestline, serving in various offices, among which we may mention as a member of the Common Council for four terms, as a member of the School Board three terms, and also as Township Treasurer. He was married in 1856, and has been in the employ of the P., F. W. & C. R. R. for twenty-five years.

JOHN A. THOMAN, deceased; was born at Sosehiem, in the Palatinate, on the 11th of June, 1807. He came to America in 1834, and located in New York, working for the United States, with Gen. R. E. Lee. Lee then was Captain in the United States army. The friendship between the two lasted all through life. Mr. Thoman came to Crawford Co. when it was a wilderness, and Crestline not in existence—about November, 1845. By honest industry he amassed a handsome fortune, and assisted many of his countrymen with money in time of need, and to homes to make them comfortable in after life. In all public enterprises he took an active part and a deep interest, always giving largely, and more liberally than any other citizen. He died March 30, 1875, at 67 years of age, deeply mourned by the community.

HON. T. J. WHITE, Crestline; was born in Perry Co., Penn., in 1828, and came to Jackson Township previous to the laying-out of Crestline, locating on the old White farm. He helped clear the ground where Crestline now stands; bought the first lot and built the first three houses in the town. He has been a member of Common Council two terms, a member of the School Board two terms, and served two terms in the Ohio Legislature—from 1871 to 1875. He has also been one of the Trustees of Jackson Township for six terms. Mr. White taught school in the Dapper District for two winters. He owes his success in life to his own energy and perseverance, being what is termed a "self-made man."

J. M. WERTZ, conductor, Crestline; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, June 9, 1837. He taught school for three years in early life, and studied medicine with Dr. Joel Pomerene, of Mt. Hope, Ohio. He attended lectures at Ann

Arbor, Mich., in 1858, and commenced practice in 1860, at Dundee, Ohio, remaining there for three years, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon 2d U. S. Colored Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He practiced three years at Loudonville, Ohio, and for the past twelve years has been railroading, being at present conductor on P., F. W. & C. R. R.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, coppersmith, Crestline; was born in Butler Co., Penn., in 1843. He entered the army in 1861, and served until its close. He came to Crestline in 1865, and has since made it his home. He was married in 1867, to Anna Auten. They have four children—Frank, Jessie, Erle and Belle. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Common Council two terms. He is at present working at his trade in the railroad shops at Crestline. Mr. Williams and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

DR. P. B. YOUNG, Crestline; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1832. Went to Beaver Co., Penn., in 1849, attending the Beaver Academy, taking a full course of studies. After deciding to make the medical profession his calling, he attended the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Penn., graduating in 1860. His first location was at Freedom, Beaver Co., Penn., remaining there for two years, when he entered the army as assistant surgeon. He was promoted to surgeon in 1863, and remained in that important position all through the war. At its close, he came to Crestline, in 1865, and has since been in active practice there. Dr. Young has been surgeon for the P., F. W. & C. R. R. since 1874, and is now examining surgeon for pensions. He was married in 1862, to Sarah M. Gormly. They have one child—Howard.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

E. E. ASHLEY, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Tiro. There is no family more worthy of notice in the history of Crawford Co., than the Ashley family. Ebenezer Ashley, the father of our subject, was born in New York, May 6, 1804, and came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1830. Mary Ammend, the mother, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1812. Her father, Adam Ammend, came with his family to Auburn Township in 1819, it then being an almost unbroken wilderness. Ebenezer Ashley and Mary Ammend were united in marriage in Auburn Township, Nov. 21, 1830, and to them were born six children—Clarissa, Philo, Franklin, E. E., Leonora and William. All are living except Clarissa. Mr. Ashley died July 28, 1843. Mrs. Ashley remarried July 11, 1844, her second husband being Elijah Ashley, a brother of her former husband. To the second marriage were born two sons—Jerome and Judson. Mrs. Ashley's second husband died April 21, 1850. The subject of this biography was reared upon a farm. His education was limited, being confined to the common schools. He was united in marriage with Mary Cummins, daughter of Thomas Cummins, Jan. 17, 1861, and by her has the following family—Frank S., born July 10, 1862; Ella L., born July 6, 1864; Philo A., born Nov. 27, 1866; Edson C., born July 29, 1869, and Ida A., born June 12, 1873. All of these are single, and are living at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Ashley is a Republican; religiously, a Baptist. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Tiro. He owns 80 acres of well-improved land, and is a prominent and influential man in his neighborhood. His family are among the first in Crawford Co.

REV. W. P. BURCHARD, minister and farmer; P. O. Tiro; is a native of Auburn Township, and was born Nov. 26, 1834. His parents were John and Mary (Robertson) Burchard. His father was born in Delaware,

in 1790, and his mother in Pennsylvania, in 1791. They were married in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1819, and moved to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., in 1830. They were parents of five children—James R., Sarah J., John B., Catharine B. and William P. Of these all are dead except William. His mother died Oct. 2, 1875, and his father is yet living, at the advanced age of 90 years, and makes his home with his son. William was raised upon a farm. He received a good common-school education when young, and by study and thought in after years has become a man of good learning, and of more than ordinary intellect. He was married Feb. 23, 1865, to Sarah King, daughter of Henry and Mary (Cnpland) King, and by her has the following family—Ernest A., born Nov. 12, 1866; Mary L., born Sept. 19, 1869, and John, born Aug. 29, 1875. All are living at home with their parents. Mr. Burchard is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the religious denomination known as the Church of God. He was ordained a minister of that church in 1872, and at present has charge of the New Washington and Crawford County Circuit, in which he is meeting with good success. He owns 100 acres of excellent farming land in Eastern Auburn Township.

ENOCH BAKER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. North Washington; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1808. Is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Hutchinson) Baker. The father was born and raised in Virginia, and the mother in Maryland. They came to Ohio in 1810, and to Auburn Township in December, 1826. They were the parents of four children—Margaret, Martha and Ruth, twins, and Enoch, the latter being the oldest one in the family. Enoch's early years were passed on the old place, assisting his father in clearing and improving the place. He was married, March 8, 1832, to Sarah Hutchinson, a daughter of James Hutchinson, and by her had the following family: Rachael, born Nov.

29, 1832, married Lewis Warner, and died, leaving four children to mourn her loss; Nancy, born Aug. 26, 1834, and died when quite young; Keziah, born April 15, 1837, died a few days after Nancy; Ephraim, born Jan. 22, 1839, married, and lives in Auburn Township; James S., born June 22, 1842, and died when 7 years old; Phebe is the wife of Gus Groffmiller, and lives in Auburn Township; John was born Jan. 30, 1848, married, and lives on the old place; and Matilda, born Sept. 2, 1850, and dying when but 7 years old. The mother died Jan. 30, 1851. She was a kind wife and mother, and her loss was deeply felt by her family and friends. Jan. 8, 1852, Mr. Baker remarried, his second wife being Elmira Wood, widow of Dr. Wood. His second wife died May 6, 1878. She was a consistent Christian, and a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Baker is one of the old landmarks, and is one of the prominent and successful farmers of Auburn Township. When but a boy, he made his start in life, by picking cranberries off of the "ma'sh," and selling the fruit. His present property, of 160 acres, was acquired by dealing in stock to a considerable extent. He is a stanch Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church for the past thirty years. His son Ephraim has a certificate of meritorious conduct, that shows he was a gallant and brave soldier in Company C, 101st O. V. I.

WILLIAM CUMMINS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Tiro; son of David and Mary (Wilson) Cummins; was born in Indiana Co., Penn., March 28, 1834. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1804, and his mother a native of Ireland, born in 1810. The parents were married in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1831, and to them were born the following family: John D., David, Joseph, Caroline, T. H. B., A. J., Elizabeth M. and William. William passed his youth on the farm, and in going to school. He commenced for himself when 21 years of age, by entering the mercantile business in his native county. Aug. 25, 1864, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Morrow, daughter of David C. Morrow, and granddaughter of Charles Morrow, who came to Auburn Township in 1817. By her Mr. Cummins has this family: Sarah M., born

1865; David M., born 1867; Cora E., born 1867; David W., born 1869; Jeanette, born 1871; Joseph D. and John S., twins, born 1874; Julia B. M. and Nancy S. C., twins, born 1876, and one born in 1880, that died soon after its birth, without being named. Of these five are living—Cora E., David W., Joseph D., Julia and Nancy. Mr. Cummins was a commissioned Captain of the 78th O. V. I., Company A, and served in that capacity until his health failed, which compelled him to resign, in August, 1873. He is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the largest land-owners living in Auburn Township; 280 acres of his land lies in Richland Co., and 320 in Crawford Co. Mr. Cummins is a well-educated and enterprising gentleman, and is among the most prominent and successful farmers of Crawford County.

HUGH CALDWELL, farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, January, 1835. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Miller) Caldwell, who were parents of nine children—George, Elizabeth, James, Hugh, Susanna, Hannah, Catharine, William, and one that died in infancy. Our subject was reared on a farm, and farming has always been his chosen occupation. He was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Elizabeth Bevier, and by her had five children—Florence, William, Franklin, John, and one that died without name. Florence is dead; the balance of the children are living at home with their parents. Mr. Caldwell was in Company B, 60th O. V. I., in the late war, where he served his country with distinction. He was in quite a number of noted engagements, and among them might be mentioned Petersburg, the battle of the Wilderness, and others. It was in the army that Mr. Caldwell was taken with the measles. Not having proper care, they settled on his lungs, and to-day he is a mere wreck of the robust soldier he was when he enlisted in February, 1863. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Church of God, and a Republican in politics. He owns 29½ acres of land, is well known, and a good and useful citizen in the township.

R. R. CURTIS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. New Washington; is a son of Josiah and Mary (Rockwell) Curtis, and is of English

descent. He was born in 1817, and, like his father before him, chose farming as his vocation in life. He was married in the spring of 1839, to Margaret De Witt, daughter of Tjerick and Margaret (Dean) De Witt, and to this union were born five children—Mariam, Mary J., Elizabeth, George W. and Calista J. Mariam is the wife of Samuel Wynn, and lives in Lucas Co., Ohio; Mary J. is dead; Elizabeth lives in Adams Co., Ind., and is the wife of David Wynn; George married Mary E. Smith, and lives in Lucas Co. Mr. Curtis owns 165 acres of good land, 40 acres of it being in Cranberry Township, and the balance in Auburn Township. He is a Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Curtis is an enterprising and upright man in his dealings with men, and is highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN O. DAVIS, merchant, Tiro, is a son of John and Mary (Hamilton) Davis, and was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1839. His father was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1791. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1796. They were married in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came to Crawford Co. in 1832, locating in Sandusky Township. There were born to them the following family—Julia A., Susan, Jonathan, Keziah, Henry, Mary, James, Jefferson, Joseph, Louisa, William, Martha and John O. Of these, Susan, Keziah, Mary and Joseph are dead. Julia is the widow of John McIntire, and lives in Illinois; Susan married a Mr. Mills; Jonathan married Margaret Hudson, and lives in Hardin Co., Ohio; Keziah married Dr. T. A. Mitchell; Henry married M. A. Stone, and lives in Shelby, Ohio; Mary married Samuel Anderson; James married Catharine Mickey, and lives in Crestline, Ohio; Jefferson married Amanda Fox; Joseph married Louisa Fisher; Louisa is the wife of G. H. Lee; William married Leah McCrady, and lives in Galion, and Martha married John Dempsey, and lives in Shelby, Ohio. John was reared and educated in the country. In 1859, he was united in marriage with Rachel M. Rigby, daughter of Nimrod Rigby, and by her has three children—William B., born Nov. 8, 1860; George H., born May 3, 1868, and John H., born Jan. 7, 1872. Mr. Davis owns

80 acres of land in Auburn Township, and 160 acres in Kansas. He also owns a fine business house in Tiro, the upper story being the I. O. O. F. Hall. The store in the building is as fine a grocery store as is usually found in large cities. The firm name of the owners is Davis & Mitchell, Mr. Davis being the junior partner. Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics. He served faithfully in the late war, enlisting in Company H, 123d O. V. I. He was discharged June 15, 1865. He was in some of the hardest contested battles of the war; was taken prisoner at Winchester, and for thirty days was confined in Belle Island. After being exchanged, he again joined his regiment, and was again taken prisoner, and served some months in Andersonville and Florence, suffering all the agonies of starvation and disease. He was finally exchanged, Dec. 6, 1864, and since that time Mr. Davis makes Dec. 6 his holiday. His brother William was in the 101st Regiment, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant, but was promoted to lieutenant. Mr. Davis was a Sergeant in his regiment. Both John and William Davis were said to have been brave and gallant soldiers, and were always found in the thickest of the fight. Much honor and credit is due them for the heroic part they took in the war.

ELIZABETH DAUGHERTY, Tiro. Resolved White was a native of Connecticut. He moved to New York when but a lad, and lived there until the year 1818, then emigrated to the West in search of a home. In 1819, he came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., and there purchased 160 acres of land of one Mr. Laugherty, paying for the same \$3.75 per acre. On this farm was a small log house. In 1820, Mr. White returned to New York. In 1821, he married Lucy Searl, and the same year he, together with his young wife, emigrated to their wilderness home in Ohio. There were born to them six children—Philo, Elizabeth, Resolved, William W., one that died in infancy, and Lucy. Elizabeth and Lucy are the only ones living. Lucy is the wife of Dr. Cuykendall, of Bucyrus; Elizabeth, on the 31st of March, 1842, was united in marriage with Ezekiel Daugherty, a son of Daniel and Lydia (Smyers) Daugherty. He

was born in New Jersey Feb. 5, 1818, and was reared upon a farm. In 1832, he came to Auburn Township, and began working for the farmers by the month. His marriage with Elizabeth bore the fruit of six children—Alva, Melissa, Searl, Orrissa, Resolved and Clara. Alva and Searl are dead. Melissa is the wife of Martin V. B. Wood, and lives in Auburn Township; Orrissa is the wife of John Hahn, and lives in Delaware, Ohio; Resolved lives on the old place with his mother. In February, 1879, he married Catharine Bender, and by her has one daughter—Orrissa, born May 8, 1880. Clara is at present going to musical school in Columbus, Ind. Mr. Daugherty is now dead. His widow and her son live on the old place first bought by Resolved White. They own 224 acres of excellent land. Mrs. Daugherty is a descendant of Perigrine White, of Plymouth Rock notoriety. Of Puritan ancestors, the Daughertys are honest and upright people, and are highly respected in the community in which they live.

SAMUEL S. GREEN, farmer; P. O. Tiro. The oldest settler living in Auburn Township is the subject of this biography. He was born in Indiana Co., Penn., June 25, 1807. Is a son of William and Martha (Stanton) Green, who were married in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1806. The father was a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., and was born in 1778, and the mother was born in New London Co., Conn., in 1788. In 1813, they came to Licking Co., Ohio, where they remained three years. In 1815, Mr. Green came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, where he entered 640 acres of land in the southeastern part of the township. In December, 1816, he moved his family to the log house he had on his clearing in Auburn Township. Mr. and Mrs. Green were the parents of eleven children, one dying in infancy without any name—Samuel S., Caroline, Walter, Julia A., William, Martha M., Daniel, John, Mary and Hannah J. Those named are all living. The father died in 1862, and the mother in 1865. Samuel S. was 9 years old when they came to Auburn Township, and much of the Auburn Township history was learned from him. He is single; owns 80 acres of land, and is a Democrat in politics, and a genial, wide-awake gentleman.

DANIEL HOWE, farmer and miller; P. O. Tiro. Nelson S. and Sarah B. (Gunsaulus) Howe were natives of the State of New York, the former being born May 3, 1808, and the latter in 1810. They were married in Richland Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1830, and to this union were born the following family: Amelia, Philanda, Alonzo and Daniel. Amelia and Alonzo are dead. Philanda is the widow of Zebediah Morse, and lives in Auburn Township. Daniel was a young man of considerable push and enterprise. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Company H, 64th O. V. I., and was chosen Second Lieutenant, and during the latter part of the war was promoted to Captain. He was in some of the hardest fought battles of the whole war, among which might be mentioned Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, and through the entire campaign of 1864, in Georgia, under Gen. Sherman. He received a severe flesh wound at Chickamauga, from the explosion of a shell. He was married April 28, 1859, to Amanda D. Abbott, a daughter of Rev. J. R. Abbott, of Bowling Green, Wood Co., Ohio, and by her has seven children—Flora C., born Sept. 20, 1859; Adel M., born March 22, 1867; Lisle A., born May 18, 1869; Frank L., born June 2, 1871; Earl E., born Dec. 24, 1873; Grace E., born Dec. 24, 1876, and Addie, born Dec. 22, 1878. The youngest died Feb. 10, 1879. Flora married Isaac A. Metcalf, and lives in Richland Co., Ohio; the rest are all single, and live at home with their parents. Mrs. Howe was born Dec. 11, 1842. Mr. Howe is a Republican in politics. Owns 50 acres of well-improved land, and also one of the best saw-mills in Crawford Co. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Tiro. Mr. Howe is an honest, straightforward man, and is well respected and highly esteemed by all his friends and acquaintances.

J. HILLS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Plymouth; is the son of Rufus and Dinah (DeWitt) Hills, who were the parents of nine children, three of whom are yet living. They were natives of New York, the father being born in 1807 and the mother in 1812. Their children are Susan, William, one that died in infancy, Jedediah, Louisa, Cynthia, Eliza, Clinton and Alvira. Alvira, William and Jede-

diah are the only survivors. Mr. Hills, Sr., died Aug. 22, 1872, and was followed by his wife Sept. 5, 1875. They were among the early pioneers of Richland Co., having come to that county about the year 1820. He was an excellent farmer, and an honest, enterprising man. His son, Jedediah, was born in Richland Co., Dec. 16, 1828, and was reared on a farm, and to-day is one of the best farmers in Auburn Township. He followed farming steadily until 1860, when he purchased 40 acres of land in Auburn Township. Since that time, he has sold and bought land, until he now owns 120 acres of Auburn Township's best land, and 40 acres in Adams Co., Ind. He was married, Sept. 19, 1852, to Maria, daughter of William and Sarah (Noggle) Crouse, and by her had four children—Julius J., born Dec. 23, 1853, died May 31, 1877; Matilda B., born Feb. 27, 1857; Sarah E., born Aug. 11, 1858, died July 22, 1873, and Clement L. V., born March 25, 1863, died June 15, 1864. Mrs. Hills was born Sept. 12, 1830. Matilda is the only one of the children living. She is the wife of Ezekiel Rooks, of Richland Co., Ohio. Julius married Alvira Steele, and by her had two children—Flora B. and Pearly J. His death was caused by consumption, and was much regretted throughout the neighborhood. Mr. Hills is a Democrat in politics, and an intelligent and enterprising citizen. He takes an active part in all laudable enterprises, and much credit is due him for his liberality in assisting educational affairs in his township.

GEORGE HAMMOND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Tiro; was born in Auburn Township, June 26, 1824. His parents were George and Sarah P. (White) Hammond. The father was born in Plymouth Co., Conn., and the mother in Massachusetts, where they were married. From Ontario Co., N. Y., they came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in February, 1822. Here he bought 160 acres of land from a Mr. Clark, who had entered it some time before. This property is situated on the northwest quarter of Sec. 28, and is now owned by his son George. These parents had the following family: Albert, Alfred, Harvey, Nannie, George, Rowland and Sarah. Albert, Nannie and George are the only ones

living of this family. The father died Dec. 30, 1868, and the mother April 4, 1840. Albert married Catharine Groesbeck, and lives in Williams Co., Ohio. Nannie is the wife of Cornelius L. Newkirk, and lives in Macon Co., Mo. George, Jr., passed his youthful days with his parents on the farm, going to school, etc. He was married to Hannah A. Groesbeck, Sept. 1, 1846, and by her had two children—Emma E., born April 27, 1847, married B. F. Crouse; Filmore, born June 9, 1849, and married Josephine Crouse. Mrs. Hammond died Feb. 19, 1851. Mr. Hammond's second wife is Mary Lewis, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Masters) Lewis, to whom he was married March 22, 1855. By her he has two children—Irene, born Sept. 27, 1856; she is the wife of T. S. Groesbeck, and lives in Columbiana City, Ind.; Sarah, born Nov. 17, 1863; she is single, and lives at home with her parents. Mrs. Hammond is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hammond is a Republican in politics, and is one of the best farmers of Auburn Township.

JAMES HANNA, farmer; P. O. Tiro: was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1818; is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Duff) Hanna. The father was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1795, and the mother in the same county in 1794. They came to Belmont Co., Ohio, March 25, 1818, and from there to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., in 1819. Samuel Hanna, grandfather of James, entered the farm for his son in about 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are the parents of eight children—James, Samuel, John, Margaret A., Eliza J., Archibald, Thomas and William. Of this family all are now dead except James, Margaret, Archibald and William. Mr. Hanna departed this life June 22, 1862, followed by his wife March 11, 1875. Their daughter, Margaret is the wife of Andrew Dickson, and lives in Vernon Township; Archibald married Mary Gribben, and lives in Hancock Co.; William married Mary A. Spangle, and also lives in Hancock Co. James was reared upon a farm. He secured but a limited education, owing to poor schools, and not having much time to attend them. He was married April 1, 1847, to Clarissa Scott, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Scott, and by her had three

children—Catharine, born Dec. 25, 1847; James M., born June 27, 1851, and William S., born Aug. 31, 1857. The oldest married James Cahill, and lives in Auburn Township; James married Harriet Chambers, and lives in Auburn Township; William is single, and lives at home with his parents. Mr. Hanna is a Republican in politics and a United Presbyterian in religion. He owns 140 acres of excellent farming land, which is highly improved. The Hannas are among the best farmers and citizens in Crawford Co.

CATHERINE A. HANNA, Tiro. The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Penn., July 31, 1824. She is the daughter of John H. and Mary E. Hofman. Mr. Hofman was educated for the ministry, as his father was before him, but, his health failing, he was compelled to relinquish his studies. After this he learned the jeweler's trade, which business he followed until his death. Mr. Hofman was born in Virginia, in 1798, and his wife in 1802. They were married in Chambersburg, Penn., in 1821, and to them were born eleven children. The parents came to Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, in 1826. It was here that Mrs. Hanna was reared and educated. On the 24th of November, 1844, she was united in marriage with Samuel Hanna, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Duff) Hanna, of whom appropriate mention is made in the biography of James Hanna, in this work. Mr. Hanna was born Sept. 22, 1820. His union with Miss Hofman bore the fruit of nine children—James J., John F., William L., Mary E., Clara A., Emma J., Charles E. and two others, twins, who died in infancy. James lives in Mansfield, and is a commercial traveler; he married Mary Anderson. John married Nettie V. Rankin, and lives in Henderson Co., Ill. William L. married Serena Wilson, and lives on the old homestead with his mother. Mary is the wife of Lorenzo Blackman, and lives in Richland Co. Clara and Emma are single and live at home. Charles E. is single, lives at home, and will take charge of the farm in 1881. Mr. Hanna died Jan. 3, 1868. He was a man of kind and affectionate disposition; he had the confidence and good will of the people. His death called away a good man and a prominent citi-

zen. The heirs own 79 acres of well-improved land, and all are well known and universally respected in the community.

MRS. B. HANDLEY, Tiro, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 5, 1835. She is a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Mundz) Staley. Her father was born in Germany, December, 1800, and her mother, in January, 1797. They were married in the United States, and came to Cranberry Township in 1841. They were the parents of six children—Ann M., Christina C., Barbara S., Anna C., Frederick and Elizabeth. Ann, Christina and Anna are dead. Mrs. Handley's parents were farmers, and she was reared and educated in the county. On the 6th of December, 1856, she was united in marriage with John Handley, son of William and Jane (McDermott) Handley, who came to Sandusky Township in 1822. To this union were born three children—Emma E., born Oct. 10, 1857; Cassius H., born July 8, 1860; Jessie A., born Sept. 3, 1863. Emma died Feb. 9, 1875. Cassius and Jessie are single and live with their mother in Auburn Township. Mr. Handley died in Cranberry Township Jan. 16, 1865. He was a man of good education, and of moral and upright character. The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Sandusky Literary Association, on the death of Mr. Handley:

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Handley, this society has lost an exemplary and influential member. As a member he was amiable, kind and courteous; he was a great humorist and a keen satirist; as a debater he excelled; as a citizen he ardently loved his country; he expended liberally in the suppression of the recent rebellion; he was the soldier's fast friend. As an individual, he was honest and obliging; he was an affectionate husband and a kind father."

In addition to the above, we could add that Mr. Handley was a man beloved by all who knew him, and no name could be better spoken of than that of John Handley. His family live in the little village of Mechanicsburg, where they are well known and highly respected by all who know them.

ADAM HIGH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Plymouth; is a native of Germany, and was born August 18, 1827. His parents,

Adam and Elizabeth Schafer High, were both natives of Germany, and parents of six children, all of whom were born in the old country. Their names respectively are Valentine, Elizabeth, Michael (deceased), Michael, Margaret and Adam. The High family came from Germany to Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1823, where they lived for a number of years. Mrs. High departed this life Nov. 22, 1866, followed by her husband July 1, 1867. Mr. High was a hard-working, thrifty and enterprising farmer. He was a man of good morals, and kind and considerate toward his family. His death and that of his wife are mourned by an affectionate family and a large circle of neighbors. Adam went to school in his youthful days, and when 18 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the wagon-making trade. At the end of three years, he mastered his trade, and since that time has made that his business in life, until the past ten years. He formerly owned the land on which the depot at New Washington now stands. He at present owns 80 acres of well-improved land in Auburn Township. He was married, Oct. 23, 1851, to Matilda Hesse, daughter of Augustus Hesse, of Perry Co., Ohio, and by her has twelve children—Emma, born Oct. 11, 1852, died April 2, 1855; William O., born March 17, 1854, and married Elizabeth Wilford, July 4, 1875; Lewis J., born July 3, 1855, died Aug. 6, 1856; Franklin C., born June 8, 1857, died Aug. 13, 1857; Gustavus L., born July 13, 1858, died June 13, 1859; Jefferson C., born March 17, 1860; Augustus H., born March 13, 1862; Lorena E., born Feb. 25, 1864; Amanda L., born February, 1866; Caroline E., born Aug. 17, 1868; Edmund A., born Sept. 1, 1870, died Sept. 1, 1871; Addison, born Nov. 13, 1873. Mrs. High was born Oct. 10, 1830. This family are hospitable, enterprising and intelligent. Mr. High is a Democrat, and liberal in his religious views. He is one of Auburn Township's successful farmers.

SAMUEL HILBORN, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Tiro; was born in Richland Co. June 28, 1826. His parents, Isaac and Nancy (George) Hilborn were both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born Aug. 11, 1798, and the mother was born May 22, 1801.

They were the parents of nine children—Polly, Robert, Samuel, Amos, William, Elizabeth, Isabella, John and Sarah. Polly, Elizabeth, Amos and Isabella are dead. The father died April 30, 1863, and the mother April 17, 1841. Mr. Hilborn was one of the early settlers of Auburn Township, and more will be said about him elsewhere in this work. Samuel received a good common-school education when young. At the age of 17, he commenced learning the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a number of years. He is at present one of Auburn Township's most intelligent and prosperous farmers. He was married Jan. 31, 1850, to Elizabeth Irwin, and by her has the following family: Isaac N., deceased, Lodema, deceased, Zella, Ellsworth and Charles. Zella is the wife of James Michener, and lives in Auburn Township; Ellsworth and Charles are single, and live at home with their parents.

JOHN HILBORN, Tiro; was born Nov. 16, 1838, in Liberty Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. He is a son of Isaac and Nancy (George) Hilborn. (For a full record of Mr. Hilborn's parents and their family, see the biography of his brother.) John was raised on the farm. His education is only moderate, owing to the schools of that day being very poor as compared to what we now have. He served his country well and faithfully in the late war, enlisting in Company I, 15th O. V. I., on the 7th of September, 1861. His discharge was dated in Texas, November, 1865. He was in quite a number of engagements, and among them Corinth, Atlanta, Liberty Gap, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost and Pickett's Mills. He was also in the running fight that extended from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. He was a brave and efficient soldier, and had many a thrilling experience in the army. At Pickett Mill he was severely wounded, and to-day is a victim of the traitorous leaders of our great civil war. At the conclusion of the war he returned home, and, on the 15th of June, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Clark, daughter of Martin and Nancy Clark. Mrs. Hilborn died April, 1868. Mr. Hilborn's second wife is Sarah J. Davis, daughter of James K. Davis, of Crawford Co., to whom he was married on the 29th of June,

1869. Mr. Hilborn is at present engaged in the livery business. He owns between four and five acres of valuable land within the limits of the village of Tiro. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and is well known and has the well wishes and friendship of his fellow-townsmen.

WILLIAM H. HILBORN, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Tiro; was born in Sandusky Township June 25, 1831. He is a son of Isaac and Nancy (George) Hilborn, a sketch of whom is found in the biography of Robert G. Hilborn, his brother. Like his other brothers, William was reared on the farm. Two years prior to his marriage, he worked out by the month, the first season receiving \$11 per month, and the next season \$12.50. This was his marriage start. He was married Jan. 3, 1855, to Elizabeth Cronse, daughter of Abner and Harriet (Thoman) Cronse, and to them were born three children—Ira O., born in September, 1856; Anna L., born in May, 1858, died when 4 months old; Mary A., born in May, 1861. Mrs. Hilborn was born Jan. 6, 1836. From his marriage up to 1865, Mr. Hilborn has made many changes. He at one time owned the saw-mill near where his house now stands. He now owns 80 acres of well-improved land in Western Auburn Township. Mr. Hilborn is a Republican in politics, and a hard worker in the cause of advancement in our public schools. He is intelligent and entertaining, and commands the respect of a large circle of friends.

I. H. IRWIN, blacksmith, Tiro; was born in Chester Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1835. He is a son of Israel and Hannah (Millard) Irwin. The father and mother were natives of Pennsylvania, the former being born in 1802, and the latter in 1800. They were married in Chester Co., Penn., April 1, 1823, and came to Auburn Township in 1835. The father died July 19, 1837, and the mother July 22, 1877. Mr. Irwin was a man beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a local minister in the M. E. Church, and lived a life full of usefulness. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin were the parents of the following family: Thomas M., Margaret A., Joseph, Sarah J., Caroline M., Elizabeth A., I. H. and Jared A. Thomas, Margaret, Joseph and Jared are dead.

Sarah is the wife of George Byers; Caroline is the widow of James Owens, and Elizabeth is the wife of Samuel Hilborn, whose biography accompanies this work. All live in Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. The subject of this biography lived with his mother until she married Isaac Hilborn, and then he lived with his step-father for about ten years. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith when about 13, with whom he lived four years, serving out his apprenticeship. Since that time he has been continually engaged in that business in Mechanicsburg, excepting one year, that being a year he farmed. He was married Dec. 20, 1854, to Margaret L., daughter of Abner and Harriet (Thoman) Cronse, and by her has one daughter—Almeda, born July 14, 1856. Almeda is the wife of John D. Michener, and by him has one daughter—Annie I., born Oct. 6, 1875. Mr. Irwin is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He has held various township offices and is well known and highly respected throughout Auburn Township.

D. G. JEFFREY, merchant, Tiro; was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1834. He is a son of Thomas and Lydia Ann (Chittenden) Jeffrey, who were parents of nine children—D. G., S. W., Mary, T. Alonzo, Melissa, William, Amos, G. M. and Lewis. The father was a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1790. The mother was born in Vermont in 1810, and they were married in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1833. Their son, S. W., is one of the prominent men of Auburn Township, and his biography accompanies this work. Mary is the wife of A. C. Daley, and lives in Dakota; Alonzo is in the mercantile business in Toledo, and married Susan Gibbs; Melissa married Edward Gregory, both of whom are now dead; William married Nora Munson, and is a carpenter and joiner in Toledo; Amos died at home from disease contracted while in his country's service; Lewis is single and lives in Dakota Territory. D. G., our subject, was reared upon his father's farm. His father becoming involved in some financial trouble, young Jeffrey was kept away from school a greater share of the time to assist on the farm. He was married, Nov. 11, 1860, to Miss Laura Hutcheson, daughter of Lombard

and Lucinda (Kibbey) Hutcheson, and by her has four children, all of whom are living—Fred M., born March 27, 1862; Ella A., born Nov. 6, 1865; Willie H., born Sept. 19, 1870, and John F., born Oct. 23, 1872. The mother was born June 14, 1841. Her parents had a family of nine—Esther, Maria, Mary, Rhoda and Rhoda (twins), Lombard, David, Laura and Hiram. Mary, Rhoda, Lombard and Hiram are dead, the latter being killed in the army. Mr. Jeffrey's father died April, 1860, and his mother October, 1872. Mrs. Jeffrey's father died in 1850, and her mother in 1872. Mr. Jeffrey started in life a poor boy, and by industry, frugality and hard labor has acquired the nice property he now owns. He is a Republican in politics, and quite liberal in his religious views. He takes an active part in all educational affairs, and always uses his influence in matters tending to advance the best interests of his county. Mr. Jeffrey owns the only drug store in the rapidly increasing town of Tiro. His stock consists in a full line of the best drugs, medicines, etc., which is mentioned appropriately elsewhere in this work.

SAMUEL W. JEFFREY, farmer, P. O. Tiro; is a son of Thomas and Lydia Ann (Chittenden) Jeffrey, who were parents of a family of nine children, seven of whom are yet living. Samuel W. passed his youth on a farm. He was united in marriage with Amanda C. Aumend, daughter of David and Clarissa (Ashley) Aumend, and by her has one child—Willard F., born Dec. 30, 1867. Mr. Aumend, the father of Mrs. Jeffrey, was born in Pennsylvania, May 9, 1810. He was a son of Adam and Christina (Allbright) Aumend, who came to Auburn Township in 1819, it then being an unexplored wilderness. Here Mr. Aumend was reared. On the 16th of August, 1833, he was married to Clarissa Ashley, and by her had the following family: Willard H., Lucretia, Laura J., Francis M. and Amanda. The latter married Mr. S. W. Jeffrey, as stated above. Mr. Jeffrey is a Republican in politics and a member of the Church of God. He well and faithfully served his country in the late war between the North and the South. He enlisted in Co. C, 23d O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, when he was discharged, July 26, 1865. He was first under

the command of Col. Rosecrans, but afterward was under Col. (now President) Hayes. Mr. Jeffrey was in quite a number of engagements; was severely wounded in the neck, October, 1864, in Shenandoah Valley, Va. He is a young man of considerable enterprise and push, and is an intelligent citizen.

LUCY (SAWYER) KELLOGG, Plymouth; was born in Auburn Township, in 1827. Her parents, Erastus and Sally (Snider) Sawyer, were both natives of New York, the former born in 1800, and the latter in 1802. They were married in Auburn Township, Dec. 19, 1822, and were the parents of the following children: Albans, Franklin and Lucy. All are living, the former in Auburn Township, and the latter in Norwalk, Ohio. The Sniders came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1820, and the Sawyers in 1821. Lucy married Delos Carlisle, Nov. 14, 1850. Mr. Carlisle was a son of David and Dorcas (White) Carlisle. His marriage with Miss Sawyer bore the fruit of four children. The oldest died in infancy; the next, Maraldi E., born Dec. 26, 1852, and died June 13, 1855; Ella W., born April 29, 1855, and is living at home with her mother. Jay D., born Nov. 10, 1857, is at present in Kansas. Mr. Carlisle was born July 3, 1823, and died of consumption, Aug. 4, 1857. He is a Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church. A man of few words and temperate habits, he had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mrs. Carlisle is the present wife of David B. Kellogg, to whom she was married May 24, 1870. She has by him one daughter, May, born July 1, 1873. Mr. Kellogg is a son of Solomon and Margaret (Millhollen) Kellogg. He was married prior to his marriage with Mrs. Carlisle, his wife being Helen Snider, and by her had three children—Catharine, Margaret and Theodore. All are living in Wyandot Co., and all are married. Mrs. Kellogg's brother Franklin was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and after the war, was commissioned Brevet General. Mrs. Kellogg owns 97 acres of good land. Further notice of her parents will be found in the history of Auburn Township.

GEORGE LASH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Tiro; was born in Wayne Co., April 30,

1830. He is a son of Peter and Mary (Fred-line) Lash, who were parents of nine children. The father was a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1808. The mother was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1812. They were married in Wayne Co., in about 1828. The names of their children are George, Charity, Leah, Peter, Benjamin, Mary, Phoebe, Francis and Lucinda. These children are all living, and all are in Ohio. Mr. Lash emigrated to Ohio when it was but a Territory, and from Wayne Co. he emigrated to Crawford Co. in 1835, locating in Auburn Township. He was a thrifty, hard-working farmer, and by his sterling honesty and kindness made many warm and sincere friends. He departed this life in 1851, leaving behind an honest and upright record many might profit by following. His widow still survives him. George Lash lived with his parents through youth and early manhood, assisting them in clearing and improving the place. He received a good common-school education, and on the 16th of October, 1854, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Hutson, daughter of Benjamin Hutson, of Cranberry Township. To this union were born four children—William M., born April 6, 1858; Elmer E., born Aug. 12, 1861, died Sept. 15, 1870; Benjamin E., born June 1, 1864, and George F., born May 9, 1866. Mrs. Lash was born April 14, 1835. William, Benjamin and George are living at home with their parents. Mr. Lash owns 80 acres of good land in Western Auburn. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Good-Will Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a prominent and influential man in his neighborhood, and he and his family are well known and highly respected throughout the neighborhood.

JOHN MORROW, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born in Auburn Township, July 13, 1851. He is a son of James and Margaret (Ake) Morrow, and grandson of Charles Morrow, who came to Auburn Township in 1817. His father and mother were natives of Pennsylvania. The former was born in 1809, and the latter in 1812. They were married in Auburn Township Sept. 9, 1830, and to them were born six children, viz.: William, Mary A. (deceased), Charles, David (deceased), James

and John. Those living are all in Auburn Township. John passed his youth and early manhood on his father's place and going to school. He was married, Dec. 10, 1874, to Susan N. Cory, daughter of Thomas Cory, and to them were born two sons—Harry B., born Dec. 20, 1875, and Charley J., born May 18, 1878. Mr. Morrow owns 160 acres of well-improved land, and is a Democrat in politics. His father was a man of good, steady habits, and was well respected by his friends and neighbors. He died March 8, 1875. His mother lives on the old place with him, in Auburn Township.

CHARLES MCCONNELL, Tiro; was born in Richland Co., Dec. 18, 1844. He is a son of Charles and Nancy (Taggart) McConnell, who were parents of the following family: Samuel, Mary, Susan, James, John, William, Charles, Josiah and Isaac. James, John, William, Charles and Josiah served faithfully in the late war. James was killed in battle at Rocky Face Mountain, Ga.; William died at Green Lake, Tex., from disease contracted while in the army; Josiah died at home, four days after his discharge, also from disease contracted in the army. Those in the family living, are Samuel, Mary, John, Charles and Isaac. Samuel married Charity Lash, and lives in Auburn Township; Mary lives in Auburn Township and is the wife of John Wynn; John is single, and lives at home with his mother; Isaac is single, and lives in Van Wert Co. Charles was raised and educated in the county. He has an excellent practical education, and is a school teacher of thirteen terms' experience. His occupation is that of school teaching, and dealing in chromos, picture frames, tobaccos, toys and notions. His shop is located in the northern part of Tiro, and in it is a barber's chair, run by James Michener. The McConnell family are Republicans in politics, and too much praise cannot be given them for the heroic and gallant part they took in helping to quell the war of the great rebellion. And how much honor is due to the mother who raised seven sons from infancy to manhood, sending five to battle for the right, three of whom now sleep in soldiers' graves. All honor to such mothers, and may their names be immortal—

ized, and written forever in the hearts of the American people.

B. W. McKEE, M. D., physician and surgeon, Tiro; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1840. He is a son of John and Margaret (Wallace) McKee, who were the parents of eleven children—James, Margaret, Robert, B. W., Thomas B., William A., Mary, John, and three others that died in infancy without names. James is practicing medicine at Des Moines, Iowa; Margaret married a Mr. Neeley, and lives in Adair Co., Iowa; Robert died from disease contracted while in his country's service; Thomas is the present minister of the United Presbyterian Church at De Kalb; William is in Wooster; Mary is in Richland Co., Ohio, the wife of J. W. Dougal, and John is in Wayne Co. Our subject passed his youth on the farm and going to school. He commenced the study of medicine April, 1865, under the instructions of his brother James, and afterward under Prof. Firestone, who has now charge of the Insane Asylum at Columbus. He commenced attending medical lectures at Cleveland, in 1869, where he continued steadily until his graduation, which was in 1870. On the 16th of June, 1870, he was united in marriage with Ruvilla Weirich, daughter of Christian and Adaline (Miller) Weirich, and by her had two children, the first of whom died in infancy without a name, and the one living is Cruveilhier W., born April 15, 1875. Dr. McKee first located in Northfield, and after one year moved to De Kalb, where he remained eight years, and at the expiration of that time removed to Tiro, where he has ever since resided. His grandfather, Robert, and brother, Logan McKee, came from Ireland to America the year before the war of Independence began. Logan was among those who gave his life in defense of his adopted country. Dr. McKee and his brothers, James, Robert and Thomas, served faithfully in the war of the rebellion. Mrs. McKee was born Oct. 9, 1848. The Doctor is an excellent physician, and he has a large and lucrative practice, which keeps him busily engaged.

AMOS MORSE, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born Feb. 7, 1819, in Huron Co., Ohio. His parents, Rudolphus and Huldah (Williams)

Morse, were natives of Massachusetts. The father was born April 17, 1791, and his wife June 26, 1794. They were married in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1816, and moved to Huron Co., Ohio, June, 1818, and in March, 1820, came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., where he remained all his life. They were the parents of six children, viz., Amos, Amanda, Joel, Joseph W., Zebediah and Malin D. Amos and Malin are the only ones in the family now living. The parents came to Auburn Township when the country was but very thinly settled. Their financial means were very small, and, coming as they did into a new country, their start depended mainly on their own physical exertions. The father died Oct. 11, 1872, and the mother May 26, 1873. Mr. Morse was one of the most influential men of his neighborhood, holding several offices of honor and trust in his township. Amos passed his youth with his parents, and when he reached his majority began for himself. On the 13th of May, 1849, he was married Mehetabel, daughter of David and Dorcas (White) Carlisle, and by her had three children—Frank R., born May 17, 1852, and Amanda and Adelia, twins, born Sept. 5, 1854. The mother was born Jan. 8, 1819. Frank married Alvira B. Stock, in 1873; Delia married Samuel A. Stock, in 1876, and Amanda married Milton W. Griffeth, in 1877. In his earlier years, Mr. Morse was a school teacher. He is a Republican in politics, and although in a Democratic neighborhood has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the past twenty years. Owns 160 acres of land. He is a Baptist in religion, and is a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

MRS. G. W. OVENS, Tiro; daughter of John and Maria (Staherin) Brenner, and was born May 12, 1838, in Crawford Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1858, she was united in marriage with Aaron Daugherty, and to this union were born three children, respectively—Lucy, born Aug. 12, 1860; Sherman, born Dec. 14, 1863, and Rebecca, born Feb. 15, 1865. Mr. Daugherty was born Jan. 18, 1818, and died May 22, 1871. He was a brother of Ezekiel Daugherty, mention of whom is made in the biography of Elizabeth Daugherty. Mr. Daugherty was a great farmer and a hard-

working man. He was temperate in his habits, and affectionate in his disposition toward his family. He was a man universally respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Daugherty, on the 5th of March, 1872, was married to George W. Owens. Mr. Owens was born July 22, 1840, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Robinson) Owens, and is of Irish descent. His father and mother were parents of six children—James, Anna, William, John, George and Kate. The Owens family came to the United States from Ireland in 1842, and to Crawford Co., Ohio, ten years later. In his father's family James is the only one dead. He was murdered for his money in Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1862. Mr. Owens is a Democrat in politics, and a straightforward, honest and upright man. On the death of her first husband, Mrs. Owens and her children were left a valuable farm of 240 acres, which she still retains. Mr. and Mrs. Owens live happily together with her children on the old place left them in Auburn Township, and no family are more respected in Crawford Co. than this family.

R. R. ROSS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1832. He is a son of A. C. and Celia (Emmons) Ross, who were the parents of four children—Phoebe A., Melissa, one that died in infancy, and Royal R. Royal is the only one living. Mr. Ross' biography will be found in connection with the biography of A. C. Ross, in another part of this work. Mrs. Ross, mother of our subject, was born April 8, 1802, in New York. She died as she lived, a conscientious Christian. Her death occurred in Auburn Township in 1836. Royal R. lived on a farm until he was 23 years old, and on the 4th of October, 1860, was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of Adam and Susanna (Harley) Ammend, and by her had five children—Emmons W., born Sept. 13, 1861; Willie B., born April 23, 1865; Amelia, born Sept. 24, 1868, died December 11, 1868; George H., born Sept. 10, 1872, died Dec. 28, 1879, and Freddie R., born Sept. 27, 1878. Mrs. Ross was born July 6, 1840, in Auburn Township. Both of these parents are the descendants of old and honored settlers, who came into the

wilderness in search of a home. The present condition of their children and grandchildren attest the success with which they were met. Mr. Ross is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They own 160 acres of highly improved land, where they live happily together, making no pretensions, but having the respect and good-will of all their friends and neighbors.

A. C. ROSS, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born in Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, June 11, 1842. His father was Abel C. Ross, who came to Auburn Township in 1825, it being then an almost unbroken wilderness. The father was married first to Celia Emmons, Sept. 22, 1822, and by her had the following family: Phoebe A., Melissa A., Royal R., and one that died in infancy without being named. The wife died Feb. 23, 1837. Mr. Ross remarried March 5, 1838, his second wife being Laura (Carlisle) Ross. From the second marriage the following family were born: Byron H., Alfred C. and Celia A. The father was born April 28, 1800, and died Dec. 17, 1875. The mother is yet living, and makes her home with her son A. C. Byron was a member of Company H, 64th O. V. I., in the late civil war. He is now dead. Celia is married. A. C. Ross was reared upon a farm; was married, Sept. 22, 1871, to Mary J. Hoak, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kaylor) Hoak, and by her had one son and one daughter—Mary A., born Dec. 29, 1873, and Royal H., born May 31, 1876. The wife was born July 30, 1849. Mr. Ross is one of Auburn Township's best farmers. He owns 111½ acres of well-improved land. Belongs to the United Brethren Church, and is a Republican. The death of his brother Byron and his widow left two children—Alvin E. and Bertha A. The former lives with our subject, and the latter with his half-brother, Royal R., in Auburn Township.

A. C. ROBINSON, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born in Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, July 21, 1846. He is a son of Barber and Mary (Morrow) Robinson, and is one of a family of nine children, their names being as follows: Charles, Campbell, David, Mary J., Ellen, James, Robert, William and Florence.

All of these are living, as are also his parents. The subject of this sketch passed his youth upon a farm. He received a good common-school education, and on the 26th of May, 1868, he was united in marriage with Hannah E. McNutt, daughter of Abraham and Jane (Crayton) McNutt, of Lawrence Co., Penn., and by her has one daughter—Nora, born April 14, 1869. Mrs. Robinson was born Dec. 14, 1846. Mr. Robinson's parents were born in Ireland. Mr. Robinson is a Democrat in politics, as is also his father. He owns 100 acres of well-improved land near Tiro. He is enterprising and industrious, and takes an active part in all laudable enterprises that tend toward advancing education or building up the country.

S. B. RAUDABAUGH, carpenter and joiner, Tiro; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1842. He is a son of Henry and Lydia (Hahn) Raudabaugh, who were the parents of the following family: William, Samuel, Catharine, David, Elizabeth, Daniel, Rebecca, John, Ellen, Henry, Nancy and Sarah. David, Elizabeth and Henry are dead. The rest are all living in Ohio except Kate, who lives in Indiana. Samuel passed his youth at home. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 15th O. V. I., and was discharged in November, 1865, having passed about five years in fighting for his country. He was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Corinth and a great many others. He was in actual service about five years, and during that time never left his regiment or was wounded. After the war closed, he came to Auburn Township, prosecuting his trade. On the 10th of June, 1869, he was united in marriage with Martha Eckis, daughter of Jacob and Martha (Crouse) Eckis, and to this union were born four children—Albertis, born Feb. 4, 1870, died Feb. 10, 1870; Howard L., born Aug. 3, 1871; Vinnie, born June 28, 1876, died Aug. 19, 1876, and Ralph K., born Aug. 8, 1877. Mrs. Raudabaugh was born April 16, 1839. Mr. Raudabaugh owns $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Mechanicsburg. He is a Republican, and one of the best carpenters in Crawford Co. He received but a limited education, but by reading and study he is one of the best-posted men in the township.

JOHN P. SHECKLER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Auburn Township, March 3, 1829. He is a son of John and Rachel (Pettit) Sheckler. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Virginia. They were married in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1820, and were the parents of eight children—Elizabeth, Catharine, David, Thomas, John P., Christina, James and George. David is dead. Thomas and George are in Indiana, Christina is in Richland Co., and the balance are in Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. Mr. Sheckler died in 1860, and Mrs. Sheckler in 1835. They came to Auburn Township in 1821, and were of that class of pioneers that dangers and hardships did not daunt. Mr. Sheckler was said to have been one of the best and most respected men that are identified with Auburn Township's early history. His son John was reared on the farm. He received a good common-school education, and was married in 1862 to Lenora Ashley, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Ashley, and by her has the following family: Rachel E., born March 9, 1863, and died Sept. 10, 1864; Mary, born Aug. 15, 1864, and E. Blanche, born Jan. 1, 1867. Mr. Sheckler is a prominent Republican and farmer in Auburn Township. He owns 112 acres of excellent farming land, and is highly respected by his friends and neighbors.

JOHN H. TRAGO, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Tiro; was born in Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, May 31, 1840. His parents, Daniel and Sarah (Waters) Trago came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1838, locating in Auburn Township, Crawford Co. They were the parents of ten children—Samuel W., Ann E., Elmira, Agnes, Francis M., Vincent T., John H., Alice A., Mary and Morris W. The father was born May 8, 1796, and died in Richland Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1876. The mother was born Jan. 1, 1806, and departed this life May 22, 1871. Mr. Trago was one of the prominent and influential men of his neighborhood, and a Quaker of sterling honesty and upright dealings. John H. was reared upon a farm. Oct. 21, 1866, he was united in marriage with Nancy A., daughter of James and Jane Mount, of Richland Co.,

and by her has four children—Fannie, born Sept. 1, 1867; Justus, born May 23, 1873; Andrew E., born Aug. 18, 1876, and John H., born July 9, 1879. Mr. Trago is a successful and enterprising farmer, owns 120 acres of well-improved land, and is a Republican in politics, and is highly respected by his friends and neighbors.

MARY E. TRAGO, Tiro; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1843. Her first husband was Wesley Dull, and by him she had two children—Malin M., born in 1867, and one, E. W., who died in infancy. Mr. Dull departed this life Jan. 23, 1867. Mrs. Dull remarried May 5, 1870, her second husband being Vincent T. Trago. She bore Mr. Trago two sons—Marion W., born April 9, 1872, and Harry D., born Aug. 9, 1875. Mr. Trago was First Lieutenant in the late war, and was in some of the most hotly contested battles. A few of the principal engagements he was in are Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Nashville, Columbia and others. It is said of him that he was a brave and kind officer, and a splendid soldier. During the spring of 1880, he was stricken down with disease, and he died the death of a Christian, April 14 of the same year. His death was greatly deplored by his friends and neighbors, and especially by his devoted wife. Mrs. Trago lives on the place, 160 acres, left by him. For a more detailed account of Mr. Trago's family connection, see the biography of his brother, John H. Trago, which will be found in another part of this work.

B. S. VAN TILBURG, merchant, Tiro. One of the most prominent business firms of Tiro is I. & B. S. Van Tilburg, dealers in groceries, dry goods, notions, grain, etc. The junior partner, B. S., was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1851. His parents, Vincent and C. E. (Musser) Van Tilburg, were married in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1849, and to them were born the following family: B. S., F. O., M. L., J. M., Eva M., Emma E., Charlie G., Ettie and Adda, and one who died in infancy. Our subject was reared on his father's farm. He received a good common-school education, and on the 19th of February, 1878, he was united in marriage with

Miss Elizabeth Bender, daughter of Jacob Bender, of Vernon Township, and by her has one daughter—Edith M., born Sept. 24, 1878. Mr. Van Tilburg is a Republican, and member of the Lutheran Church. He owns a half-interest in one of the best stores in Tiro, Crawford Co., Ohio.

IRA VAN TILBURG, merchant, Tiro; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, April 15, 1839. He is a son of Peter and Hannah [Kennedy] Van Tilburg, who were parents of twelve children—William, Margaret, Eliza, Nancy, Vincent, Frank, Kate, Mary, Maria, Ira, Martha and Lovina. All of these are living except Frank, who died in California. Peter Van Tilburg was a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1802. Mrs. Van Tilburg was also a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1801. They were married in Jefferson Co., Ohio. Mr. Van Tilburg died during the fall of 1876, but his widow still survives him and is living in Mansfield, Ohio. The subject of this biography passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, and going to school. When 19 years of age, he went to California, where he engaged in the mining business, which he followed in California and Nevada for ten years. On the 5th of October, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss A. E. Ewing, daughter of J. D. Ewing, Esq., of California. To this union was born one son—Frank, born Dec. 22, 1869. The mother was born in March, 1851. In 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Van Tilburg came to Richland Co., Ohio, Mr. Van Tilburg engaging in the mercantile business at Olivesburg. In 1873, he formed a copartnership with his nephew, B. S. Van Tilburg, at Tiro, Crawford Co., Ohio, under the firm name of I. & B. S. Van Tilburg. This was the first business house in Tiro. They started on a small capital, and to-day are one of the heaviest firms of any town in the county. Besides a general dry goods and grocery store, they run a butter and egg house separately, and are also the only grain-buyers at De Kalb Station. They keep a force of from four to five men constantly engaged. Mr. Van Tilburg is a radical Republican in politics, and is a hard and earnest worker in that cause.

PETER WRIGHT, farmer; P. O. Plymouth; was born in Plymouth Township,

Richland Co., Ohio, January, 1835. There were born to his parents, Joseph and Christina (Kinnamen) Wright, five children—Peter, Sophia, Susanna, Manuel and Haymen. Peter was reared on a farm, and received a good common-school education. He was married, October, 1859, to Sarah Bevier, daughter of Alexander and Almira (Birch) Bevier. They

have no children of their own, but have raised one child from infancy to manhood. Mr. Wright owns 80 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Church of God, and a Republican in politics. He is well informed on the issues of the day, and is a prominent citizen in northern Auburn Township.

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP.

REV. JOHN B. BLAYNEY, retired clergyman, Tiro. Rev. John B. Blayney, well known to the citizens of Crawford Co., was born March 29, 1811, and is a native of the "Old Dominion." He is the son of George Blayney and Margaret Buchanan. His father removed from Virginia to Morrow Co., Ohio, where he died at the age of 70. John B. is a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach in 1840. He first commenced his labors in Delaware Co., where he served various stations for about a year, when he was placed in charge of the new church at Iberia. He was the first Pastor of this Presbyterian Church, and so continued for twenty years, during which time, by his labors, the church grew to be self-sustaining. Mr. Blayney did excellent work in this vineyard of Christ, and, as an instance of his good work, we may say that he never held a communion service but what some were admitted to the church. He was married, in 1840, to Tamar Elliott, who died in 1848, leaving two children—David B. and Tamar. Mr. Blayney was remarried, Oct. 30, 1851, to Mrs. Catharine Stoekton Extell. Five children are of this marriage—John B., a Presbyterian clergyman; Francis S., a graduate of Wooster, who is also a minister, and who, in August, left for Omaha to commence his labors in the Master's vineyard; Anna Mary, Martha, Margaret, Sarah Catharine. The three last-named daughters are at home. Mr. Blayney was one of the gentlemen who organized the Central College at Iberia, which is now quite an institution. He has now retired from the pulpit and is living on his farm, surrounded by all that tends to make life pleasant, and enjoying the respect of his neighbors. He has been distinguished as a devoted worker in the cause of Christ, and his

reward will be given with the words of Scripture, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

CHARLES A. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Wittenberg, Germany, Nov. 13, 1831, and is the son of John and Rosanna (Gruber) Brown, or Braun, as it is in the original German. His parents came to the United States in 1832, and were thirty days in crossing the ocean. They first settled in Columbiana Co., and the following year removed to Crawford Co. and settled in this township, where Mr. Brown's father lived till his death in 1856. Here our subject was reared and schooled, and has always followed farming. He has been a successful farmer, and has, by hard work and shrewd business habits, amassed considerable property. He is living now near the center of the township, and has a fine farm and pleasant home, being blessed with a good family of loving and bright children. He was married in 1871 to Lavinia Easterday, of Vernon Township. They have four children—Wilson, Albertus, Milton and one unnamed.

WILLIAM COX, retired farmer; P. O. Liberty Corners; is the son of Emmor and Elizabeth (Hough) Cox, and was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1805. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was raised in Chester Co., where he lived throughout the Revolution. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm in Franklin Co., eight miles southeast of Columbus. Here he received his education, his first teacher being Rhoda Goodrich, of Delaware Co. While a young man, Mr. Cox commenced teaching, and himself and brother were among the first school-teachers in Franklin Co. He

also continued at farming, and was married in 1829 to Sarah Ward, of Franklin Co., who was born on Blennerhasset's Island. Two years after this marriage, in 1831, he came out to Ohio, and settled in Sandusky Township, thus being one of its oldest living pioneers. Here he followed farming, and also for several years was school-teacher during the winter, so that he is also one of the pioneer school-teachers of the county. Mr. Cox lived with his first wife a little over fifty years, and of this union there were eight children—Hannah Eliza dying at the age of 8, leaving the following now living and doing well: G. W. Cox, living in Paulding Co.; Lydia Jane, Greenwood, Mo.; Margaret, near Upper Sandusky; Emmor, in Crestline; Sarah, Seymour, Indiana; John, in Paulding Co., and Mary, the wife of Obadiah Fry, living in Sandusky Township. Mr. Cox was re-married, July 16, 1878, to Eliza Walter, widow of Antony Walter, of Sandusky Township, and they are now spending their last days in ease and retirement, honored and respected by all who know them.

J. C. COLE, farmer; P. O. Biddle; was born in Auburn Township, this county, on April 17, 1824, and is the son of Barnett Cole, who was one of the very earliest settlers of that section. Mr. Cole, the subject of our sketch, is one of the first white children born in Auburn, and is, therefore, one of the oldest living pioneers of the county. A short time after his birth, his father removed into Vernon Township, and settled below what is now called Liberty Corners. Mr. Cole was brought up amid the difficulties incident to pioneer life, and was, like many others, educated in a rude schoolhouse, contrasting greatly with the commodious structures of to-day. He was reared on a farm, but after reaching manhood he learned the trade of weaving fancy coverlets, and followed this trade for a number of years with good success. Since then, he has paid considerable attention to farming, and is now running a cider press on his place. By habits of industry he has gathered around him a nice property, and is one of the most respected citizens of his township. He was married in 1858, to Miss Mary A. Warner, of Vernon Township, a sister of Esquire Warner, of Liberty Corners, whose history occurs elsewhere. This union was blessed with nine children, three of whom, Amos, Sarah, and an infant, are dead. Those

living are Samuel F., George, John B., Clara, Alexander and Albert.

ANDREW DICKSON, Sr., farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs. Andrew Dickson, Sr., one of the prominent members of his family, is a son of Andrew Dickson and Sarah Frazer, and was born in Indiana Co., Penn., June 24, 1811. He removed to this county at the age of 20, and has since resided here. He was married, first in 1833, to Mary T. Cummins in this county, who died in 1834, leaving one child, Sarah J., who is the wife of J. D. Brown, of Tiro. Mr. Dickson was re-married in 1841, to Mary Clemons, who is still living. Nine children are the fruits of this union, three, however, being deceased. Those living are Mary Ann, wife of Geo. Johnson; John Andrew, Eliza Catharine, Maria Celina, Elizabeth E., Hannah J. Mr. Dickson has been one of the prominent men of Crawford County, and by his integrity has won for himself a high place among his fellow-citizens. He has been engaged principally in stock-raising and farming, and it is said that his farm is one of the finest in the county. He has been Justice of the Peace for several years, and served two terms as County Commissioner. He was also President for three years of the Crawford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1871, he was a member of the State Board of Equalization, of which Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, was President. Mr. Dickson has been a prominent man in the affairs of his county, and his ability and good judgment entitle him to a front place among Crawford County's citizens. His family is one of the oldest in the county. Seldom have so large families been found where Christianity has been ever a controlling element, and whose members take delight in the ways of righteousness and paths of peace.

A. D. GROGG, farmer; P. O. Biddle; was born April 25, 1847, in Liberty Township, this county, and is the son of Abraham and Anna (Bowers) Grogg, who are still living and highly esteemed residents of Liberty Township. Her father is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this county from Stark Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared in Liberty Township, and received a good education, fitting him especially for business life. His father has always been a farmer, and his son is now one of the most successful young farmers in Sandusky Township. He was married on Nov. 28, 1867,

to Eliza Jane Cobb, of this county. They have three children living—Drusilla A., Daniel E. and Abraham L.; two other children dying when very young. Mr. Grogg is a life-long Republican, but is a man universally respected in his township, and, although it is strongly Democratic, he was recently elected Justice of the Peace, but refused to serve. He is a man of enlightened opinions, and of that agreeable disposition that makes him popular with all.

JOHN KNISELY, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, near what is now New Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1822; he is the son of Samuel Knisely, who was a native of York Co., Penn., and who was one of the earliest settlers in Sandusky Township, coming here in 1828. He settled on the place now owned by Joseph Knisely. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm amid the privations of frontier life, and denied the educational privileges that now exist; he, however, being a man of considerable natural talent and love of knowledge, improved himself as time and circumstances would allow, and acquired thereby a good self-education. He has a fine farm, well improved, and a fine residence which is an ornament to the neighborhood. He has served in several township offices, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors. He has been identified with the stock trade to a considerable extent, and is now one of the most efficient agents of the Mutual Insurance Company of Norwalk, Ohio, for which he is doing valuable work. He was married, June 10, 1846, to Elizabeth Esterline, of Vernon Township; they have four children living—Lydia Jane, Mary Louisa, William J. and Rosa Lucinda, all of whom are married and doing well.

PHILLIP KELLER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in January, 1818, in Northampton Co., Penn., and is the son of John H. and Maria (Engler) Keller. The family record can be traced back to the great-grandfather, and, being interesting, we have copied the record from the family Bible, as follows: Joseph Keller, born March 15, 1719; died Sept. 17, 1800. His consort, Maria E. Good, born Sept. 15, 1718; died April 22, 1802. Phillip Keller, born March 29, 1763; died Oct. 2, 1842; first wife, Sarah Miller, born Sept. 27, 1763; died, Oct. 16, 1804; second wife, Susanna Niemeier, born Nov. 22, 1770; died, Dec. 4, 1859. John

H. Keller, born Dec. 24, 1786; died Sept. 10, 1867. Maria Engler, born July 4, 1797; still living in Bucyrus, aged 83. The family history of the Kellers is very interesting. Two brothers of Phillip (grandfather to our subject) were in the Revolution, and in most of the hard-fought battles under Gen. Washington. In the family of Mr. Keller's father, there were six brothers and two sisters, of whom Phillip is the oldest. Two brothers, Amos and Aaron, were killed at the battle of "Stone River," during the late war. His father removed from Northampton Co., Penn., to this State in 1856, settling in this county, and Mr. Keller has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married in 1845, to Hannah Stocker, in Pennsylvania. Most of his life has been spent in farming, except some four years in which he taught school. He has living, seven children—Maria B., Sabina E., John Henry, Ellen S., Abbie L., Lydia Ann, Francis Amos. Those deceased are Susanna and Sarah Ann. Mr. Keller has been Justice for some time, and is now President of the Crawford Co. Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He has a fine home, is surrounded by a loving family, and has gathered around him the requirements and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Keller is a Republican, and a man held in high esteem throughout the county.

JOSIAH KELLER, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1846, and is the son of Joseph and Lavinia (Kline) Keller. He received a good education, and at the age of 11, he with his parents removed to this State, settling where the son now lives. The father is now a respected and esteemed citizen of Annapolis. The subject of our sketch has lived on a farm, and has been a successful farmer. He was married in May, 1871, to Miss Maggie Reynolds, of Kansas. Of this marriage there have been three children—Lillie D., born Dec. 22, 1873; Lavinia B., born April 7, 1877, and died Nov. 30, 1879, and an infant born on the 8th of January, 1880. Mr. Keller is an enterprising, successful farmer, a man of enlightened views, and a Christian gentleman. He is a Republican in politics, and has always clung to that faith. He is a member of the church, and in every way an upright and substantial citizen.

LEWIS LITTLER, farmer; P. O. Leesville; was born in Hardy Co., Va., Dec. 13, 1811, and is the son of Abraham and Sarah (Moore) Lit-

tlar. His father was a farmer, and remained in Virginia until 1832, when he removed to Crawford Co., Ohio, and settled in Jefferson Township, where he lived until his death. His father, Thomas Littler, was engaged in the Revolution under Washington. Lewis' father was born June 24, 1780, his wife, Sarah Moore, was born Nov. 9, 1783. They were married the 11th of June, 1803. The fruits of this union were eleven children, as follows: Nathan, born Jan. 12, 1804; Mahala, April 19, 1806; Joel, Jan. 31, 1808; Scotty, Nov. 26, 1809; Lewis, Dec. 13, 1811; Elizabeth, Nov. 30, 1813; Isaac, Oct. 30, 1815; Magdalen, June 3, 1817; Dorsey, March 21, 1819; Cecelia, May 16, 1821; William, Oct. 9, 1823. Lewis was one of the pioneers of Sandusky Township, and was obliged to work very hard in order to succeed; he has always been a farmer, and a successful one. Mr. Littler has been a prominent citizen of the county, and has served in several positions of trust; he was County Commissioner for two terms, and is counted as one of the best Commissioners that the county ever had. He was married Oct. 14, 1841, to Mary Chambers, of Jackson Township, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 21, 1812. They have had six children—William S., born Nov. 3, 1842; Abraham D., July 29, 1844; Sarah E., May 3, 1846; Emeline C., May 30, 1848; John W., April 1, 1850; Frank P., in December, 1852. Mr. Littler is one of the most substantial citizens of his township, and has a fine home, surrounded by all that makes life pleasant.

R. B. McCAMMON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Ohio Co., W. Va., Sept. 19, 1841, and is the son of James and Mary (Blaney) McCammon. His father is still living on the old homestead, where he was also born and raised. Mr. McCammon removed to this State and county in 1867, and settled in Sandusky Township. He was a soldier in the 12th W. V. I. under Hunter and Sigel, and, later, under Sheridan and Grant, at the surrender of Appomattox. He was married in this township Oct. 13, 1838, to Sarah E. Stephenson, whose father, John Stephenson, was one of the most respected citizens of the community; he died Sept. 2, 1879; his wife died in March of the same year. Mrs. McCammon is now the only child living, a brother being dead. Mr. McCammon is one of the enterprising business men of his town-

ship, and, although young, has control of more land than any man in it, his farm comprising 607 acres of as good land as there is in the county. He has been successful as a farmer, and has a great amount of energy. He is a gentleman that one likes to meet, and has a pleasant, hospitable home, in the very center of the township. They have four children—Lee Anna, Edmund, Francis Milton and John Stephenson.

OLIVER P. McKEEHEN, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Anderson) McKeen, and was born in Indiana Co., Penn., May 27, 1838. His father removed to Ohio when our subject was quite young, and settled in Richland Co., and then near De Kalb. He next removed to near Leesville, and then to Loudonville, and from there to Sandusky Township and located on the farm now owned by his son Oliver P. Here our subject lived till he was 22, and worked on the farm. After one more year spent in work for his father, he commenced buying and shipping stock, and followed this until after the war, being very successful. He then rented his father's farm and farmed it for three years, after which he bought 60 acres opposite his present farm, and lived there three and a half years, when his house was burned to the ground. He soon after bought the farm where he now lives, of his father, and has been living there ever since, having built upon it a fine brick residence and otherwise improved it, so that it is one of the best and most desirable in the township. He was married Nov. 29, 1865, to Martha J. Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; they have six children—Laura Etta, Charles Edgar, Clara Edith, Anna Eirilla, Oliver Francis and Smith Leroy. Mr. McKeen has been one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of his vicinity, and is a man held in high esteem by all who know him.

JAMES NAIL, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; is the oldest living settler of Crawford Co., and is one of those noble-hearted pioneers who are quickly passing away, and who will soon be gone, leaving only history and tradition to tell the tale of their suffering and privations. James Nail came to this county, and made a settlement in 1817, in the southeast corner, near Galion. Here he lived until 1822, when he married Susan Brown, this mar-

riage being the first ever solemnized in the county, Mr. Nail being compelled to go to Delaware for a license. His son, Henry Nail, now living in Grant Co., Mo., was perhaps the first white child born in the county. Mr. Nail tells strange and interesting stories regarding early times. He was born in 1797, and is consequently at this time at the advanced age of 83. He is one of the grand old gentlemen of his township, being genial and hospitable, with a kind word for everybody, and has always been a man who commanded the respect of all who knew him.

AARON RADER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs. One of the most prosperous farmers of Crawford Co., is Aaron Rader, who, with his family has been a resident of the county since 1856. He was born, May 29, 1817, in Northampton Co., Penn., and is the son of Peter Rader and Catharine Fried. Mr. Rader, during the early days of his manhood, learned milling, and followed the business for a number of years, and later engaged in farming. He was married 8th of September, 1840, to Sabina Baner and their union has been blessed with several children, eight of whom are yet living, one having died recently. They are as follows—Owen Henry, James Peter (deceased), Enos G., Franklin, Maria Catharine, Jacob Thomas, John David, William Benjamin Francis Owen. Owen H., James P. and Enos George were in the late war, enlisting in the 49th O. V. I., and were in the battle of Stone River along with the Keller boys, of whom mention is made in the history of Phillip Keller. Mr. Rader's children have all been well educated, and are now all in splendid circumstances. They are all of them young men of estimable worth and ability. Two are in Clyde, Ohio, engaged in business; Jacob is agent for the Clyde Nursery, and the others are engaged in various pursuits, James B. was at one time Postmaster at Bucyrus, and afterward was a Government clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. He was an estimable young man of promise. He died at Bucyrus, Jan. 7, 1880, of consumption, in the very prime of his manhood. He was born April 1, 1843, being, at the time of his death, 36 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Rader are estimable people, who stand high in their community. They have a pleasant and beautiful home, and are in possession of a fine farm. Mr. Rader is a man of noted

integrity, is a steadfast Republican, as are also his sons.

WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON, farmer; P. O. Leesville; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 27, 1809, and is the son of David and Sarah (McCune) Robertson. His father and mother were both natives of Pennsylvania. He settled in Ohio in 1793, and was married in that State in 1796. William lived in Jefferson Co., Ohio, for many years, and was engaged there in the woolen mills. With his family he removed to Jefferson Township, Crawford Co., in 1856, where he now owns a farm. He is now living in Sandusky Township, on the farm of his brother, who died about a year ago. He was married, in 1834, to Sophia Dean, in Jefferson Co. She is a native of Pennsylvania. There are now living the following children: David, Robert, Abbie J., Elizabeth and Margery. Mr. Robertson and all his family are earnest Christians, and are well educated and well read. Mr. Robertson is a staunch Republican and a hospitable Christian gentleman. His son, David Robertson, is one of the best read and informed men in the township, possessing a large and comprehensive library, and being also a great lover of art and literature.

ALEXANDER SMITH, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 2, 1821, and is the son of Joseph and Jane (Hogan) Smith. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and came first to Ohio in 1821. He entered 160 acres of land and settled on it permanently in 1825, being one of the earliest settlers in the township, there being but five families then there. He settled on the land now owned by his son. He lived here and exerted himself to improve his land until his death, in 1843, at the early age of 46. The subject of our sketch was left, as the eldest of six children, to look after the interests of both farm and family, which he did in a creditable manner, working hard and being economical. He early took a lively interest in religion, and has been, throughout his life, a consistent, earnest Christian worker, who has devoted much time and means to the advancement of Christ's cause. He was one of the earliest residents of his township, and is now probably the oldest living settler. He was married, in 1843, to Nancy Jane Dicks, of Columbiana Co. Of this marriage, there are five children living—Martha Jane, Joseph Marion, Porter Willis, Ada and

Alexander. Phoebe Marilla and Tabitha Ann are dead. Mr. Smith has been one of the most successful farmers of the township, and is one of its most prominent men.

WILLIAM R. STONE, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 2, 1826, and is the son of Adam and Mary Love (Robinson) Stone. His father was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, seven miles from Steubenville, on Island Creek. His mother was born on Cross Creek, Washington Co., Penn. Mr. Stone removed to this State with his parents when he was 5 years old, at a time when it was as yet in its infancy, being wild and uncultivated. Here Mr. Stone endured all the privations of pioneer life in bringing up the land to its present state of cultivation. His father lived here until his death, dying at the age of 75, his wife having died some time previous. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and learned his trade with Barney McNutt, of Pennsylvania. He made the first coffin in this township, and also one of the first barns. In 1850, Mr. Stone went to California, remaining there two years, and returned to his farm in Sandusky Township. He was married, in February, 1854, to Mary Ann George, of Pennsylvania. Her folks are at present residents of Clarke Co., Mo. Of this union, there were four children; Viola, the eldest, is married to George W. Cole, and living in Sandusky Township; Amanda Eleonora and Eva Esther are those that are living; James, the only son, was born in 1858, and was a young man beloved by all who knew him. He was taken sick May 27 with typhoid pneumonia, and died June 8. He was a young man of whom any father might well be proud. His death was greatly lamented, and he was laid to rest in Sandusky burial-ground, followed by the largest concourse of any funeral ever held in the township. Peace to his memory, for peaceful is his rest, as he awaiteth the day of final meeting in the land where partings shall be no more.

SAMUEL STONE, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born on the place where he now lives, June 25, 1832. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Robinson) Stone, who came from Pennsylvania in 1831 and settled in Sandusky Township. At the time of their settlement, there were few

residents of the township, and the subject of this sketch was consequently inured to the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He was reared on a farm, and received a fair education. His life has been spent in tilling the soil, and all but four years has been on the farm of his father. He was married, Sept. 14, 1858, to Elizabeth Dickson, of Vernon Township, a daughter of Jonathan Dickson, and sister of James Dickson, Jr., whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Of this union there are three children—Lottie Elizabeth, Ella and Clifton. Mr. Stone is a man of enlightened views, and his family has been given the advantages of education, so that their home is one of liberal culture and refinement.

ADAM WERT, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., June 5, 1817. He is the son of one of the earliest settlers in Sandusky Township, his father coming here in 1826, when Mr. Wert was but 9 years old. He has ever since been a resident of the township. His father was a man of religious principles, and much devoted to the success and furtherance of the cause of Christ. To his honor it may be said that he inaugurated the first Sunday school ever held in the county. He was one of the first to help in the organization of a church, and was throughout his life an Elder, and a devoted worker and worshiper in the vineyard of his Master. Twenty-five years ago he died, an old man, yet honored in his old age, and respected by all who knew him as a man who loved righteousness and eschewed evil. His sons all followed in his footsteps, and are of those who are living faithful and upright Christians. The subject of our sketch was married, in 1840, to Mary McMannis, a native of Pennsylvania. There were nine children of this union, all of whom are living—William H. is in Putnam Co.; Sarah Elizabeth in Sandusky Co.; Peter F. in Richland Co.; Matilda Ann in Sandusky; A. J. in Williams Co., while Nicholas B., John A., Mary Emeline and Belle are at home. His children are all doing well, and have been brought up in accordance with those principles of religion and right which have governed the lives of their father and father's father before them.

WHETSTONE TOWNSHIP.

MICHAEL AUCK, Bucyrus. Christopher Auck, father of Michael, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 31, 1813. He received a good education, and, when quite young, entered a shop, serving an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. In 1831, he came to the United States, and located in Pennsylvania, where, in 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Wagner. From this marriage were three children—Michael and Elizabeth living—Mary, deceased. He removed from Pennsylvania to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1848, and purchased a farm in the "Gibson Neighborhood." His wife died Sept. 2, 1875. He was married to Mrs. Catharine Flick Sept. 7, 1876. Michael Auck was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., July 23, 1842. He received a good common-school education, and has been doing business for himself ever since he reached his majority, although he and his parents always made their homes together. He was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Elman Sept. 20, 1866. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 9, 1845. There are six children from this union—Mary J., John C., Lucy E., William H., Priscilla S. and Samnel E. Mr. Auck owns 204 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the prominent and influential men of Whetstone Township. He is the present Township Treasurer. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Reformed Church.

JOSEPH ALBRIGHT, retired, Bucyrus; was born May 16, 1801, in Huntingdon Co., Penn. His parents, Daniel and Hester (Wagner) Albright, were also natives of the Keystone State, where they lived during their lifetime. This family of Albrights are descended from three brothers of that name, who came from Germany to America in colonial times. As a family, they are noted for their frugality, morality and force of character. These characteristics have manifested themselves in the subject of this sketch in a noticeable manner throughout his long and eventful lifetime. At a very early age, he was placed in his father's brickyards, where he was kept to work early and late, receiving but little or no education.

He remained with his father until about 27 years of age, although after reaching his majority, he had an interest in the business. His marriage with Miss Hannah Jury was solemnized Oct. 11, 1827. She was born in Loudoun Co., Va., March 1, 1809. They are the parents of ten children—Daniel B., Emanuel, Joseph J., George W., John T., Mercia, Hannah and Frank living—Sarah A. and Hester A., deceased. In 1830, he and his young wife left their native State and came overland to the then new and sparsely settled county of Crawford, Ohio. He began burning brick soon after his arrival, and has to a greater or less extent burned and manufactured brick and tile ever since. The first piece of land he purchased was 20 acres of unimproved woodland. From this he has gone steadily forward until he now owns about 600 acres of well-improved land. In all his undertakings in life, he has found in his good wife a sound counselor and ready helpmeet, and it is in a great measure owing to this good woman's help and advice that he has been successful. He and wife have been, for a number of years, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Albright was formerly an Old-Line Whig, but, on the organization of the Republican party, joined its ranks, and was, during the late war, an uncompromising Union man. He is an upright Christian gentleman, and one of Crawford Co.'s best citizens.

HENRY ALBRIGHT, farmer; P. O., Galion; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1827. He is the son of John and Sarah (Shafer) Albright, who are natives of the Keystone State, their marriage occurring there in 1816. In 1829, they came to Crawford Co., Ohio, performing the journey in about a month, in a three-horse wagon, settling in Whetstone Township, and entering 73 acres of land on Sec. 22. Mr. Albright was a boot and shoe maker, and after his arrival in the township, for quite a number of years, worked at his trade in connection with farming. His death occurred in 1866, under peculiar and distressing circumstances. On the 1st of May, of the last-mentioned year, Mr. Albright had in his house

about \$400 in money, together with considerable jewelry. These facts having become known outside of the family, aroused the avarice of unknown parties, five or six of whom, completely disguised with masks and paint, came to the house one night and demanded the money. Having been refused their demands, they set upon Mr. Albright and beat him terribly, inflicting the same punishment upon his son John, who had come to the assistance of his father. To save their lives, they were forced to give up their hard-earned money, whereupon the robbers departed. Mr. Albright was so badly injured, that, after lingering until August of the same year, he died. The criminals were never identified, although suspicion and some quite strong evidence pointed to some near neighbors as having a hand in the crime. Mrs. Albright died Dec. 4, 1874. Eight children were born to these parents, three sons and five daughters, seven of whom survived the parents. Henry Albright's youth was passed, like that of other country boys, on the farm at hard work. He began for himself when of age, and was married to Miss Savina Weirick Jan. 4, 1854, who was born in Pennsylvania. She became the mother of four children, as follows: Matilda, Agnes, Isaac and John. She died in 1866. On the 24th of September, 1867, Mr. Albright married Miss Laura Noblit. This lady was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1840; she bore her husband three children—Charles H., George F. and Ida M., all of whom are yet living. Mr. Albright owns 226 acres of well-improved land. He is a prominent Republican, and is nicely situated as regards this world's goods.

SAMUEL BOGEN, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Gettysburg, Penn., Jan. 1, 1816. He is the son of John H. and Margaret (Lynd) Bogen, both of whom were natives of Maryland, where they were married and resided some years afterward. They then moved to Pennsylvania; from there to Virginia, and thence to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1835. They came to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1848, where they resided until their death. The father died Feb. 9, 1859, and the mother in 1869. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are yet living. The father practiced medicine, a profession he followed very successfully all his life. Samuel was raised upon a farm, receiving the advantages of a common-school education.

He was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Bowers Nov. 12, 1838. She was born in Stark Co., Ohio, May 16, 1821. From this union there are eleven children, viz., Sylvester, Emeline M., Martha J., Syllinda, Emanuel L., Mary E., Sarah A., William S., Rebecca C. and Tabitha E., living; Amelia M., deceased. Mr. Bogen began life as a poor boy, and has made what he now possesses by close attention to business, combined with honesty and industry. He owns 101 acres of land, all of which is under a good state of cultivation. He is an uncompromising Republican, and one of the most honored and respected citizens of Crawford Co.

DANIEL C. BOYER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; son of Christian and Elizabeth (Gottshall) Boyer; born Nov. 14, 1822, in Schnylkill Co., Penn. Christian Boyer was born March 1, 1799, and removed with his wife and family to Crawford Co., in September, 1842. He purchased of Martin Shaffner 160 acres in Whetstone Township, just southeast of Bucyrus, paying for this land \$30 per acre. He also bought the 80 acres in Bucyrus Township, just west of his Whetstone farm, and 36 acres north of this land. After living in Crawford Co. nearly ten years, he died May 8, 1852. Elizabeth Boyer, his wife, died June 24, 1863. The subject of this sketch removed to Crawford Co. with his parents, and, shortly afterward, on Nov. 13, 1842, married his half-cousin, Miss Phæbe Boyer, who was born Feb. 15, 1819. She was the daughter of John and Catharine Hunsinger Boyer. Her father was a half-brother to Christian, and had removed to Crawford Co. several years previous to 1842. For many years, he kept an inn on the Bucyrus and Galion road, some three miles from the former town. This pioneer died at the advanced age of 83 years and 9 months, on Dec. 12, 1874. For about twelve months after Daniel and Phæbe were married, they resided on John Boyer's farm, and the owner paid his son-in-law \$75 a year for his labor. This was considered good wages at that time. In 1844, the young couple removed to the Whetstone farm of Christian Boyer, and, in about two years, Daniel purchased the 160 acres from his father, agreeing to pay him \$5,000 for the farm. This was at the rate of \$31.25 per acre. This farm, their present residence, they have owned and occupied for over thirty years. They were the parents of several children—Andrew Melancthon

was born Jan. 16, 1846; Edwin Henderson was born Sept. 26, 1847, and died Oct. 27, 1848; Ida May was born Nov. 12, 1854, and died Jan. 27, 1858. Their eldest son and only living child, Andrew Melancthon, was married on May 3, 1864, to Miss Tillie J. Freeburn, and they are the parents of one child—Ida May Boyer. About 1853, the subject of this sketch accepted the agency of the Manny Reaper and Mower for the counties of Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot. He continued at this business for some nine years. He was more successful than at any other occupation, and was considered one of the best agents employed by the company. The last year of his agency he was in partnership with Mr. Deal. About 1850, he purchased from the Brehmens two machines—a Hussey Reaper and a Hussey Mower. They were the first reaping and mowing machines ever brought to Crawford Co., and were used by D. C. and J. C. Boyer for several years to do their own cutting. Several years after, he purchased the first combined reaper and mower ever brought to the county. About 1860, he attended the Ohio State Fair at Zanesville, and noticed a Hubbard machine, which he purchased. It was the first Hubbard machine sold to a Crawford County farmer, and is still in use on Boyer's farm. Previous to 1840, Martin Shaffner built a rude threshing machine, which was possibly the first one operated in the county. Shaffner sold this to the Boyers, who ran it for several years. About 1858, Boyer purchased of Aaron Cary, for \$60, the first piano ever brought to Bucyrus. Cary purchased this about 1850, of Mr. C. H. Shonert, who, several years previous, brought the instrument from Germany. In 1856, Boyer removed to Bucyrus, and resided for some two years on the southwest corner of Charles and Walnut streets. During this period, he was engaged in the mercantile business with his brother Eli, the firm being styled D. C. Boyer & Co. Mr. Boyer is at the present time the largest dealer in thoroughbred Spanish merino sheep in Crawford Co. and possibly the largest raiser of imported sheep. He commenced breeding Spanish merino sheep about 1861, and, in September, 1863, purchased, for \$1,200, in partnership with D. J. Twitchell, the three-year-old Spanish merino ram, "Sweepstakes." This was the most expensive sheep ever brought to Crawford Co., and Mr. Boyer relates that it was the best investment he ever made. His large barn

is well adapted to sheltering these animals in bad weather, and, at the present time, he has 175 head of the imported Spanish merino sheep. He has served for many years as Superintendent of the Sheep Department at the annual fairs of the Crawford County Agricultural Society. When this association was re-organized in 1867, he served as President for one year, and was also, for several years, President of the Agricultural Joint Stock Co. He is at the present time General Agent of the Crawford County Farmer's Fire Insurance Co. Daniel Boyer united with the Lutheran Church, April 9, 1841, while a resident of Pennsylvania. His wife, Phoebe Boyer, has been a member since June 17, 1837. Mr. Boyer has been an active member of the St. Paul Lutheran Church of Bucyrus for nearly forty years. Twenty-nine years of this period he has served in the Church Council; three years as a Deacon, and twenty-six years as an Elder.

PETER BEACH, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Nov. 16, 1842. He is the son of Adam and Margaret (Simmermaker) Beach, both of whom were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. They were married in this county, to which both had come with their parents in the year 1833. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are yet living. The father was an industrious man, and respected by all who knew him. He died in 1850. His wife survives him, and is one of the oldest living settlers of the township. Peter was raised upon a farm, receiving but a limited education. When he was 13 years of age, he took charge of the home place, which he now owns. It consists of 171 acres, upon which are good, substantial farm buildings. He was married to Miss Amanda Cook Feb. 6, 1868, who was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1849. They have two children—Ellen M. and Tina M. Mr. Beach is a member of the German Reformed Church, and a Democrat. He is one of the Trustees of Whetstone Township, and a prominent and influential citizen.

GEORGE BREHMAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 26, 1825. He is the eldest of a family of ten children born to John and Frances (Stach) Brehman. John Brehman removed from Pennsylvania to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1828, settling on the farm now owned by his son George in Whetstone Township. He was a wagon-maker

by trade, and in that early day his services were highly prized, for there were few men of that trade who settled in Crawford County in that day. He was a very industrious man, working early and late, and doing much gratuitous work for the settlers as they came into the neighborhood. His two sons, George and John, were kept constantly at work clearing the land he had entered, while he worked at his trade. George from early youth to the present has been noted for his industry, force of character and strict business habits. He was married March 12, 1850, to Miss Hettie Reiter. She was born in Pennsylvania April 12, 1829. From this union there are ten children—Emeline, Martha, Matilda, George, Amanda, Melinda and Eli, living; John, Ephraim and Clara deceased. He owns 183 acres of well-improved land in Whetstone Township, and is one of the prominent and successful agriculturists of the county. He is a Democrat politically, and has held numerous positions of honor and trust in his township.

JOHN BREHMAN, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Feb. 15, 1827, in Franklin Co., Penn. He is the second son of a family of ten children, of John and Frances (Stach) Brehman, who came from Pennsylvania to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1828. The Brehmans, as well as the Stachs, are of German descent, the grandfathers on both sides being natives of that country; they were frugal, industrious people, and secured to themselves and families a goodly share of this world's goods. The subject of this sketch was but 1 year of age at the time his parents came to Crawford Co. He received but a limited education, as he and his brother George, as soon as old enough, were kept constantly at work clearing up the farm. When 23 years of age, he purchased 100 acres of land, paying but little down for it. He had, however, an indomitable will, and knew no such thing as fail. It was not many years until this was paid for and additions made to it. He now owns 260 acres of well-improved land, upon which are as good buildings as are to be found in the township. He was united in marriage with Miss Eliza A. Shrull March 14, 1850. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, July 14, 1833. From this marriage were nine children, four of whom are now living—Stephen, John A., Hattie A. and Eliza E. Mr. Brehman has held a number of offices in Whetstone Town-

ship, and is a Democrat in politics, and a leading citizen.

MARTIN BACON, retired; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Mentor, Ohio, July 30, 1809, his parents being Ralph and Mary (Jonrden) Bacon, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. When the father was 8 years of age, he was bound out to a man named Heath, near Boston, Mass. At the end of four years, he returned to his parents, and remained with them until he was 17 years of age, when he returned to Ohio, locating near Painesville. He acquired some property, and became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife. In 1820, the father came with his family to Crawford Co., Ohio, traveling by wagon with two yoke of oxen and one horse. The father had come out the previous year and located his land and made a deposit on it, designing to complete the purchase when the land became marketable, which event occurred in 1820. There were but two houses in Bucyrus when they passed through it on their journey out. The father entered 240 acres of land, and his patents, which were signed by President Monroe, are now in possession of Martin Bacon, his son. They endured all pioneer privations and sacrifices which fall to the lot of the first settlers in a country. The mother died Oct. 5, 1843, and the father followed her June 15, 1849. The parents settled on 80 acres of land in what is now Liberty Township, though the balance of their 240 acres was adjoining, but across the line, in Whetstone Township. At the age of 20 years, Martin Bacon bought the farm of his father, upon condition that the son should maintain his aged parents and raise the younger ones of the family, which consisted of thirteen children, all of whom reached their majority. This he did successfully. Dec. 15, 1833, he married Miss Jane Kemmis, who was born in Washington Co., N. Y., May 10, 1808. The wife bore her husband seven children—Clark, Warren N., Mary and William A., now living, and Clarissa, Charles W. and George W., deceased. Mrs. Bacon died July 2, 1872. Mr. Bacon owns 381 acres of fine land, having made it all by hard labor and privation. He was a Whig, and is at present a Republican; he is also a consistent member of the Advent Church. He is one of the most prominent and honored citizens of the county. Though burdened with the weight of years, he is yet strong

and hearty. Though a Republican, he has held the office of Justice of the Peace in a Democratic Township. No citizen is more highly respected than Martin Bacon.

JOHN L. CASKEY, carriage-builder, North Robinson. This gentleman's mother died when he was about three years of age, and he was taken by Timothy Winterhalter to raise, in whose service he remained until the age of 17 years, where he served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the carriage-making trade at Sulphur Springs, after which he worked as a journeyman one year for the same man, and afterward one year in Bucyrus. He came in company with Lewis Heleker to North Robinson, in which village he built a blacksmith and carriage shop. He did a good business for a number of years, until the introduction of cheap and inferior work in the county greatly injured his trade. He has the reputation of being a first-class workman, and his buggies are well known for their durability and superior excellence. No second or third class work leaves his shop, which at times has been manufacturing quite extensively. His birth occurred in Chatfield Township Sept. 24, 1847. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and the father when a young man came to Stark Co., Ohio, where he was married. The father, Levi Caskey, is yet living at the county seat. He lived in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, for a number of years, where he kept a tavern. John L. was united in marriage in 1874, to Sarah Ambroschier, who was born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, March 2, 1855. Two children have been born to this union, as follows: Lyle and Clayton. Mr. Caskey, besides his commodious and extensive shops, owns a nicely improved property and residence in the village. He is a member of the Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, A., F. & A. M., and is an intelligent and enterprising gentleman.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus. In the spring of 1824, this gentleman, then but a small boy, was brought by his father to Crawford Co., Ohio. The father was a poor man, and all the money he could raise was only sufficient to enter 80 acres of land. During his first few years in the township, he owned neither an ox nor a horse team, and what little farming he did was without the assistance of those valuable aids, except what little he received from the neighbors; but, notwithstand-

ing his poverty, he became one of the most prominent and influential men in the county. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-seven years, and was finally elected two terms to the Ohio Legislature by the people of Crawford Co., where he advanced the interests of the State and county by his judgment and deliberation. While serving as Justice of the Peace, his decisions were rarely reversed when appealed to the higher courts, proving the accuracy and excellence of his mind and judgment. This useful man died in 1865, greatly lamented by those who knew him. His wife's death had occurred in 1857. Edward's birth occurred in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1816. His parents were John and Mary (Jones) Campbell, both natives of Pennsylvania, where their youth was passed, and from where they moved while yet children. Their marriage occurred in Wayne Co. Edward was raised on the farm, and has, by his own exertions and business sagacity, acquired a large, valuable farm of 656 acres. He was one of a family of nine children, four of whom are yet living. He began the battle of life when of age, though he remained on the old farm. He was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Tupps on the 4th of January, 1838. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania, her birth occurring there on Sept. 20, 1820. Four children were born to this union, three of whom are yet living—Samuel K., John B. and Lottie J., living; and Catharine, deceased. Mr. Campbell, though a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, is now a member of the latter. He is a member of the Disciple Church, and, during his diversified business career, has shown sufficient sagacity to accumulate much property in land, and place it in permanent shape.

JOHN COOK, Galion; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 14, 1816. He is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Miller) Cook, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they were married and resided until 1830, when they came to the United States. They stopped for four years in Franklin Co., Penn., after which they came to Crawford Co., Ohio, where they resided until their deaths. The father was a tailor, and after his arrival in Crawford Co., worked at his trade for a number of years, although farming was his chief occupation. He bought thirty-seven acres of land, and began to work hard and economize.

He had a family of four children, two of whom are yet living. The father died in 1835, and the mother in 1858. Both were good neighbors and citizens. After the family came to Ohio, John worked on a farm for some time, and afterward learned the plasterer's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He plastered in Bucyrus and adjoining towns for several years, working hard and making considerable money. By hard work and a judicious expenditure of his savings, he finally became the owner of 340 acres of fine land. This fine farm was afterward parceled out to his children, until he owns but ninety-one acres at present. His wife was Miss Sarah Deeblor, to whom he was married in 1839. This lady was born in Pennsylvania, in 1819, and bore her husband ten children, five sons and five daughters. Of these, four sons and four daughters are yet living, as follows: Henry, Isaac, George W., John L., Elizabeth, Christina, Amanda and Sarah J.; those deceased are Mary A. and Samuel. Mr. Cook is a prominent Democrat, and is a member of the German Reformed Church. He is a well known and influential citizen, and is highly respected in his neighborhood.

E. G. CHAMBERS; P. O. Bucyrus; he was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1819, and is the son of Edward Chambers, also a native of the Emerald Isle, and a carpenter by trade. The father died in Ireland, in 1823, and the mother soon followed him. Ten years afterward, Mr. Chambers, then an orphan of 14 years, came to the United States, landing in the city of New York, where he began working on the Delaware & Raritan Canal, remaining there four months. He was the only one that could read in his party of workmen, and was employed by the company to conduct the men from New Jersey to Dedham, Mass., to work on the Boston & Providence R. R. He remained with the company fifteen months, and, after working on a farm about eight months longer, he came to Bucyrus, Ohio. He stopped three years with his uncle, Charles Chambers, who had come to Ohio a number of years before. He learned the carpenter's trade, and, after working at it a few years, married Miss Elizabeth Henderson, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. His children are William H., Charles C., Rachel J., Celestia E., Lucy E., Edward F. and James W. There has been no death in this family. After his

marriage, he attended Oberlin College, graduating there in 1848. He taught school in Bucyrus six months, and then took charge of the union schools of Groveport, Ohio, remaining there three years. He then began devoting his time in endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill in Congress to establish a stage and telegraph line between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. Although the project failed at the time, yet the wisdom of having overland communication with the "South Sea" was soon demonstrated, and the "Pony Express" was established. In 1856-57, Mr. Chambers was paymaster at Bucyrus for the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., after which he farmed until 1861. He went to Washington, D. C., two days after Lincoln's first inauguration, and secured the position of Clerk of the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Wade was Chairman. At the called session of Congress, shortly after Lincoln's inauguration, he was appointed Secretary of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, Mr. Wade being Chairman of this committee also. After the dissolution of the committee, he was employed by the Secretary of the Senate to prepare an alphabetical list of private claims made to the United States Senate. He superintended the construction of the harbor at Frankfort, Mich., remaining there two years. He returned to Bucyrus in 1867, and has remained on his farm the most of the time since. While in Washington, D. C., in 1865, he assisted in giving Hon. James A. Garfield the Royal Arch Degree in Masonry, and the attention of that gentleman's biographers is respectfully called to this fact. Mr. Chambers is the Secretary of the Crawford County Agricultural Society, and has been Secretary of the Crawford County Mutual Insurance Company. He is eminently a self-made man; is a Republican; owns 240 acres of land in Crawford Co., and 3,000 in Benzie Co., Mich.

JOHN DEEBLER, farmer P. O.; Bucyrus. This gentleman was born in Union Co., Penn., on Nov. 25, 1816, and is the son of John G. and Mary M. (Wise) Deeblor, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were raised, married and resided, until 1828, when they came to Crawford Co. They came over the mountains in a three-horse wagon, in company with two other families, all of whom settled near the center of Whetstone Township. Mr. Deeblor entered the land now owned by

his son, and it took all his money to do so. He was a carpenter by trade, which he worked at in connection with farming. Many of the houses in the township were built by him, some of which are yet standing monuments to his skill and industry. Both parents are now dead. The subject of this sketch worked for his father upon the farm, until he had reached his majority, after which he took charge of the place, his parents remaining with him until their death occurred. He was united in marriage with Magdalena Heinlen on Aug. 20, 1843. She was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, on June 20, 1822. There were born by this union eight children, five of whom are yet living—Sarah R., Anna E., Rebecca L., John L., and Amanda S. The names of those who died were—Mary M., George and Samuel. Mr. Deebler owns 285 acres of land, upon which are good substantial farm buildings. The greater portion of this property he has accumulated by his own exertions. He has held a number of positions of honor and trust in this township, and is respected by all who know him. Politically he is a Democrat, though liberal in his views of men and things.

PETER EBY, North Robinson; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, May 21, 1811. His parents, John and Eve (Bixler) Eby, were both natives of the "Keystone" State, where they were married, and resided until 1804, when they removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio, remaining there until the fall of the same year, when they removed to Perry Co., where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1830, and the mother six years later. They were the parents of twelve children, only three of whom are yet living. Peter Eby passed his youth and early manhood, assisting his father upon the farm. He received such education as the schools of that early day afforded, and when about 20 years of age began for himself. He was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Guisinger Oct. 9, 1831. She was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809, and died Feb. 16, 1842. Mr. Eby married for his second wife Miss Matilda Guisinger, a native of Perry Co., Ohio, where she was born April 12, 1822. Five children were born of the first marriage—George S., Elias V., Sarah, Matilda and Joseph P. Six were born of the second—Jacob H., Barbara, John, Emma, Lincoln and Viola J. In 1837. Mr. Eby came to this county, which he has

since made his home. He has for many years been a member of the United Brethren Church, and has done a great deal to elevate the standard of morality in the community in which he lives. He began life as a poor boy, and has obtained his nicely improved farm of 100 acres by his own exertions. In politics he is a Republican. There are few men in the county, better or more favorably known than Mr. Eby, and, had the county more such men, it would be much better off.

PHILLIP EBERT; P. O. Bueyrus. This gentleman was born in York Co., Penn., March 12, 1812; he is the son of Daniel and Susan (Ernst) Ebert, both natives of the "Keystone State," and the parents of four children, three of whom are yet living. This family of Eberts are descended from a man by that name who came from Germany to York Co., Penn., in 1741. Daniel Ebert was a miller by trade, a business he followed in his native State until 1855, when he made a trip to Baltimore to collect some money due him. From that time to the present, he has never been heard of by his family or friends. It is supposed he was murdered for his money either in Baltimore or on his way home. Phillip Ebert, up to the time he was 15 years of age, had received but a common-school education. He then attended the York Academy some time, after which he studied Greek and Latin for a year or more, under a private instructor. In the spring of 1831, he entered the office of Dr. Jameson, of York, with whom he remained about three years. He graduated from the Washington Medical College, of Baltimore, in March of 1834. He began practicing at Duncannon, a town sixteen miles west of Harrisburg, Penn. He remained here actively engaged in his profession twenty-five years. He was a very successful practitioner, and by economy accumulated considerable property. He came to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1864, and purchased a farm of 200 acres, and has since devoted his time to the improvement of his farm. He has held, during his life-time, many positions of honor and trust. He was, for a number of years, Associate Judge of Perry Co., Penn. He was united in marriage with Miss Letitia Mitchell, April 15, 1835; she was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Feb. 21, 1817. From this union are ten children—Susan C., Edgar E., Martin L., Charles M., Miriam A., Henry S., Horace M.,

Newton E. and Letitia L., living; George D., deceased. Dr. Ebert is a Democrat, a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word.

SAMUEL FONSER, Bucyrus. Prominent among the younger men of Whetstone Township is Mr. Fonser. His parents, George and Susan (Nelson) Fonser, were among the first to settle in central Whetstone, although both came to the county previous to their marriage. The father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at his trade and on his farm after his marriage. He died in 1868. The wife married a Mr. Rudolph, and now resides in Bucyrus. Samuel Fonser was brought up on a farm, receiving a good common-school education. He was married to Miss Catharine Hagar in 1872. She was born in Germany in 1850. They have two children—John J. and Anna E. Mr. Fonser is a Democrat, a member of the German Reformed Church, and is an intelligent Christian gentleman. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land, upon which are good farm buildings.

MRS. RACHEL GIBLER, Galion. This lady was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1837. She is the daughter of John and Sarah (Kieffer) Sherer, prominent mention of whom is made in another part of this work. Our subject was married to Mr. Adam Gibler in 1859. He was a native of Carroll Co., Ohio, and came from there, when a young man, to Crawford Co., where he became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife. He was a hard-working man, loved by his family and universally respected by all who knew him. He departed this life in 1871. Since Mr. Gibler's death, his wife has remained upon the farm, and attended to its cultivation and improvement. She takes an interest in all educational enterprises, and has managed to give her children superior advantages for obtaining more than an ordinary education. She is the mother of six children, four of whom are now living—Mary E., Isaac E., Sarah B. and John W.; those deceased were named Ollie E. and Samuel M. Mrs. Gibler owns 127 acres of land, all of which is under a good state of cultivation. She is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and an influential and much respected lady.

JOHN GIBSON; P. O. Bucyrus; this gentleman is of Scotch-Irish descent, his birth

occurring in Pennsylvania Jan. 8, 1812. He is the eldest of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters born to George A. and Hannah (Buchanan) Gibson, both natives of the above State. The family resided in Pennsylvania until 1838, when they left the old home and came to the new one in Crawford Co., Ohio, where the father died in 1848. Shortly after this, the widow moved with her family to Wyandot County, where she likewise died in 1872. In 1835, Mr. Gibson, then a young man 23 years of age, came to Crawford County. He had previously traveled over several States, viewing the country; but, liking Crawford County, he purchased 80 acres of school land upon which he yet resides. On the 15th of April, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Matthews, who bore him one child, Martha. Mrs. Gibson died Sept. 22, 1838, and on the 15th of April, 1841, Mr. Gibson married his second wife, Miss Mary A. Kerr. This lady was born in Franklin Co., Penn., March 4, 1822, and has borne her husband eleven children, ten of whom are living—Margaret A., Hannah E., Andrew H., George B., James McG., Emma A., John E., Charley E., Della J. and Leafe L., living; and Mary B., deceased. Mary A. Gibson is the daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Campbell) Kerr, natives of Franklin Co., Penn., who came to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1826, entering a small piece of land and suffering all the hardships of pioneer life. They were among the earliest settlers in the county, and are closely identified with its history. Mr. Kerr died in 1880, aged 85 years, and his wife yet survives him at the advanced age of 88 years, being one of the oldest living settlers in the county. Mr. Gibson owns 150 acres of land, and is one of the most prominent citizens in the county, engaging actively in educational enterprises, and in all movements to insure the prosperity and happiness of the human race. He has always found a warm assistant and sympathizer in his good wife, whose womanly heart never tires of well-doing. Mr. Gibson is one of the few Republicans in the county. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL G. HEVERLY; P. O. New Winchester. Mr. Heverly was born July 21, 1845, in Whetstone Township, Crawford Co. He is one of a family of seven children born to John L. and Christina (Miller) Heverly,

who came from Pennsylvania to Crawford Co., Ohio, about the year 1840. Both parents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, but were married in Pennsylvania Jan. 29, 1828, where they resided until their removal to Crawford County. The father was a weaver, and for years after he came to Ohio was employed during the winter months working at his trade. He died Aug. 14, 1873, followed by his wife, July 10, 1878. Samuel G. was reared upon his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. He was united in marriage with Miss Olive A. Miller, Nov. 4, 1869. She was born May 26, 1847, in Marion, Ohio. They are the parents of four children—Edward H., Rosa D., John H. and Orrie G. Mr. Heverly is a stalwart Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns 120 acres of well-improved land, is one of the prominent and influential agriculturists of Crawford Co.

HENRY HARRIGER, farmer; **P. O. Bucyrus**; is one of the most intelligent and influential men in Whetstone Township. He was brought up on a farm, and when 21 was given charge of the place, which he improved, and which soon repaid him with a goodly share of this world's goods. His birth occurred on the 30th day of August, 1832, in Crawford Co., Ohio, and his parents were Henry and Catharine (Greenhoe) Harriger. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to Stark Co., Ohio, where he married, and lived until 1823, when he came to Crawford Co. and purchased the farm upon which the subject of this sketch lives at present. The father had really entered the land (160 acres) in 1822, but had immediately returned to Pennsylvania, from whence, after remaining a few months, he went to Stark Co., selected and married his wife, and finally settled on his farm in Whetstone Township, in 1823. This man was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought with distinction against the tyranny of Great Britain, and was one of the men who lived to see that struggle terminate in favor of the United States. He became a useful and intelligent citizen in the township, one whom his neighbors delighted to honor, and one whose integrity and honor were unquestioned. His trade was shoemaking, which was followed in connection with the cultivation of the soil, for a number of years. Himself and wife were given a family of nine children, four of whom are yet living.

The father died in 1878, and the mother in 1862. Henry Harriger was married to Sarah E. Robison May 12, 1861; this lady was a native of Pennsylvania, her birth occurring March 20, 1841; she bore her husband a family of six children, as follows: Katie A., Dimma E., Loretta, James F., Laura B. and Janetta. Henry and his brother Mike live upon the old farm of 120 acres, in which both have an interest. The brothers are good, thrifty farmers, who endeavor to conduct their farm after the plans which experience has shown to be the best and most profitable. They are industrious, but do not ostentatiously parade their industry; on the contrary, being sober and quiet, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, for fear or favor. It can be truthfully said that Whetstone has no more useful citizens than Henry and Mike Harriger.

JOHN HEINLEN, butcher, Bucyrus; is the son of Lewis and Rachel Heinlen. He was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, on July 29, 1829, and remained a resident of his birth-place until the age of 2 years, when his parents removed to Crawford Co. and settled in Whetstone Township. There young Heinlen grew to man's estate, and received such advantages in schooling as the newness afforded. At the age of 20 years, he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for three years, and then gave it up and turned his attention to farming. He was probably induced to make this change through the gift of 50 acres of land from his father, which was situated in Bucyrus Township. This he afterward sold, and then bought a number of acres in Whetstone, where he resided for two years, and then sold out and removed to Marion Co., where he resided near the town of Three Locusts for twelve years. In 1867, he again became a resident of Crawford Co. and Whetstone Township. In two years, however, he again returned to Marion Co., but, in a couple of years, he again came to the old township of Whetstone, where he now owns a finely-improved farm of 200 acres, and where he still resides. In 1878, he rented the meat-market of J. R. Miller, of Bucyrus, where Mr. Heinlen is now doing business, though he still runs his farm. July 6, 1851, he was married to Miss Eliza Winters, of Winchester, Crawford Co. They have seven children living, named as follows: Andrew J., Henry S., Amanda, Lavina L., James, William and Charles; those deceased

were Samnel and Mary. Mr. Heinlen and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church and have, for many years, been classed among the honorable and reputable class of the community.

SAMUEL F. HEINLEN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Bucyrus Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, July 1, 1833. His father, J. Lewis Heinlen, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 9, 1799, and, when about 18 years of age, came with his parents to Lancaster Co., Penn., where they remained some two years, then removed to Franklin Co., same State. Here the family resided until 1828, when they removed to Crawford Co., Ohio. J. L. Heinlen, while residing in Franklin Co., Penn., was married to Miss Hannah Wise. She was born in Union Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1809. From this marriage were eleven children, six of whom are yet living. J. L. Heinlen is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Crawford Co. His life has been one of great hardships. His parents had to borrow money from a fellow-passenger to pay their passage to the United States. Upon their arrival here, J. L. was bound out to this man to cancel the debt. He worked three years for this man, and, although not receiving a cent for his labors at the end of that time, had a good suit of clothes and \$7. He has been interested in nearly all the enterprises that have had a tendency to build up the community in which he lives, or benefit his fellow-man. Samuel F., the eldest of his eleven children, remained at home, assisting him on the farm until 22 years of age, at which time he began for himself. For a number of years, he and Emanuel Keis, a brother-in-law, ran a threshing machine. He purchased 90 acres of land in Marion Co., Ohio, upon which he lived some years, and then sold and bought an adjoining farm of 160 acres, where he resided until his removal to Crawford Co., in 1879. He now owns a nicely improved farm of 171 acres, in Whetstone Township. He was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Keis March 24, 1860. She was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., May 6, 1840. From this marriage are three children—William H., Margaret A. and Sarah L. Mr. Heinlen is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Reformed Church. He has held a number of offices in the townships, in which he has lived, and is a respected and honored citizen.

SAMUEL HEINLEN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Whetstone Township, Craw-

ford Co., Ohio, April 19, 1832. His parents, Lewis and Christina (Siger) Heinlen, came from Germany to the United States in 1817. The father was a single man at this time, but, after his arrival in Pennsylvania, married Miss Siger. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. The father was a tailor by trade, but, after his coming to the United States, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed during his lifetime. He, with his family, came to Crawford Co., Ohio, previous to 1830, and were among the first settlers of Whetstone Township. He and wife were intelligent people, and much respected by their friends and neighbors. Samuel was raised upon his father's farm. He had but limited advantages for obtaining an education, as the schools were scarce, and his services were needed upon the farm. When 21 years of age, he began for himself with only a horse, which his father had given him. He possessed a great amount of energy, and it was not long until he owned 40 acres of land. He has kept buying and trading until he now owns 130 acres of well-improved land. He was married to Miss Margaret Keis Feb. 11, 1857. She was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 3, 1834. From this union there are five children—William A., Lewis F., Reuben E., Mary E. and Edward C. Mr. Heinlen is one of the prominent Democrats and successful farmers of Crawford Co. He and his wife are consistent members of the Evangelical Church, and have given their children superior advantages for obtaining educations.

JACOB KIESS; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1811. He is the son of Christopher and Christina (Sheets) Kiess, both of whom were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where they were married, and resided until 1806, when they emigrated to the United States, locating in Lycoming Co., Penn., where they passed the remainder of their days. Jacob lived at home until he was 26 years of age. About this time, he purchased 100 acres of land in his native county, and began the improvement of it. He was married to Miss Catharine Rott in 1837. She was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1811, and died there Dec. 12, 1840. The fruits of this union were two children—Lydia and Jonathan. Mr. Kiess married his present wife, Catharine Daker, in 1844. She was born May 12, 1816. From

this union there are seven children—Simeon, Christina, Daniel, Joseph, Samuel, Margaret and William. Mr. Kiess came to Crawford Co. in 1851. He owns 395 acres of well-improved land, which he has obtained by his own exertions. He is a Democrat; a member of the Evangelical Church, and a much respected and honored citizen.

REV. JOSEPH KESTER, Bucyrus; was born Nov. 1, 1829, in Whetstone Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Saloma (Wize) Kester, removed from Union Co., Penn., their native State, to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1828, and entering 80 acres of land near the center of Whetstone Township. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living. The father was an educated man, and held, during his lifetime, many responsible positions in Crawford Co. He departed this life Aug. 2, 1878. His wife died Oct. 5, 1866. Joseph Kester received the advantages of a common-school education, and remained upon his father's farm until about 24 years of age. He was united in marriage with Miss Sevilla Shroll Jan. 20, 1853. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, March 30, 1829, and is the daughter of Abraham Shroll, one of the first settlers of Crawford Co. Mr. Kester was, for a number of years, actively engaged in politics, and was elected to numerous positions of honor and trust, always faithfully serving his constituents. In 1866, he moved to Marion Co., where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Wayne Co., and from there to his native county in 1879. Since 1866, he has been a minister of the German Reformed Church. He is a man of much more than ordinary ability, and his services are highly appreciated wherever he labors. He is a Democrat, though conservative in his views. He owns 80 acres of land in Marion Co., Ohio, and 240 acres in Wright Co., Iowa. In his family were nine children, eight of whom are now living—Henry J., Joseph F., Nancy J., Eliza A., Sarah S., Elizabeth, Lydia M. and Mary M. The deceased was named John A. Crawford Co. has no better citizen than Mr. Kester.

J. G. KELLY, Bucyrus. This gentleman was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1832. He is the son of Samuel and Lydia (Marshall) Kelly, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and resided until 1826, when they removed to Columbiana

Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1835, and then came to Crawford Co., locating in the southern part of Whetstone Township. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are yet living. The father was an exemplary Christian gentleman, and helped to organize the first Baptist society in the township. He died in 1862. His wife survives him, and is a resident of the township. J. G. was raised upon his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1854, he went, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to the then newly discovered gold-fields of California. He remained on the Pacific Slope six years, and was engaged in mining, teaming, etc., etc. After his return to Ohio, he engaged in farming, a business he has since followed. He was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Campbell in 1861. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1829. From this union there are five children, viz., Ida B., George B. and Mary M., living; Imas and Mary B., deceased. Mr. Kelly began life as a poor boy, and is, in the strictest sense of the word, a self-made man. He owns a nicely improved farm of 256 acres in the township, and is one of the leading and successful agriculturists of Crawford Co. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

SAMUEL KIEFFER; P. O. Bucyrus. Among the old settlers of Whetstone Township is Mr. Kieffer. He was born in Somerset Co., Penn., May 8, 1807. His father, Adam Kieffer, came with his parents from Germany to America previous to the Revolutionary war. They resided near the site of Valley Forge, Penn., during that war. Adam Kieffer was married in Somerset Co., Penn., to Miss Susanna Rhodes, and remained in that county until 1812, when he removed to Stark Co., Ohio. In 1825, he came to Crawford Co. and settled on the farm now owned by his son Samuel, who, when 21 years of age, began for himself. His father gave him 30 acres of land, which he improved, sold, and then purchased a portion of the farm he now owns. He was married to Miss Catharine Jones Nov. 11, 1830; she was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 12, 1811. From this union there were nine children, four of whom are now living—George W., Rebecca, Letta and John; the deceased were named Franklin, Milon, Samuel, Sarah and an infant son. Mrs. Kieffer departed this life June 24, 1877. Mr.

Kieffer was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Williams Sept. 5, 1878. Mr. Kieffer at one time owned over 600 acres of land, but he has given liberally to his children and to charity. He now owns 200 acres of well-improved land. He is a Republican, and a consistent Christian.

MARTIN KEHRER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus. This gentleman is a native of Lycoming Co., Penn., where he was born on the 6th of April, 1813. He is the son of John and Margaret (Sherer) Kehrer, who came from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1805, where they resided until 1834, when they came to Crawford Co., Ohio, and located on the farm now owned by Jacob Hurr. Many years before coming to Ohio, in 1819, the mother died in Pennsylvania. The son, Martin, had come to Crawford Co., however, in 1833, in search of a home, but had soon returned to his native State, and, the following year, the father came with his son to the new home in the West. In the year 1838, Martin returned to Pennsylvania, and, while there, was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Brucklacher, the lady being a native of Pennsylvania; the young couple immediately went West, to Crawford Co., Ohio, to the home Martin had selected. Here they have since resided, laboring and economizing, endeavoring to surround themselves with comforts for their declining days. Mr. Kehrer and lady have two children—Daniel and Catharine by name—both of whom are married and living on the home farm. Mr. Kehrer has passed his life on a farm, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of farm management. He has often held positions of trust in the township, and is one of Whetstone's best citizens. He is a Democrat in politics, and owns 212 acres of fine land. He made his son the handsome present of 80 acres of land. There were seven children in the elder Kehrer's family, four of whom are yet living. The father died about seventeen years after coming to the State. The members of the family are moral and upright, and make good citizens.

JAMES KERR, farmer and wool-grower; P. O. Bucyrus. Among those citizens of Crawford Co., who have, by their own exertions and upright conduct, become a part and parcel of the county, none are more worthy of mention than Mr. Kerr. He is a native of Knox Co., Ohio, where he was born Feb. 18, 1818. His

parents, James and Elizabeth (Arbuckle) Kerr, came from Pennsylvania to Knox Co., at a very early day. It was here that the subject of this sketch passed his life until 17 years of age. He then left his home in Knox Co., and traveled on foot to Crawford Co., where he began working for an elder brother, who had come to the county some years previously. He remained with his brother some three years, and then began farming for himself. He was married to Miss Nancy Towers Nov. 5, 1840. She was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1820. From this union were three children—Susan and George T., living, and James F., deceased. Mr. Kerr now owns 675 acres of land in Crawford and Marion Cos. He has given liberally to his children, who are married, and reside in the county. He has been extensively engaged in the sheep trade, and is known throughout the county as one of the most successful wool-growers within its limits. He is a Republican, and a member of the Disciples' Church.

NANCY KERR, whose portrait and that of her husband, James Kerr, appear in this work, is the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Sylvant) Towers, both of whom were natives of Maryland, from where they moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio, in an early day. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. They were both, for many years previous to their death, consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their occupation was farming. From Pickaway Co. they removed to Crawford Co., where they resided until their death. Mrs. Kerr is a native of Pickaway Co., where she was born, Jan. 14, 1820. She was one of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Owing to the straitened circumstances of her parents, and the newness of the country, she never had the opportunity of acquiring an education such as by her own efforts, in connection with her husband, they have been able to give their children. She bore bravely the struggles, hardships and privations of pioneer life, and, during their long years of married life, she has worked with an energy equal to that of her husband, in the amassing of their large fortune. For many years they have been active and faithful members of the Disciples' Church, located in Bucyrus, an organization that owes its present prosperous condition to their work and liberality. In the building of the church, Mr. Kerr gave \$2,100, and afterward donated \$2,000 to the

support of it. Their home is about seven miles south of Bucyrus, in Whetstone Township, where they reside in peace and happiness, enjoying the fruits of their early industry and labors.

WILLIAM LOWMILLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bucyrus; is a native of Snyder Co., Penn., where he was born May 19, 1840. He is the son of Adam and Catharine (Baker) Lowmiller, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and who became the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living. The parents are yet living in Pennsylvania. The father was a weaver by trade, an occupation he followed a large portion of his time, and was one of the county's most industrious citizens. William passed his youth in the Keystone State, but when 19 years of age came to Bucyrus, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a number of years. He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Kester, on the 6th of April, 1865. She was born in Whetstone Township June 29, 1838, and bore her husband four children, as follows: Edward C., Jeremiah A., Ellen M. and Ida E. After his marriage he lived a number of years with his father-in-law. When he first came to the State he had but \$9, and has made his farm of 85 acres by a close adherence to business, this land being a part of the old Kester farm, first settled in 1828. Mr. Lowmiller takes pride in raising good stock, and in improving the different varieties. He is a Democrat, and a member of the German Reformed Church, and is one of Whetstone's most industrious citizens.

SAMUEL LUDWIG, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; of those who have for a great many years been identified with the best interests of Crawford County, none is more worthy of mention than Mr. Ludwig. In 1829, he came with his parents from Berks Co., Penn., to Crawford County. He was born May 26, 1813, and from early boyhood had to work early and late to assist in caring for the large family of which he was one. He married Miss Scotia Littler, a native of Hardy Co., Va. From this union were five children, two of whom are yet living. Soon after his marriage he went to live in Seneca County, where he remained twelve years and then removed to Sandusky County, and from there after a stay of two years to Crawford County, and purchased the old Littler farm,

upon which he resided some years, and then purchased the McGee farm. He now owns the farm settled by his father in 1829, besides valuable property in Bucyrus. His home farm of 260 acres adjoining the city of Bucyrus, is one of the most valuable in the county. About 70 acres of this farm are underlain with as excellent sand as can be found in the State. On the farm are also quarries of the best quality of limestone. Mr. Ludwig has dealt largely in live-stock, especially in sheep, and at one time during the late war he owned a flock of 6,000. His wife died on Sept. 21, 1878, since which his son C. T. has resided with him. This son was a soldier in the war of the rebellion in Co. E, 86th O. V. I. Both Mr. Ludwig and his son are stalwart Republicans, and among the most intelligent, public-spirited men of the county.

ELIAS LAVELY, Bucyrus; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 29, 1823. His parents, John and Anna (Gorsuch) Lavelly, were also natives of that State and the parents of nine children. They removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1825. Their object in coming to Ohio was to remove their family from the evil influences of slavery in their native State. The father was a strong pro-slavery man, and a prominent "stock-holder" in the "underground railroad." He was a man who took an active and leading part in all the religious and educational enterprises in the community in which he lived. Elias Lavelly remained at home until his marriage with Miss Sarah Gorsuch, April 6, 1848. He received such education as the schools of that early day afforded. In 1853, he came to Crawford Co., Ohio, and purchased a partly improved farm of 240 acres. He has since resided upon this farm, each year making some improvements, until it is now one of the best improved farms in the county. He has never aspired to any political prominence, but has devoted his time and energy to the improvement of his farm. There is not a more practical and successful farmer in Crawford Co. than Mr. Lavelly. He is the father of eleven children—Mary E., Alice E., Flora A., John E., Ida J., Charles L., Henry E. and Sarah E. living—Milton, George W. and Jesse G., deceased. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM MODERWELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. North Robinson; belongs to a family that is one of the oldest and most

widely known in the county. They have officiated in various township and county offices, always with honor to themselves. They came to the county in about 1824, and have been Whigs and Republicans from the first. The subject of this memoir was born in Whetstone Township, Nov. 16, 1840, and is the son of James W. and Mary (Peterman) Moderwell, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. They were married in Crawford Co. The father lives in Indiana, and his son, William, lives on the farm first owned by Mr. Howard and afterward by William Rowse. His brothers and sisters were six in number, and his brother J. Q. enlisted in the late war, in the 123d O. V. I., in which he served some two years with signal bravery. Mr. Moderwell's wife was Miss Mahala J. Beck, the marriage occurring Nov. 17, 1864. This lady was born in Jackson Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1844. To his union was born a family of five children, four of whom are yet living—Laura B., William P., Ellen A. F., and Robert, and Isaac W. deceased. The father, James W. Moderwell, was a carpenter by trade, which occupation was followed for a number of years. For the past thirty years he has been extensively engaged in dealing in live-stock, of which he is a reliable and accurate judge. William and J. Q. Moderwell and Edward R. Faulkner, during the winter of 1875-76, purchased and shipped from North Robinson and Crestline over \$100,000 worth of live stock. Both before and since that date they have dealt extensively in the same business, and are among the best stock judges in the county. They are prominent farmers and influential citizens.

CHARLES MYERS, Galion; was born in Whetstone Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, May 17, 1840. He is the son of Nicholas and Saloma (Mauener) Myers, both of whom were natives of Baden, Germany, where they married and lived until 1817. They then emigrated to the United States, and located in Northumberland Co., Penn., remaining there until 1830, when they removed to Crawford Co., Ohio, entering 100 acres of land near the center of Whetstone Township. By economy and hard work they managed to acquire considerable property. The father died July 10, 1869, and the mother, Feb. 6, 1873. They were the parents of ten children, and seven of them are yet

living. Charles' early years, until he was 17 years of age, were passed on his father's farm, but, after reaching that age, and until he was 22, he worked by the month for neighboring farmers, saving considerable money in the meantime. On the 31st of December, 1861, he was married to Miss Catharine Beach. This lady was born in Whetstone Township, Feb. 16, 1840, and bore her husband seven children, as follows: Isaac I., Elizabeth E., Samuel H., Laura L., Washington W., Mary M. and George E. Mr. Myers has, by his exemplary conduct and sterling integrity, won the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has been honored with various positions of responsibility, among which may be mentioned those of Trustee, Assessor, Land Appraiser, Justice of the Peace, and has served for six years in the prominent position of County Commissioner. He owns 181 acres of land, upon which are comfortable and commodious buildings. He is an influential Democrat, and also a member of the German Lutheran Church. For the last two years he has been shipping considerable live stock. It is scarcely necessary to mention that he is one of the most prominent citizens in the county.

JOSEPH S. PARCHER, Bucyrus; was born Oct. 5, 1838, in Crawford Co., Ohio. He is one of a family of eight children born to Samuel and Sarah (Merriss) Parcher, the former a native of the "Green Mountain State," and the latter of the "Empire State." The father, when a young man, left his native State and came to Lake Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1820, when he, in the employ of the Bacons, as teamster, came with them to Crawford Co. The mother came to Crawford Co. soon after this, and some years later was married to Mr. Parcher. They for many years endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and became well and favorably known to the people of the county. They accumulated considerable property, of which they give liberally to the poor, and to all enterprises that had a tendency to build up the community in which they lived, or benefit and better the condition of mankind. Samuel Parcher departed this life in 1845; his wife survives him and is residing upon the farm purchased by them soon after their marriage. Joseph S. was raised upon a farm, receiving a good common-school education. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret

Traxler Nov. 27, 1877. She was born in Bucyrus Township in 1859. From this union there are two children—Flossie D. and Diana V. Mr. Parcher owns 148 acres of well-improved land. He is an uncompromising Republican in politics, but liberal in his views regarding men and things.

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus. This gentleman is the son of Henry and Christina (Winters) Phillips, and was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., on the 8th of June, 1819. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and resided until 1832, when they came to Crawford Co., Ohio. Here they resided until their deaths. They were the parents of six children, two of whom are yet living. The father was a successful and prominent farmer, an occupation he followed during life. His death occurred in 1851, his wife following him in 1860. They were consistent Christian people, and were universally respected. Benjamin passed his early years on a farm, and, after the removal of the family to Ohio, where he had attained his majority, he had charge of his father's farm. In 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Null, who was a native of Northumberland Co., Penn., where she was born in 1820. Four children have been born to this union—Rebecca J., Henry, Benjamin F. and Samuel. Mr. Phillips owns 80 acres of excellent land, all of which is under cultivation. He is a prominent Democrat, and himself and family are members of the Lutheran Church. The members of the family have been among the most industrious citizens in Whetstone Township. The sons at present own and operate a steam thrasher, and they have the reputation of being among the most experienced managers of those machines in Crawford Co. The family is well known and highly respected.

J. G. RAISER, farmer and tailor; P. O. Bucyrus. This gentleman was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 13, 1827. He is one of a family of five children of Jacob and Barbara (Hoch) Raiser, both natives of Wurtemberg. The father was a finely educated man, his vocation in life being that of a farmer and cooper. He died in 1866, and his wife in 1865. Our subject is the only one of the children now living. His youth was passed attending the schools of his native country. When 14, he began the trade of a tailor, serving an appren-

ticeship of three years, after which he worked as a journeyman until 24 years of age. During this time, he often was head workman, and had the overseeing of a large number of employes. At 24 years of age, he began business for himself in his native country, where he remained until he came to the United States. He came almost directly to Bucyrus, Ohio, having at the time not a penny in his pocket, and being in debt to a fellow-passenger to the amount of \$30. He soon secured work at his trade in Bucyrus, with a Mr. Failor, at \$18 per month. He remained with this man until he failed, and then began in a small way to do business for himself. In four years after commencing for himself, he had, by hard work and economy, saved sufficient means to erect a large and commodious three-story brick business building. He continued working at his trade until 1876, when he bought the "old Reed farm" of 81 acres in Whetstone Township, upon which he moved, and has since resided. He was married to Miss Harriet Bair, March 30, 1858. She was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, May 31, 1839. From this union there are eleven children—Henry S., Charles W., George F., David R., Sarah C., Maria E., Anna E., Susan F., Martha E. and Jacob A., and John E., twin brothers. Mr. Raiser came to this country a poor German boy, and has, by his upright conduct and straight business habits, attained an enviable position among the people of Crawford Co. He is a much-respected citizen.

ISAAC STUMP, Bucyrus; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Jan. 6, 1834, and is one of a family of six children of Jacob and Mary (Kehrer) Stump, who were natives of Germany, from which country they came when yet children. They were married in Pennsylvania, and resided there until 1835, when they removed to Crawford Co., Ohio. They were hard-working, intelligent people, respected by all who knew them. The father died in 1855, and the mother in 1860. Isaac was raised upon a farm, receiving the advantages of a common-school education. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Heinlen, May 3, 1860. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1837. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are yet living, viz., Esther, Sarah, Henry, Amanda and Amy. Mr. Stump has always followed farming, and is one of the most successful of that calling in the county. He owns 355 acres of well-improved land, the greater portion of

which he has obtained by his own exertions. Politically, he is a Democrat, though liberal in his views. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and has held the office of Township Trustee a number of terms. Crawford Co. is benefited by having within her borders such men as Mr. Stump.

DANIEL STUMP, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus. Among the successful farmers of Whetstone is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Sept. 7, 1833. When he was but 6 years of age, his parents, Martin and Barbara (Kehrer) Stump, removed from Pennsylvania to Crawford Co., Ohio. Both parents came, when children, from Germany to the United States, their parents locating in Pennsylvania. The parents of our subject were intelligent, industrious people, and, by hard work and economy, obtained a goodly share of this world's goods. The mother died in 1855, and the father Dec. 8, 1879. Daniel has always remained upon the old homestead, and, after his majority, took charge of it. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Zimmerman, on Sept. 15, 1857. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1835. Her parents were among the early settlers of Whetstone Township. This union has been productive of six children, three of whom are yet living—Samuel, Louisa and Clara; the deceased were named Sarah, Lydia and Joseph. Mr. Stump owns 160 acres of land, upon which are good buildings. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the Democratic party. He is a man loved and respected by all who know him.

MICHAEL STOLTZ, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on July 9, 1809. His parents, David and Sophia Stoltz, came from that country with their family to the United States in 1817, and located in Lycoming Co., Penn. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are yet living. Michael was raised upon his father's farm in Pennsylvania, receiving such education as the common schools afforded. He was married to Miss Mary Kober, a native of Germany, in 1833. From this union there were nine children, two of whom, only, survived of this large family, David and George. The names of those deceased were—Sophia, William, Jacob, Mary, Samuel, Sophia and Caroline. Mrs. Stoltz died in 1850, and in 1851, Mr. Stoltz married Mrs. Mary Keltner, who was born in

Union Co., Penn., in 1810. Mr. Stoltz came to Crawford County in 1836. He began life as a poor boy, and is a self-made man, now owning 255 acres of well-improved land in Whetstone Township. He is a Democrat and a member of the German Lutheran Church. His son George lives with him, and David some two miles south in the same township. They are intelligent, industrious people, and respected by all who know them.

JACOB SHERER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Whetstone Township, Crawford Co., on Jan. 18, 1835. He is the son of Jacob and Christina (Gross) Sherer, a sketch of whom appears in the biography of Daniel Sherer in this work. Jacob Sherer was raised upon his father's farm, receiving a good common-school education. He, like his brother, has always resided upon the old home farm, and he now owns 319 acres of nicely improved land. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hurr Oct. 13, 1859. He was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., July 17, 1841. From this union five children were born to them—Emanuel D., Sarah E., Emma C., John W. and Laura A. Mrs. Sherer died Dec. 27, 1875. Mr. Sherer was again married, to Miss Sarah Beal, on Dec. 17, 1878. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1856. Mr. Sherer is a Democrat, and has held a number of positions of honor and trust in the township in which he lives.

SAMUEL SHOOK, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; he is the eldest of a family of twelve children born to Valentine and Nancy Shook, the former a native of Northumberland Co., Penn., and the latter of Hagerstown, Md. They were married in Stark Co., Ohio. In 1827, the father entered the eighty-acre tract of land now belonging to Christopher Kiess, in this county, and, the following year, he left Stark Co. with an ox-team, two cows and six head of sheep for his possessions in Crawford Co. The family had to live in their wagon until a log cabin was built, which took some time, after which they got on quite well, as all were willing to work. The father had been an Ensign in a regiment under the command of Gen. Harrison, during the war of 1812. After coming to this county, he followed carpentering in connection with farming. He died in 1843, and his wife some twenty years afterward. Samuel Shook was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 15, 1815, and, from the time he was 8 years of age,

was kept almost constantly at work helping to care for the family, and, in these pinching times of want and necessity, he learned the salutary lessons of economy and industry which have marked his career through a long and eventful lifetime. He was married, Oct. 5, 1848, to Miss Margaret Christman, who was born Sept. 4, 1828, in Germany. Her parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Snyder) Christman, came from Germany to the United States in 1840. To Mr. and Mrs. Shook have been born five children—Francis L. and Sarah R. E. living; Jefferson, John and Mary deceased. In politics, Mr. Shook was at first a Whig, and later, when new issues gave rise to the Republican party, he took an advanced position with it in favor of the Union and equal rights. He owns 264 acres of land, and, beginning as he did, a poor boy, he has struggled up through his own efforts to a position of wealth and influence. He is eminently a self-made man, and may well be proud of his achievements.

DAVID SCHRECK; P. O. Galion; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1829. He is the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Buffington) Schreck, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and resided until 1835, when they came to Crawford Co., Ohio, locating on the Annapolis road, a short distance from Bucyrus. They remained there some four years, and then removed to Whetstone Township, which they made their home until their deaths. The mother died in 1868, and the father in 1872. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812. When he arrived with his family at Bucyrus, in 1835, he had but \$4. He was an industrious man, however, and, with the assistance of his good wife, who was a great weaver, and kept her loom going early and late, managed to raise their large family in a very creditable manner. David's early life was passed upon his father's farm. He received such education as the schools of that early day afforded. He was married to Miss Belinda Sherer Oct. 19, 1851. She was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 30, 1832. There have been eleven children born to them, nine of whom are now living—John A., Francis M., George W., Sarah E., Sina B., Emanuel W., Ira E., Clara E. and Samuel I. The names of those deceased were Martha J. and Ida M. Mr. Schreck followed, for twenty-five years during the fall and winter months, threshing.

He also, during that time, cleared with his own hands 60 acres of heavily timbered land. From boyhood to the present time, he has paid close attention to diseases of the horse. He uses only new and rational remedies, and is one of the most successful veterinary surgeons in Crawford Co. He owns 180 acres of well-improved land; is a staunch Republican, and a member of the English Lutheran Church.

ADAM SHERER; P. O. Galion; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 7, 1812. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Singhaus) Sherer, mention of whom is made in the biography of John Sherer, in this work. Adam was reared upon a farm, receiving but a limited education. He was married to Miss Nancy Clemens in 1835; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1820, and died in 1850. She was the mother of seven children—William and Abraham, living; Sarah, Clarine, Adam, Henry and John, deceased. Mr. Sherer was married to Hannah Clark in 1851; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1822. Four children were born of this union—Susan, living; Elizabeth, Levi and James, deceased. Mr. Sherer came to Crawford Co. in 1837. He owns 162 acres of land, which he has made by his own exertions. His sons William and Henry were soldiers in the late war, in Co. E, 101st O. V. I.; Henry died at Bridgeport, Ala., in 1863. Mr. Sherer is a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of this English Lutheran Church. He began life as a poor boy, and has, by close attention to business, obtained a goodly share of this world's goods. Himself and family are much-respected citizens.

JOHN SHERER, farmer; P. O. Galion. The parents of this gentleman, John and Elizabeth (Singhaus) Sherer, were both natives of the "Keystone State," where they were married and resided until 1813, when they came to Stark Co., Ohio. The wife died March 1, 1815, and Mr. Sherer was subsequently married to a Miss Kieffer. By his first marriage there were four children, and by the second, eleven. He died Sept. 30, 1871, and his wife Oct. 26, 1864. The father had been a soldier of the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and was for a number of years, the captain of a company of militia. He was an exemplary Christian gentleman, and held, during his life-time, numerous positions of honor and trust. The subject of this brief sketch was born Feb. 22, 1809, in

Washington Co., Penn. His youth and early manhood were passed upon his father's farm, and his education consisted of such instruction as was given to the pupils of the common schools of that early day. Soon after reaching his majority, he came to Crawford Co., Ohio, which, with the exception of three years, he has since made his home. He was married, March 31, 1831, to Miss Sarah Kieffer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1808. From this union there were eight children, five of whom are yet living—Belinda, Rebecca, Rachel, John K. and Francis M. The names of those who died were Samuel, Michael and Adam. Michael and Adam well and faithfully served their country in the war of the rebellion, in Co. E, 101st O. V. I. Adam was killed at the battle of Stone River, and Michael died of typhoid fever at Edgefield Junction, Tenn. Mr. Sherer began as a poor boy, and has been very successful in his business undertakings, and at one time owned over 800 acres of land in the county. He has given liberally to his children, and to all enterprises that had a tendency to build up the community in which he lived, or benefit his fellow-man. He and wife are consistent members of the English Lutheran Church. He is a staunch Republican, and has held numerous positions of honor and trust in his long and eventful lifetime. The world would be much better if it held more of such people as Mr. and Mrs. Sherer.

SAMUEL SHERER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born March 3, 1828, in Lycoming Co., Penn. He is the son of Jacob and Christina (Gross) Sherer, both of whom were natives of Germany, from which country they came when yet children, with their parents, to Lycoming Co., Penn. Here they were married and resided until about 1833, when they came to Crawford Co., and settled on the farm now owned by George Kurtz, in Whetstone Township. The mother died Dec. 1, 1870, and the father June 22, 1877. Samuel has always remained upon the old homestead. He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Magdalena Heckenlively, who bore him two children—Catharine and Mary J. This lady died Jan. 3, 1860. Mr. Sherer's second wife was Miss Elizabeth Haller; she also bore him two children—Simeon and Matilda. This wife died April 5, 1872. Mr. Sherer owns 308 acres of well-improved land. He is a Democrat, and has

held the offices of Township Trustee and Clerk. He is a man of broad and liberal views, always supporting men and measures, and not party. He has an intelligent family, and is looked up to and respected by all who know him.

C. R. SHECKLER, physician; P. O. North Robinson. This gentleman attended the public schools of Bucyrus until the age of 15, when he began the study of medicine in the same town, in the office of Dr. Cuykendall, under whose instruction he completed his medical education in about three years, after which he attended the Columbus Medical College, at the capital of the State, at which institution he graduated during the spring of 1876. Soon after his graduation, he began the practice of his profession in the village of North Robinson, where he has since remained, with a rapidly increasing business practice. He was born in the county seat March 7, 1855, and is the son of E. F. and A. G. (Shaw) Sheckler, both natives of Pennsylvania, from which State they emigrated to Bucyrus at quite an early day. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Kate Bogan April 15, 1880; she was born in Whetstone Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in January, 1862. Dr. Sheckler is also engaged in the drug business in the village, and has quite a flourishing trade, which is on the increase. He is a member of the Democratic party.

ISAAC SNYDER; P. O. New Winchester; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 27, 1831. His parents were George and Margaret (Null) Snyder, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Baden, Germany. They were married in Pennsylvania, and were the parents of one child, the subject of this sketch. The mother was a widow at the time of her marriage with Mr. Snyder, and the latter had also been previously married. When Isaac was 3 years of age his father died, and the mother remained on the old homestead until 1836. At this time, Nicholas Myers, a relative who had been living in Crawford Co., Ohio, for several years, went to Pennsylvania, and when he returned to Ohio Mrs. Snyder and family accompanied him. On her arrival, Mrs. Snyder purchased a farm, upon which she resided until her death, which occurred in 1872. The mother was a hard-working, kind-hearted Christian lady, with a loving and affectionate disposition. Isaac, throughout his life, has

been trained and inured to hard work, and, being deprived of his father at an early age, was called upon when young to assume many manly responsibilities, and later had charge of his mother's farm. He was married to Miss Rebecca Albright on the 9th of January, 1857, the lady having been born in Whetstone Township Feb. 17, 1830. Seven children have been born to this union, five of whom are now living, as follows : Laura A., Lucinda, Lewis R., John D. and Mary E. Those deceased are Emeline and Charles W. Mr. Snyder has been honored with various township offices—was Justice of the Peace three years and Treasurer four years. He is a Democrat and a member of the German Reformed Church. He owns 390 acres of land, nicely improved, with good buildings, etc. He raises good stock, and is one of the most intelligent, enterprising and prominent men in the township.

MRS. SUSAN SAVAGE; P. O. Bucyrus; this lady was born in 1805, in Columbia Co., Penn. Her father, Asa Coho, was a native of the Keystone State, and the parent of eight children. He died when Mrs. Savage was 7 years of age, after which she went to live with a cousin, with whom she remained until her marriage with Mr. Daniel Savage in 1824. Four years after this event they removed to Crawford Co., Ohio. Mr. Savage was a shoemaker by trade, a business he followed in connection with farming, after he came to Crawford County. He was a consistent Christian gentleman, and an influential, respected citizen. He died in 1877, while visiting friends in Indiana. His marriage was fruitful of fifteen children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: John, Daniel, Thomas, Benjamin F., Mary A., Deborah E., Elizabeth and Angeline. The deceased were William, Asa, Francis R., Joseph, Charles and two infants, who died without naming. Mrs. Savage is now living upon the farm settled upon by herself and husband in 1828. It consists of 163 acres, all of which is under cultivation and nicely improved. She has been a member of the Lutheran Church a great many years, and is one of the most respected and intelligent Christian ladies in Whetstone Township.

LEANDER L. TEEL. Bucyrus; the eldest son of George W. and Elizabeth (Markley) Teel; was born March 27, 1847; attended the schools taught in Sulphur Springs, where he received a

knowledge of the common branches. At the age of 16, he entered the college at Oberlin, Ohio, where he remained eighteen months, and attended Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, during the winter of 1865-66. Was married, May 4, 1869, to Sabina E., daughter of Phillip Keller, of Sandusky Township. Five children are the result of this marriage—Harry Clay, Ester M., Herbert K., Gertrude E. and Errie P. Resided in Sandusky Township after his marriage until the spring of 1874. The year previous, he was elected Clerk of the township, although a Republican. He engaged in the mercantile business at Sycamore, Wyandot Co., from the spring of 1874 to April, 1875, when he returned to Crawford, and acted as agent of the South Bend, Ind., Iron Works for some twelve months; then for three years farmed a portion of his father's land. Taught the higher department of the Sulphur Springs schools for three winters, and also one winter in Sandusky Township. In the spring of 1880, he removed to his present residence in Whetstone Township east of Bucyrus, and during the past twelve months has assisted his father in business connected with the Ohio C. R. R. The subject of this sketch was instrumental in securing \$10,000, the quota of Wyandot Co., to the guarantee fund of the road, and through the efforts of Mr. Teel this county was the first to report. He is at the present time Assistant Secretary of the Crawford Co. Farmers' Fire Insurance Co., and was President of the Garfield Club of Bucyrus during the recent Presidential campaign. Mr. Teel is the great grandson of Adam Link, who was one of the last five surviving veterans of the American Revolution. Link was born near Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 14, 1761, and died at the residence of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Markley (both since deceased), near Sulphur Springs, Aug. 15, 1864, aged 102 years 9 months and 1 day. When Link was 6 years of age, his parents removed into Fayette Co., Penn., and afterward settled in Washington Co., which was then on the extreme borders of civilization. Being thus exposed to the subtle danger which then surrounded a frontier life, in the vicinity of Indians unfriendly to the whites, Adam acquired, in the hardships and dangers of border warfare, an experience which fitted him for future service in the cause of his country. He entered the American army in 1777, and, upon the com-

menacement of hostilities, the Indians made a descent upon the settlement, captured his father, John Link, then murdered and scalped him, burnt the house and barn, destroyed a large field of corn, 100 hogs, 40 sheep, all the cattle and horses, and 300 bushels of wheat. From this period, the family, from having enjoyed an unusual amount of wealth and independence, was at once depressed into poverty, and suffered great privation and danger during the remainder of the war. Link served at different periods in the garrisons at Wheeling, Moore, Dements and Shepherd forts, and acted as an Indian spy, as well as scouting along the frontier. In 1791, Gen. St. Clair made a levy of two men from each county for the frontier service. These men were to be drafted in 1791 in case they did not volunteer. The men, on a set day, were drawn up in line and the object made known, and any two who were willing to go were asked to step forward. Link was the first to advance, and with another man, offered to clear their county from the draft for \$10 each, certainly a very low bounty, but nevertheless it was not paid. Men in those days would not pay much money in order to avoid fighting for a good government when its life was in peril. Link was married at the age of 30, and resided in Crawford Co. for several years previous to his death, and saw his posterity to the fourth generation.

JOHN TRIMBLE, retired, Bucyrus; is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Jefferson Co., Feb. 15, 1805. His parents, Hugh and Ann (Long) Trimble, came from Ireland to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century, locating in Pennsylvania until 1800, when they came to Jefferson Co., Ohio. In 1823, they came to Whetstone Township, locating in the northern part, on land now owned by Mr. Eichelberger. The father had come to Whetstone Township the previous year, and entered 320 acres of land. He was singularly upright, and after many years of toil secured a comfortable home. The mother died in 1830, and the father followed her in 1840. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom are yet living—John and William, the latter living in Liberty Township. John Trimble remained with his father until the age of 22, when he was sent to Delaware, Ohio, to enter the eighty acres of land upon which he now lives. He walked to and from Delaware, and upon his return was given

twenty acres of the eighty he had entered. On the 31st of January, 1828, he was united in marriage with Miss Icy, daughter of Daniel and Patience Parcher, his wife being born in Vermont, Jan. 30, 1803. Her parents had come to New York, thence to Mentor, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, thence to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1823. To John and Icy Trimble was born the following family: Asenath, Icy, Mary A., Lafayette, Nelson J., Sarah, John W., Lyman and Eliza; the former three are the only ones now living. After his marriage, Mr. Trimble began living on his twenty-acre tract of land. In time he added considerably to his small farm; but soon afterward gave it to his children, that they might have something to start with in life. Mr. Trimble has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and was formerly a staunch Whig. Two of his sons, John and Nelson, were soldiers in the late war. John did not live to return home; his daughter Asenath is the wife of G. W. Kieffer; Icy is the wife of Franklin Bowers, and Mary A., the wife of J. A. McMichael; the latter son-in-law, was also in the late war. Mr. Trimble has held several township offices, always serving with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. His wife died on the 25th of February, 1874; he has the unlimited respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. As a member of the Baptist Church, he has lived a long, consistent life.

ANDREW R. WALKER, Bucyrus; was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Jan. 14, 1827. He is the son of Robert and Martha (Leeper) Walker, the former being a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children, only two of whom are now living—Andrew R. and his brother, L. L. Walker. In 1826, the father came to Crawford Co. and entered 160 acres of land. In 1828, he returned with his family and began the improvement of his forest home. About eight years after their coming to the county, the father died. This left five small children dependent upon the mother. She was a woman of great force of character and energy, and managed, through the assistance of the neighbors, to raise her children quite nicely, giving them such education as the schools of that early day afforded. Andrew R., being the oldest son, learned, when quite young, what it was to have persons dependent upon him for their daily bread. This, although hard for the boy, was, in

the end, very beneficial to the man. Habits of industry and economy, then of necessity, learned by him, have, in a great measure, characterized his walk throughout life. He was united in marriage with Miss Imus Campbell Sept. 25, 1860. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1833. There was one child from this union—Robert J., born July 4, 1861. The wife and mother died Nov. 17, 1862. Mr. Walker was again married, June 10, 1878, to Miss Hannah E. Gibson, daughter of John Gibson, Esq., one of the early settlers of Crawford Co. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, July 16, 1844. Mr. Walker has resided nearly all his life on the old homestead in Whetstone Township. Previous to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Mr. Walker voted with the Democratic party. Since that time, he has been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an influential and prominent citizen. He owns 260 acres of nicely improved land, situated near the center of Whetstone Township.

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of County Infirmary, Bucyrus, was born Dec. 15, 1825, in Berks Co., Penn. The parents, Price and Ann (Hughes) Williams, were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were raised, married, and resided until 1836, when they came to Crawford Co., Ohio, settling in Auburn Township. The father's occupation was charcoal burning, a business he followed quite extensively after his coming to Crawford Co., and until the advent of the railroads in the county. He also owned a farm, but his sons did nearly all the work upon this, as his time was occupied in charcoal-burning. William A. being the eldest son, on him devolved the responsibility of clearing and improving the farm. This gave him but little spare time, and his opportunities for obtaining an educa-

tion were very limited. In early life, he manifested a strong liking for the rearing and training of horses, and, on reaching his majority, began in a small way to deal in horses. During his life, he has owned some of the best horses ever kept in Auburn Township, and has done much to improve the grade of farm horses in the county. When 25 years of age, he purchased 80 acres of unimproved land, and began its improvement. In the late war, he served in Co. H, 123d O. V. I., from August, 1862, to August, 1864. At the battle of Winchester, Va., he was taken prisoner, and for eight months endured all the hardships incident to prison life in the historical Libby Prison of Richmond, Va. He was one of the men who planned and successfully established a tunnel, through which 104 men escaped from Libby Prison. After his escape, he rejoined his company, of which he was Second Lieutenant, although during the year of 1864, he had charge of Co. H, and, from the time of his escape to his discharge, he had command of that company. After his return home, he devoted his time to farming and stock-growing. In 1877, he was appointed by the Infirmary Directors Superintendent of that institution. Mr. Williams possesses superior executive ability, and, under his skillful management, the Infirmary has become almost self-supporting. During his residence in Auburn Township, he was honored with many positions of profit and trust. His marriage with Miss Rebecca J. Bleeks occurred Aug. 29, 1852. She was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 2, 1832. From this union there are three children—Allison, living; Emma and Oscar, deceased. Mr. Williams owns a nicely improved farm of 160 acres in Auburn Township, which he has obtained by his own exertions. He is a Democrat, politically, though liberal in his views.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ELI ADAMS, retired farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Massachusetts, about forty miles from Boston, March 18, 1803. His father, Ephraim, was a grandson of John Adams, of Revolutionary fame. Ephraim Adams married Martha Mason, and they moved into Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1804, Eli being then only about a year old. They settled among the hemlock and brakes, where it was almost impossible to raise anything by cultivation but beans and a few potatoes. The greater part of their subsistence while there was bean porridge. During their residence in New York, Mrs. Adams died, leaving altogether six children—Annie, Buckley, Eli, Sarine, Angeline and Ephraim. Mr. Adams married a second wife, by whom he reared three girls. The Adams family and one Jacob Sweetland, with wife and large family, left New York in the spring of 1814, with the intention of going to the settlement then being made along the Huron River near where Sandusky City is now located, and which was then known as the old "Gault Place;" but, on their arrival in this State, at its northeastern border, they were advised to pass the summer there, as it would be easier to procure provisions later in the season in the new settlement whither they were bound. Acting on the advice given, they (both families) stopped, and put up in a vacant cabin from June until August, when they proceeded on their journey. This was on the Grand River, and, during their stay, Adams and his boys went to work in the harvest-fields of Gov. Huntington. When harvest was over, they proceeded to the settlement on the Huron River. Sweetland and family occupied a vacant hut which had been built on the "bottom land," and, in a few weeks, himself, wife and two children were victims of malarial fever. The other children were taken back to their friends in New York by one of the oldest boys, who was able to drive the team. Adams and his family remained there about five years, became tired of their location, and moved to Seneca Co. in 1819. In October, 1820, Mr. Adams died, leaving a widow and three helpless chil-

dren, besides some of the younger children of his first wife. Eli then began to do for himself, as he was then in his 18th year. The only thing he ever received or could be spared from his father's estate was a scythe, which he traded to a cobbler to make him a pair of shoes. He then hired out on a farm at \$6 per month; worked three years, and the highest wages received was \$9 per month. He then made a visit to the place where he was partly reared, in New York, and then hired at \$9 per month for seven months. He returned with about \$60 in his pocket, hoping to collect \$40 which was due him for labor in Ohio, with which he hoped to form the nucleus of his future fortune by entering 80 acres of land. But, to his sorrow, his debtor had gone to parts unknown during his sojourn in New York. He went to work, earned the required \$40 and something more, put it to his \$60 already earned, went to Delaware, where the land office was, and entered 80 acres in what is now Texas Township, of this county, in 1824. He began to clear and improve his land, and boarded with a Mr. Paul, giving two days' work for a week's board. He lived in this manner three years, when he built a cabin and married Mary, daughter of James Andrews, of Seneca Co., Nov. 27, 1827. They were both reared in poor circumstances, and were familiar with the hardships of pioneer life from early childhood. Mr. Adams had got a cow in payment of work done, and his wife had been likewise obliged to take a young heifer a year or two before for work she had done, which by that time was developed into a valuable cow. These two animals were the only things of value they owned when they began housekeeping. Adams went to work to make a bedstead, and, unfamiliar with the proportions it should be, and not much of a mechanic at best, when completed discovered that their bedding would scarcely cover half of it. The first season they lived there, they were often hard up to find provision enough for their support. The milk which they got from their cows was no small part of their living. One Sabbath evening in October of

that year, they used for supper the last morsel of food in their possession, and, on the following morning, Mrs. Adams proceeded to paddle what little milk they had gathered for the purpose of obtaining butter enough to grease a pan in which she contemplated grating a few ears of corn, and thereby make a cake. While she was so engaged, Mr. Adams took his gun and stepped into the woods to shoot a squirrel which attracted him thither, when two deer sprang up, one of which fell a prey to his trusty rifle. He dragged it to his cabin with no little pride, and dressed it. By that time, Mrs. Adams had made the little butter she could, and had her cake of grated corn under way, to which they added a good steak of fresh venison, and considered themselves well supplied. They had eight children—Ephraim, James, John, Arthur, S. E., Angeline, Ruth A. and one deceased. While hoeing busily at his first patch of corn one day, two Indians, who were passing in the woods, came up stealthily behind him, one of them coming within an arm's-length before Adams observed them. Being startled at sight of the Indian so near him, on the impulse of the moment he made a sudden break, which was the source of considerable amusement to the Indians, who meant him no harm, and assured Adams that they only wanted to scare him. He sold out in Texas and moved to Lykens Township. Afterward sold out there and moved to Bloom, Seneca Co., where his wife died Nov. 28, 1875, after a married life of forty-eight years and one day. He sold his property in Bloom, and came to live with his son S. E., in this village, in 1879. S. E. was born May 16, 1847. When 18 years of age, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and taught school during the winter months. In April, 1870, he moved to Kansas, and engaged at the carpenter's business in Dickinson Co., and taught school every winter term he was there, besides three summer terms, and several summers he worked on the farm. He returned to his father's, in Seneca Co., in 1875, and the two succeeding seasons worked on the farm. In the fall of the latter, he took a district school, and taught there that winter. On March 19, 1878, he married Mary Rader, who was born in Northampton Co., Penn., April 15, 1856, and came here with her parents when about 12 years old. They have one child—Bessie. Mr. Adams works at the carpenter's

trade in the summer and teaches school in the winter months.

DR. HARVEY S. BEVINGTON, physician and druggist, Sulphur Springs; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1830. To give a short and comprehensive sketch of the Bevington family, it is necessary to go back to the advent, to this country, of one Henry Bevington, who, with his wife, emigrated from London, Eng., immediately after the close of the Revolution, and settled in New York. In religious belief he was a Quaker, and a tailor by trade; early in life he sustained the loss of one leg, which no doubt had something to do in determining his profession. They reared five children who grew up to maturity, and those of that name in this country can trace back their ancestry to this family. John was one of the oldest of the family; he moved from his native place in New York, to Beaver Co., Penn., when a young man; there he married Frances Scott, whose early history is somewhat romantic, considering that she, when 2 years old, with her parents and four older children, emigrated from Ireland about the year 1789, and while on the ocean both parents died, leaving their helpless children to the mercy of strangers, the oldest about 15 years, the youngest only 2 years. They made their way to Beaver Co., Penn., and there a family by the name of Blackman took and reared the youngest, who afterward grew up to beautiful womanhood and became the wife of John Bevington. They remained in Pennsylvania several years after their marriage, but moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, where they settled in the wilderness; shortly after their settlement in Wayne Co., Mr. Bevington responded to a call for troops to defend the country and its interests against the invasion of the British in 1812. Leaving his wife and two babes in the woods, he proceeded with the army and was with Gen. Harrison at the front, until peace was restored. At the close of the war he returned to Wayne Co., and assumed the task of earving for himself and family a home in the woods; this he successfully accomplished, and there reared an interesting family of nine children, three girls and six boys, viz.: Rachel, Henry, Charles, Alexander, Rebecca, Samuel, John, Hannah and Harvey S. The latter and youngest one of the family, being fond of books and general lore, spent his early life at school, and when he had acquired

a good common-school education he spent two years at the Academy in Edinburg, Ohio, when about sixteen years old; then resumed his studies in the Vernaillon Institute, at Hayesville, Ashland Co., where he remained two years, at the same time pursuing the study of medicine along with the regular work of the institution, having begun to read in the office of his preceptors, Drs. Buckmaster and Westcott, of Fredericksburg. At the age of 21, he entered the Medical Department of the Ann Arbor University, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated March, 1852. Thence moved to and began the practice of his profession in Hicks-ville, Defiance Co., Ohio, and two years later, in 1854, his parents and the entire family moved to Defiance Co., where his father closed the varied scenes of life the same year; but most of the family reside there still. There the Doctor practiced until 1856, when he moved to De Kalb, Crawford Co., and practiced there until 1862, when he went into the army as 1st Lieutenant of Co. H, 123d O. V. I. On June 13, 1863, during Gen. Milroy's retreat from Winchester, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison ten months and a half; he was paroled May 1, 1864, and on the 7th of the same month, was exchanged, when he immediately joined his old regiment and company, rather serving with his old comrades than accepting the office of Captain, to which he had been promoted while in prison. His regiment was then in the "Army of the Shenandoah," under Gen. Sheridan; after his return to the ranks he participated in the conflict at Winchester, on Sept. 19, 1864, and on 22d of same month in the general engagement at Fisher's Hill, and Oct. 19 (the day of Sheridan's famous ride), in the battle of Cedar Creek. During that winter he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and in February, 1865, he was discharged on account of physical disability. He then returned to Crawford Co., located at Annapolis, and resumed the practice of the healing art, in which he has been remarkably successful. In 1876, he purchased the drug store in which he does an extensive business for an inland village; the reasons are obvious, his stock is of the best and complete for country demand, and his patrons are sure to be honorably dealt with. The Doctor has been married three times: first, to Martha A. McCullough April 20, 1854; she was born in this county and died

here July 11, 1860, leaving one child—Mary F., now Mrs. E. A. Squier; his second marriage was with Elizabeth A. Barclay April 23, 1862. She was a native of Pennsylvania, but came here when young; she died Feb. 21, 1876, leaving three children, viz.: Martha V., Jay W. and Carrie L. His third marriage was celebrated Dec. 12, 1876, with Mrs. Millie Enslinger—widow of the late Geo. Enslinger—she is a daughter of Dr. Phillip Ebert, of North Robinson, formerly of Pennsylvania; by this union there is one child, viz.: Ellwood Ebert. Besides the property in town, he owns a good farm of 57 acres, about one mile southeast of Annapolis; be it said to his credit, all of which has been accumulated by his own tact and industry, as he was not worth any property when he started out on his own responsibility.

SAMUEL S. BLOWERS, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; son of John O. and Sylvia Chadsey Blowers, who settled upon the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, in the spring of 1822. (These pioneers of liberty have received an extended notice in the township history.) Samuel S. was born April 11, 1825, and is the oldest native male inhabitant of the township, who never lost his residence in Liberty. He attended the schools taught in the Blowers Schoolhouse until about 18 years of age, and then, in 1843, he visited Missouri, where he remained several months. When he returned to Crawford Co., he labored at various occupations until April, 1853. He then rented the Blowers farm, and, in 1858, having purchased the interests of the other heirs, became sole proprietor of the homestead, which at the present time comprises 174 acres. Blowers was married, April 17, 1853, to Margaretta C. Nave, who died in 1858, leaving two children—Arthur Lloyd Blowers, born July 5, 1855, and Martha May Blowers, born June 21, 1857. The latter is now the wife of J. N. Tustison. Samuel Blowers was married, Sept. 29, 1859, to Miss Diana Parcher, and they were the parents of the following eight children: Samuel Lincoln, born Aug. 25, 1860; Jesse D., born Nov. 3, 1861; Sallie Serena, born March 9, 1863; Idelia Vanessa, born Oct. 30, 1864; George William, born Aug. 9, 1867, deceased; Isa Birdella, born May 14, 1870; Mary, born March 4, 1873, and Clara, born July 22, 1875, deceased. Aug. 9, 1862, Mr. Blowers enlisted as a private in the com-

pany raised by Capt. Wm. Parsons. Several days afterward, Judge Josiah Plants, a member at that time of the Military Board for Crawford Co., expostulated with Blowers for having enlisted as a private, stating that, if he had known Blowers desired to enter the service, he would have secured for him a commission. Blowers replied that he had enlisted from a sense of duty and wished his children to feel in after years that their father had entered the service from patriotism and not for the sake of obtaining a commission. But they refused to permit him to serve as a private very long, and he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on Feb. 26, 1863, and assigned to the 101st O. V. I. on March 20, 1863, which regiment was a portion of the Army of the Cumberland. The exposure and hardships of an active military life resulted in inflicting upon him several serious ailments; he was ordered into the hospital, but his health did not improve, and, as the disease appeared chronic, he was finally released from duty Jan. 9, 1864, and returned home, having been reduced in weight from 163 to 95 pounds during the term of his military service. During the past twenty years, Mr. Blowers has held many positions of honor and trust in Liberty Township.

DEXTER BACON, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Ralph Bacon, the second settler of Liberty Township; born May 6, 1822, and was the first native white child of Liberty. The subject of this sketch was, when about 10 years of age, bound by his father to Martin Bacon, an older brother, who received the farm for providing for the family until each member became of age. By the agreement, Dexter was to receive \$100, if he remained with Martin between the ages of 16 and 21. Dexter attended school at the Maxfield and Blowers Schoolhouses, but most of his education was acquired in the later years of his life. When Bacon became of age, his brother paid him the \$100, and he started for Wisconsin, traveling on foot nearly the entire distance, carrying the money, some \$80 in silver, and \$20 in gold, upon his back in a knapsack, and expending only \$6.50 during the journey. Bacon purchased 80 acres of land some thirty miles from Milwaukee, and in a short time returned to Crawford Co., where he was married, April 25, 1844, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Henry Bonebrake. In May, 1844, Bacon again left Crawford Co. for Wisconsin,

accompanied by his wife, her father and his family. They removed in wagons, reaching Milwaukee July 3, 1844. Their goods were shipped from Sandusky City to Milwaukee by water. Bacon settled some ten miles from the latter city, in the same county, on a claim of 80 acres belonging to Ralph Bacon. For some months, the family suffered many hardships. The subject of this sketch relates: "I had to borrow \$20 of Joseph Bonebrake to defray the expenses of moving, and when that ran out I had nothing left but my hands. I cut wagon hubs from the timber on my farm, and sold them for one-half cash and one-half trade. With the first money obtained, I purchased my first barrel of flour for \$3.38, and never felt better in my life when hauling it home. A tree blew over on my only steer and killed it. I purchased another four-year-old steer for \$18, and had to borrow money at 12 per cent interest to pay for the animal. It was six months before I made enough to pay this debt." But hard work improved the condition of Bacon's finances. He engaged in lumbering for several years, and in four years cleared 40 acres of the farm he occupied, which he finally purchased of his father, trading for it his own farm and \$400 in money. Bacon left Wisconsin with his family in the spring of 1850, and after stopping six months near South Bend, Ind., reached Crawford Co., Nov. 12, 1850, and settled on his present farm, which he purchased of his father-in-law, who bought it of John Maxfield. Bacon has resided on this farm during the past thirty years, which at the present time contains 119½ acres. At the first, the land was so poor that Bacon could not raise wheat upon it for two years, now it yields twenty-five bushels to the acre. Since 1860, Bacon has paid some attention to raising thoroughbred cattle. His first purchases were of the Durham grades. He has frequently paid several hundred dollars for a single head. He introduced into Crawford Co., in March, 1876, the first Ayrshire cows ever brought to the county, and for several years he has been breeding pure-blooded Berkshire pigs. About 1862, Bacon engaged in the rearing of bees, and is possibly the largest bee-keeper in the county, having, at the present time, eighty-six hives. Most of these are Italian bees. Bacon joined the M. E. Church when about 16 years of age, under the preaching of Rev. Adam Poe, a son of the famous Indian fighter. He was a mem-

ber of this religious denomination until he returned from Wisconsin, when he united with the Christian Advent Church. Bacon was an original stockholder in the First National Bank of Bucyrus, organized in 1863, and never sold his interest. He served as a Director in this corporation for a short time during the year 1879. During the war, he subscribed some \$500 at different times to assist in clearing Liberty Township from the draft. The subject of this sketch is the father of the following six children, and five of these reside with their parents: Samantha, born Jan. 21, 1846; Washington, born Jan. 1, 1849 (deceased); Gilbert G., born Jan. 7, 1851; Charles W., born Oct. 4, 1852; Martha Ellen, born Jan. 14, 1857, and Elsie, born Jan. 12, 1866.

CHARLES C. COBB, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in this township May 2, 1847; he is the son of Elam and Nancy (Brown) Cobb. He (Charles C.) was married in December, 1877, to Hannah Heckard, who was born in Williams Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1856, and came to Crawford Co. with her parents in 1872. Her father died in March, 1872, but her mother still survives, although she has been blind for about ten years. Mr. Cobb has a fine farm of 200 acres, which belonged to his father's estate, two-thirds of which was left to him. They have one child, Ora E. (See sketch of Asa Cobb's family.)

ASA COBB (deceased), was born in New York, and went to Pennsylvania, where his family was partially reared, but subsequently moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, and settled in Liberty Township, in 1823. He raised twelve children to maturity, viz.: Asa, Henry, Eliphalet, Dudley, Elam, Jedediah, John, William, Cyperion, Alfred, Sally and Mary; three of these—Eliphalet, Elam and Jedediah—went as sailors on the lakes. The former was drowned many years ago in Lake Erie, when their craft was blown ashore in a severe storm. Elam went on the lakes when a mere youth, and sailed fifteen years, during which time his experience was much varied. He was captain for fully ten years of his sea-faring life and bore the hardships as well as enjoyed the pleasures incident to his calling. Among the perilous incidents which he was compelled to undergo, was that of running through ice in the Straits of Mackinaw, which became too heavy, and forced them to remain, and they were frozen in, and there they had to remain all winter. Jede-

diah also arose to the position of captain, but finally gave up sailing and removed to Illinois, where he died long since. Elam married Nancy Brown, March, 1842, in Huron Co., Ohio; the following season, Mr. Cobb left the lakes and turned his attention to farming, and came to his farm in Liberty Township, and began "keeping house" in a small log cabin, and prospered well. They reared two children—Premilla and Charles C.; the former is now the wife of Edwin McDonald. Mr. Cobb died here in May, 1864, bequeathing the bulk of his property to Charles C. Mrs. Cobb was born in Cleveland, Jan. 27, 1820, and moved with her parents to New York, but she returned to Ohio in 1834, and lived near Norwalk when she was married. Her parents both died in New York. Mrs. Cobb lived here in her widowhood until March 16, 1876, when she was married to Solomon Benson. He (Mr. Benson) was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1821; his father, Rufus Benson, and family, came from the State of New York and settled in this county in 1834. They reared a family of twelve children, two of whom survive—Solomon and Oris. The latter resides in Iroquois Co., Ill., with whom their mother lives, in the 80th year of her age. Three of the Benson family did good service in the war of the late rebellion; Mason, the youngest one, served three years, and was in the rebel prison at Danville, Va., about eight months. He returned home without a scratch, and, subsequently, moved to Missouri, where he met a tragic end, by accidentally shooting himself while handling his gun carelessly. Another brother, Martin, met with a similar fate in Hardin Co., this State; while leaning on the muzzle of his gun, the stock, resting on the joist of a building, slipped off, the hammer, striking against the timber, discharged the gun with fatal result. Mr. Solomon Benson enlisted October, 1862, in the 10th O. V. C., and served until May, 1865, when he returned home without the least injury, except having his shoulder dislocated by his horse falling with him. He was first married to Sarah Sell, July, 1845; they settled in Holmes Township, where they had a farm of 80 acres. They reared seven children to maturity, viz.: Ellen (deceased), Byron, Harriet (wife of John Markley, of Henry Co.), Ruth (wife of Josiah Keplinger), Laura (wife of Frank Markley), Eugene (deceased) and Oscar. In 1875,

Mr. Benson and his first wife mutually agreed to separate, and to that end were legally divorced. Although Mr. Benson had limited opportunity for procuring an education, he has read considerable, and was gifted with a good memory, which enables him to refer to dates and incidents with almost remarkable precision.

E. W. COOPER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; is the only child of Elijah and Elizabeth (Fry) Cooper, and was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, April 10, 1853. His mother was a daughter of John H. Fry, and was a native of this township. His father was born in one of the more eastern counties of this State. He was of English and Irish descent, several generations back. His principal business was farming, although he learned and worked some at the tanner's trade when young. In August of 1853, he met with a fatal accident. While hitching up his team on his own premises, they became frightened, ran away, dragging him along considerable distance, and he sustained such injury that he expired the same day. At that time, E. W. was a mere baby of a few months old, so the bereaved widow immediately returned with her babe to her father, where she ever afterward made her home, and reared her child. As soon as he could, he began to assist his grandfather on the farm, and has applied himself diligently to farming ever since. From the time he was 16 years of age, he farmed the place until he was 21, at which time he rented the farm; and, when he began farming on his own account, he gave immediate and due attention to the improvement of his stock, which is so frequently overlooked by the beginner, but which is no inconsiderable adjunct to success, when judiciously, and not extravagantly, attended to. He has a herd of nine short-horn cattle of an excellent breed, which compare favorably with any of their class in the county, which is fully attested by the fact that two of them took first prizes and two second prizes, at the late Crawford County Fair. Subsequent to his grandfather's death (June, 1877), he purchased the farm—the old "Fry homestead"—of 160 acres, which is well improved, and one of the best-watered in the township. He owns also 80 acres which belonged to his mother, his farm now consisting of 240 acres. He united his fortunes with Norah V. Urich on Dec. 5, 1878. She was born

in Richland Co., this State, April 15, 1858, and came to Crawford Co. with her parents in the spring of 1866. They have one child—Ralph E.—and are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN CHARLTON (deceased); was a native of Maryland, and came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, with his parents when he was young. There he married Elizabeth Hoops, who had come from Pennsylvania with her parents. Mr. Charlton worked at whatever odd jobs he could obtain for several years after he was married, and then concluded to move to this county on 80 acres of Government land which his father had entered, and which he proposed to give to John. Accordingly, he, wife and two children started with an ox team in the spring of 1829, and came to Liberty Township. They had hard times to get along, as Mr. Charlton had only 25 cents left when he got here, and provisions hard to get even for money. And the only source of revenue open to them was to make potash of the wood ashes and take it with their ox team to Mansfield or Sandusky City. When they had some corn, it was hard work to get it prepared, as mills were at a great distance then and their product was poor. He has waited his turn at one of those horse-power mills two days and a night at a time, to have two or three bushels of corn ground. They would raise some flax, and while he was doing the farm work, his wife would manufacture the flax into cloth and sell it to get what little groceries they needed, besides making whatever the family wore. They had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity—L. W., Thomas, John E., Calvin, Sarah, Oliver and Ellis. Mr. Charlton died in advanced years, June, 1853, and his wife laid down her well-finished task on earth in June, 1866. L. W. worked at farming until about 23 years old, then learned the carpenter's trade which he followed about fifteen years. He was twice married, first to Rebecca Hocker; she died, leaving four children, three of whom are living—Jonas, Susanna and Eliza A. His second marriage was with Sarah Nickler, by whom there are six children, viz., Alice M., Charles, David M., Rebecca, John W. and Minnie J. Oliver was in the army; was shot through the right heel, necessitating amputation of the foot, from the effects of which he died. Thomas, Calvin and Eli are in Michigan. John E. was born after his parents came here Dec. 18, 1830. His youth was spent on

the farm; he had poor opportunities for getting an education, consequently it is limited. In July, 1852, he took a stock-horse and started to Iowa, remaining there until late in the fall, when he crossed into Illinois and there put up for the winter with a farmer in Rock Island Co., working for his own and his horse's board, but before the winter was over he changed his place, and then got \$9 per month and his horse kept. In the spring, he sold the animal and worked for the purchaser of his horse that summer, and, with what he had earned and the price of his horse, he put back into Iowa and entered 160 acres in Warren Co. He then concluded to return to Ohio, having secured a good piece of land, all prairie, but the thought struck him that it was not complete without a piece of timber, so he bargained for ten acres of timber-land and went to work to pay for it, and in three years he had it all paid and \$80 left, and then concluded to visit his folks in Ohio. Soon after he got here his mother and younger brother (Calvin) sustained serious injury by a runaway team, and they, being hurt, insisted that he (John E.), should stay with them one year and help them with the farm, to which he assented. Having an undivided share in the homestead for which he could find no purchaser, he concluded to buy out some of the heirs himself and stay here and make this his home. So he purchased two shares for \$400 each, and some time later two more shares at \$2,200 for the two, and afterward two other shares for the sum of \$2,400. He now owns a good farm here of 120 acres with good buildings. His Iowa property he paid no attention to for some years, further than paying the taxes, etc., and his clothes and little effects which he had at the place he boarded lay there for years. In 1867, he sold his Iowa farm for \$2,000, which cost him about \$350. He was united in marriage with Laura E. Lones (daughter of Joseph Lones, of Holmes Township); she was born June 11, 1834, in this county. They have three children—Ellen J., Joseph and Wilber J. Mr. Charlton can look back with pleasure to the time when he set out to Iowa with almost nothing, and feel that his industry and care has been well rewarded with a bountiful supply of this world's goods. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

AMOS B. CHARLTON, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in this township Sept. 7, 1835.

He is the third child of Michael and Anna (Mason) Charlton. Michael Charlton was born in Hagerstown, Md., March 5, 1808; his parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Menser) Charlton, who, with ten children, moved from Maryland to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1822. Of those children now living in this State, are Michael, Henry, Joseph, Daniel, Sarah, Nancy and Elizabeth; Mary, John and Thomas are dead, but all lived to mature years. Michael got 80 acres from his father in 1829, which he (the father) had entered some time prior to 1829, and which is the same 80 acres where Mr. Charlton has lived ever since. He worked one summer, then returned to his father's, and married Anna Mason, who was born there in 1810. The year after they were married, they came out here and made a permanent residence. They reared eight children—Mary, Charles, Amos B., Elizabeth, Jonas, Narcissa, Ann and Alexander. Charles enlisted in 1861, in the O. V. I., and served about four months, when he was taken ill with typhoid fever, and died at Grafton, Va. His remains were brought home and interred in the family burying-place. When Amos B. was about 21 years of age, he went three terms to the primary department in Oberlin College. Aug. 12, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army; was mustered into service as Second Lieutenant in Co. C, 49th O. V. I., and was in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Buell, and, when he had served about eight months, he was stricken down with typhoid fever and lay in a hospital at Louisville, Ky., for several weeks, then reported for duty, rejoined the regiment and immediately took a relapse, and, therefore, was obliged to resign. He returned to his father, and as soon as he regained his health, he turned his attention to farming and stock-dealing. In the spring of 1863, he came to his farm, on which his brother-in-law, J. H. Wert, was living, and made his home with him. April 9, 1869, he was united in marriage with M. E. Hoppel. They have four children, viz., Virgil H., Ary B., Michael Z. and Annie. He owns 171½ acres of good land, and much of his time at present is occupied in the stock trade. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Liberty Lodge, No. 845. Mrs. Charlton was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Oct. 23, 1849, and came here with her parents when quite young.

JOHN CRALL (deceased); born in Dauphin Co., Penn. Dec. 18, 1809; he was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Henshaw) Crall, who were natives of Pennsylvania. When young, Mr. Crall worked at the millwright trade, until he was married, which event occurred April 16, 1835, with Elizabeth Raysor, daughter of John and Susanna (Fackler) Raysor. Mrs. Crall was born Feb. 10, 1817, in the same county as her husband. After their marriage they lived with his father's family one year, when they moved to the farm of her father; where they remained nine years; he gave them money to purchase the farm of Mr. Crall's parents, who were about to sell and move to the West. The Crall family moved to Ohio and settled in this county, and the flattering accounts sent back by them of this country induced John Crall to move here; accordingly, he, with wife and five children, left Harrisburg in a two-horse wagon in April, and arrived in Crawford County, in June, 1852; they purchased the Samuel Foster place, where their son Elias lives. They were parents of twelve children, three of whom died in Pennsylvania in childhood, and two died in childhood after they came here. Those living are John, who resides at Milan; Elizabeth, now Mrs. E. M. Moore; William, Elias, Oliver and Susie reside with their mother. David enlisted in August, 1861, in Company C, 101st O. V. I., and served through the war until captured by the rebels at the battle of Chickamauga, and sent to Danville Prison, where he died May 24, 1864, thus terminating his sufferings in the rebel prison, which he had withstood from the preceding September. Mr. John Crall was called from his earthly scenes Nov. 25, 1879. He and Mrs. Crall had been members of the United Brethren Church since shortly after their marriage; her father, John Raysor, was a minister of that persuasion.

ELIAS CRALL, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of John and Elizabeth (Raysor) Crall; he was born Oct. 9, 1850, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and is one of the five children who came here with his parents in 1852; his early life was spent on the farm and attending school. In 1870, he began his studies at Oberlin College, but ere two months had elapsed he was taken down sick, and had to retire from the college. The following year he resumed his studies at Republic, but, as at Oberlin, he was compelled to give up on account of failing health.

In 1872, he began teaching school in Sandusky Township, this county, and taught three winter terms. The second term was a school at State Line, and the third was in his own district. On Sept. 24, 1874, he united his fortunes with Lovina Spahr—daughter of Geo. A. and Catharine (Cover) Spahr, who came from Columbia Co., Penn., and settled in this county upward of forty years ago. Mrs. Crall was born in this county, Nov. 8, 1852. They have one child, Eva L., born Oct. 14, 1877; they reside where Mr. Crall's parents bought and settled, when they came here in 1852. They own 75 acres of well-improved land, and reside in the substantial brick residence which was built on the premises over 44 years ago.

HENRY C. COOPER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, July 4, 1817. His father, Noah, and his mother, Martha (Carpenter) Cooper, were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived to man and woman's estate; were married there; and subsequently moved to Ohio, and settled in Coshocton, being among the early pioneers of that county. They were the parents of several children, but all died in early childhood, except Henry C., and one sister who lived to maturity. When these children were quite young (Henry C., about 2 years old) their father died, and being but a few years in the new settlement, the widow and orphans were as yet but poorly provided for. But in the lapse of time, Mrs. Cooper married one John Robinson, who was himself a widower with a family; and in due time two children were born of this union. Mr. Robinson having conceived the idea that it would be to the advantage of all to push further West into the sparsely settled frontier, where more and better agricultural land could be easily secured. Accordingly, they disposed of their effects in Coshocton County, and set out for Crawford County; and arrived here in the year 1827. They located where Chatfield now stands; and there Mr. Robinson purchased, of second hands, 300 acres. Here they were getting along nicely, everything seeming to prosper, and the family enjoyed their new home without many neighbors for several years; when that grim monster, death, assailed the family once more; this time taking from their circle the fond wife and mother. At this time our subject (Henry C. Cooper) was only about 17 years old; and

he then began to work out by the month. He made his home with one Luke Dorland, in Liberty Township, and with him he hired at \$7 per month for some time; and while he worked at other places in the vicinity, he made a temporary home at Dorland's for about four years, occasionally working for him also when he required his services. In the course of time Mr. Dorland became tired of his location, and proposed to sell out; Mr. Cooper, being industrious and of a very economical turn, had saved his earnings closely, and with what funds he could raise, purchased the "Dorland" farm in 1839. Being yet single, he preferred to rent the farm rather than endeavor to carry on the business without a housekeeper, so he rented it to different parties for two years; and, at the expiration of that time, rented it to James Robinson—a son of his step-father, by his first wife, and who was then married to Mr. Cooper's sister; with his brother-in-law he lived and worked six years. In the meantime, John Robinson, his step-father, had sold out, and moved to the State of Missouri. Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Margaret Davidson on Jan. 28, 1847. She was born in Knox Co., Ohio, March 20, 1828, and came here with her parents, who settled in Chatfield Township in 1830. Her father's name was Richard, and her mother's Rebecca (Hill) Davidson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have five children living—Aquila, now Mrs. Gerrard Teel; Martha A., Mary J., John H. and Ida B. Josephine is dead. He owns 79 acres of good land where he first purchased, which is the farm where he was hired to work for \$7 per month when about 17 years of age. He has held the office of Constable for several years in this township.

SIMON CRALL, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born June 2, 1808, in Dauphin Co., Penn. He is the eldest of six children, and had little opportunity of going to school, as he would have to work on the farm, and go to school alternate weeks with his brothers, for a few months only in the winter season, for they were all kept steadily at work through the summer, as soon as they were able to do anything. In February, 1830, he married Elizabeth Becker, and lived on his father's place one year after he was married. He then moved to his father-in-law's place, where they lived one year, after which they rented a farm in that vicinity, on

which they lived eleven years. In 1845, they sold out in Pennsylvania, and started with a four-horse team, besides a carriage for the wife and five children, for Ohio. They located in Richland Co., near Shelby, but stayed there only about a year, when they moved again, and that time settled in Liberty Township, Crawford Co. Here he purchased 120 acres of land, and set about improving it. Since then he has purchased at various times, until he owned 590 acres; but has since sold and given his children, in value, to the amount of \$20,000. Mrs. Crall was born in the same county as her husband, and, after many years of useful toil, the fond mother was taken from her family by death, Aug. 16, 1855, leaving six of her nine children—Jacob, Elizabeth (deceased), Henry (deceased), Annie, Samuel, Mary A., John, Emos and David. Mr. Crall married a second wife, Elizabeth McGinnis, in May, 1858, and sustained the loss of his second partner, April 11, 1875. His third marriage was celebrated with Fannie Kider, widow of the late John Ostander. His family were all the children of his first wife. Jacob is living in Berrien Co., Mich.; Annie was married to Daniel Keller, and, in 1860, when about fourteen months married, she died of that terrible disease, milk-sickness, which was then prevailing in some sections of this county. Samuel enlisted in 1862, and served three years in the late rebellion. He was once taken prisoner, and spent several months in Libby Prison; thence brought to Annapolis, Md., where he was released, and got leave to come home. He and two others started from there on foot, and walked to his father's, in this township, in about three weeks. He now resides in Eaton Co., Mich. Mary A. is now Mrs. Ebenezer Istone, of Knox Co., Tenn.; John lives in Wyandot Co., this State. Emos had been residing in Michigan, but is now in Shelby, this State. David is the only one of the family residing here. He has a good farm, principally given him by his father. He was born in this county Feb. 23, 1848, and spent his youth like the generality of young men who are reared to farming. In 1870, he went to Seneca Co. to work a farm of his father's. There he fortunately formed the acquaintance of Fannie Snyder, who, on Oct. 24, 1872, became his bride. They remained there one year afterward. He then, with his wife, returned to Crawford Co., and rented the farm where he now lives; and,

shortly afterward, with his father's assistance, he purchased it. Mrs. David Crall was born in Seneca Co., in November, 1852. They have three children—Nine M., Elizabeth M. and Eltie J. Mr. and Mrs. Crall are members of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Simon Crall has been a member of the same church for over thirty-nine years. He is one of the most robust, quick on foot and healthy men to be found, considering his advanced age and weight, which is upward of 200 pounds, although he is of low stature.

DR. M. M. CARROTHERS, physician, Sulphur Springs; was born in Vernon Township, this county, Feb. 8, 1845; is the youngest of eight children, and, like most young men who are brought up to farm-life, his time was occupied between the duties of the farm and attending school; but he showed a decided taste for the latter, and a desire for general knowledge, which has been duly gratified. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the 163d O. N. G., and served until the following September, that time being the expiration of his term of enlistment. He then returned home, and in the following November he began teaching school, and taught five winters, living at his father's and helping on the farm in the summer months. When about 23 years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Jenner, of Crestline; he studied there three years, including two terms of lectures—first, at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati; second term of lectures was at the University of Wooster, in Cleveland, where he graduated in February, 1872. That same spring, he came to this village and began the practice of his profession, and was favored with a patronage beyond the most sanguine expectations; his medical skill is daily growing in favor. He is a young man, quiet and unassuming, and not given to any display, but understands thoroughly his profession, as his success attests. He owns a valuable property in the village, and the only two-story brick residence there at this writing, and is otherwise well prepared, financially, to enjoy life. On July, 1872, he united his fortunes with Mary Wert; she was born in Sandusky Township, this county, Jan. 7, 1846. They have three children—Carrie M., Eva E. and John R.

NATHAN COOPER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in this county, near Galion, April 4, 1831. He worked on his father's farm

until he was married, which event occurred Feb. 28, 1856, with Catharine Crider; they have five children—Mary L., Eliza A., Laura B., Daniel and Sarah E. Mrs. Cooper was born Aug. 14, 1831, in Pennsylvania, and came to this county with her parents when about 6 years old. Mr. Cooper rented farms for a number of years after he was married, and, on Oct. 25, 1865, they moved to the farm of 100 acres, which they own; is well improved, and is supplied with the best of water privileges, as it is situated on the Sandusky River. It is one of the first settled farms of Crawford Co., and was entered by one Daniel McMichael, who improved and built a mill, and planted some apple trees, one of which stands on the south side of the river, and its trunk is, by actual measurement, *nine feet eight inches* in circumference four and a half or five feet from the ground. It is bearing well a good grade of ungrafted fruit. The father of our subject (Edward Cooper) was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, March 22, 1810; his father's name was George Cooper, and his mother's maiden name Mary Wood, both natives of Pennsylvania; the latter came to Belmont Co. with her parents when young; she was in the block-house at Wellsville at the time of the infamous massacre of the Riley family by the Indians in that vicinity, in 1812. Edward Cooper's father died, leaving a widow and six small children; she married one Disbry Johnson, who was himself a widower with an equal number of children, as his second wife; by this union six other children were born—in all, eighteen children in one family. Thus came the above-mentioned family to this vicinity. The said Johnson, with the six Cooper and eleven of his own children (his eldest daughter, having married, did not come), set out for Crawford Co. with a four-horse team, driving some cattle and hogs; and, of all the herd, an old sow was complimented as being the best leader through the woods, consequently, she was assigned the duty of carrying the bell. They arrived where Galion is now located on Oct. 15, 1821. Johnson died at Galion, some time ago, in his 104th year. Edward Cooper worked on the farm until he had attained his majority. He has been married three times; first to Eliza Burwell, June 8, 1828; they had eight children—Sally A., Nathan, Margaret, Lonisa, John, William, Artemon and Mary. He is quite a genius, as he is competent to make a

bucket, boot, barrel, or frame a building; and many of the pioneer youth are indebted to his musical talent for their early training. Dec. 13, 1865, his first wife died; he then married the widow of J. H. Smalley, whose maiden name was Mary Walter; by her he had three children—Franklin, Eddie and Mary; second wife died Nov. 11, 1874. His third wife was Catharine Bresler; there are no children by this union.

JOHN ESSIG, deceased. Mr. Essig was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 14, 1798, and while yet young resolved to try his fortune in the United States. Accordingly he left his native place and arrived at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1817. Here he settled and worked at his trade, dyeing, which art he had learned in the old country, and at which he seemed to prosper in Hagerstown. But, still restless and desiring to procure some land, he and his young wife—who were made one in Maryland—set out for the West and arrived in this county in 1832. They entered eighty acres on the Sandusky River and purchased eighty acres more adjoining. They had scarcely begun to feel themselves in their own home in the new country when death ruthlessly snatched from his side the loving young wife. He married a second wife some years after the death of the first; she was Mary E. Gerhard, who was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1839. By this union there were born six children, three of whom lived to maturity, viz.: Carolina, who died in March, 1873; Louisa, who was married to Phillip Haer (she died March, 1872, leaving one child), and Mary E., now Mrs. C. L. Meinzer, who resides on the old homestead. Her husband, C. L. Meinzer, was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 17, 1846, and came to the United States in the fall of 1867. He located in Cleveland, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing for several months, thence to Upper Sandusky, and went into the country, where he worked about four months; he then returned to town (Upper Sandusky) and worked at his trade for some time, and in 1871 came to Bucyrus and worked there three months at his trade; thence to West Liberty, where he worked until 1873. On Dec. 26, 1872, he married Mary E. Essig. He then went to Crestline, where he pursued his trade nine months. At the expiration of that time he moved to his father-in-law's place,

where he has been farming ever since. Mrs. Meinzer was born on the place where they live Feb. 12, 1850. They have five children living, viz., Rosey A., John C. L., Louisa, August H. and a babe. Mr. Essig owned at his decease, 274½ acres, besides valuable property in Galion, which is owned by Mrs. Meinzer and her sister heir—Haer.

J. H. FRY, deceased; was born in the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, Nov. 14, 1791. His passport to this country bears date March 11, 1817; he landed at New York, and went thence to Chambersburg, Penn., where he resided several years, when he resolved to come to the West, and in 1824 he came to Crawford Co., entering 160 acres of Government land, west of where the village of Annapolis is located. In January, 1827, he married Catharine—daughter of Thomas Williamson, and in 1833 they sold out, but purchased 160 acres about half a mile north of where the village is located, of one Matthias Markley; this location Mr. Fry made his home until he was called hence by the messenger of death. They were quite prosperous in their farming pursuits, and were also blessed with a family of ten children—Henry, Elizabeth, Catharine, Thomas, Alfred, Hannah, John, Sarah, Joshua and Francis, all of whom are living except Elizabeth. Mrs. Fry was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., October, 1809, and came to Crawford Co., Ohio, with her father's family, in 1826; they located on the Broken Sword, in Liberty Township, but in 1829 they moved to St. Joseph Co., Mich., with seven of their children, four sons and three daughters. There Mrs. Fry's mother, Mrs. Williamson, died, and, after the death of his wife, Thomas Williamson went, with others, to California, and died in San Francisco in 1846. While they resided here, their daughter Polly was married to Jacob Whetstone; she and Mrs. Fry being the only members of the Williamson family to remain here. For years Mr. Fry had been a member of the Lutheran Church, and on March 11, 1875, he received the summons to enter into the full enjoyment of a higher and better life. His widow still survives, and although her 72d year is rapidly approaching, she is as quick, both mentally and physically, and as ambitious as many who have scarcely passed eighteen summers. Her memory is replete with incidents of pioneer life, when this district was almost an unbroken forest, and when neighbors, though

far apart as to location, were as one in feeling and sociability.

ALFRED FRY, merchant and Postmaster, Sulphur Springs; was born near Sulphur Springs, this county, Feb. 7, 1835. He is the son of J. H. and Catharine (Williamson) Fry, whose sketch is in this work. Being among the pioneer settlers, his school advantages were very limited for those in the country who were earnestly endeavoring to carve out a habitation in the woods. Mr. Fry got but the ordinary course in the common schools; but, being naturally apt to learn, he made more of his opportunities than most boys do. He spent the summers of 1856 and 1857 in the Primary Department of Oberlin College. Although he returned to work on the farm, he improved his leisure moments until in the end he acquired a practical business education. He enlisted in the war of the rebellion in May, 1861, in Co. C. 8th O. V. I. At the battle of Winchester, Va., March 22, 1862, he received a serious wound; an ounce ball entered the side of his right thigh, immediately below the hip-joint, passing through both thighs and lodging near the outer surface of the left thigh. As a souvenir from the confederacy, he has carefully laid the missile aside. He lay in the hospital at Winchester seven weeks, and then got a furlough, but had been home only a few days when inflammatory rheumatism set in. When convalescent, he joined the regiment, in September of the same year, at Alexandria, and served until November, when he was discharged on account of physical disability, which was brought on by the severity of his wound. He came back to his father's, and took a tour of several months through the Western States. When he arrived again at home, he accepted a clerkship with Jay & Biddle, of Sulphur Springs, which lasted one year. With a view of improving his commercial education, he entered college at Pittsburgh, Penn., attending the winter terms of 1864 and 1865, and the following spring he built a business-room at Sulphur Springs, and put in a stock of general merchandise, and opened in trade on his own responsibility in October, 1866, where he has been ever since, with several changes in the firm. John Guiss, Jr., bought an interest in April, 1867, with Mr. Fry, which partnership continued until 1876, when Guiss sold out to C. A. Keller, with whom he conducted business one year, under

the firm name of Fry & Keller; subsequently, he sold out his interest in the stock to Isaac Klopfenstein, and still retained the building, which is equivalent to one-third interest in the business, the firm name being Klopfenstein & Co. Mr. Fry received the appointment of Postmaster in 1869, which position he has held ever since. In 1872, he was elected Township Treasurer. He was united in marriage with Laura C., daughter of Thomas and Marie Gillespie, Sept. 16, 1874. They have two children—Edgar and a babe. Mrs. Fry was born in Bucyrus Oct. 8, 1843. Her father, Thomas Gillespie, came here from Pennsylvania. He was twice married; his first wife died in Bucyrus in 1845, leaving two children—Laura C. and Charles. He afterward moved to Paudling Co., but finally returned to Sulphur Springs, and died at the residence of Mr. Alfred Fry, July 31, 1880.

JOHN H. FRY, hardware merchant, Sulphur Springs; was born Dec. 28, 1839, in Chatfield Township, Crawford Co. His father, John Fry, was born in Switzerland Dec. 17, 1799, and emigrated to the United States in 1834. He came direct to Ohio, and worked four years for his brother, J. H., in this county, who had been here several years previous. In 1838, he married Rachel Helm, who was a native of Somerset Co., Penn., and came to Liberty Township with her father's family about the year 1825. They reared three children—John H., Susanna (now Mrs. John Guiss), and Lorene (who married William Guiss, and who are both deceased). John H., being the eldest and only boy in the family, was compelled to apply himself steadily to the farm, and therefore had little time to devote to educational exercises, and having but poor schools, at best, in the vicinity where he was reared, made it so much the worse. The bulk of his schooling was one term, which he attended in Liberty Township with one Williams, whose reputation as a teacher was good. He then resumed work on the farm the following spring, and continued until he was 28 years of age, when, on Nov. 1, 1876, he united his fortunes with Julia Warner, who was born in Vernon Township, this county, June 15, 1844. They have four children living—Rillie R., Daisy D., Cora and Elve A.; and one deceased—Willie J. He continued to work on his father's farm for about one year after they were married, and, in 1868, he purchased a half interest in

the hardware store of Henry Fry, in this village. For about five years they did business together under the firm name of H. Fry & Co., when, in 1873, the subject of this sketch bought the remaining half interest of H. Fry, and, since then, has been doing a very prosperous business in his own name. He carries a very good and large assortment of everything in his line, both shelf and heavy hardware, such as is seldom equaled in much larger towns—a minimum estimate of which would no doubt be about \$4,000 in value. His well-deserved patronage is daily increasing, as he has in his line all that is required in any farming community, and his patrons show their appreciation of honorable dealing by increased patronage and confidence.

FRANCIS FRY, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; is the youngest of the family of John H. and Catharine (Williamson) Fry, and was born near the village of Annapolis, May 13, 1848. He remained at home until nearly 22 years old, and received a good common-school education. He united his fortunes with those of Jennie, daughter of Lewis Perse, on Oct. 27, 1869. She was born in this township April 26, 1847. When she was quite young, her mother died, and she was reared by Charles Perse, her father's brother. They have five children—Charlie F., Myrtie C., Maudie O., Laura J. and Katie. Mr. Fry owns 80 acres of well-improved land in a beautiful location, to which he moved in November, 1870. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Fry is a member of the Knights of Honor, Liberty Lodge, No. 845.

GEORGE FACKLER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., April 11, 1835. His early life was spent on the farm, but after he was of age he traveled around considerably, and, in 1868, located in Erie Co., Ohio, where he resided for several years. He married Hannah Bever, in 1869. She was born in Crawford Co. May 4, 1845. They have two children—J. Melton and Ervin. Mr. Fackler owns 40 acres of good land to which they moved in 1872. He enlisted in the Regulars during the late rebellion, but served a short time. Mrs. Fackler's father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Pennsylvania, and they were among the early settlers of this county.

REUBEN FLOHR (deceased), was born in Frederick Co., Md., May 18, 1813. His father, Leonard, and mother, Rachel (Smith) Flohr,

were natives of Pennsylvania, but moved with their family of seven children to Frederick Co., Md., and during their residence there which was only about a year, their eighth child, Reuben was born. The family all returned to Pennsylvania again and located in Adams Co., where our subject spent the early part of his youth. When about 15 years of age, he began to learn the milling business in Franklin Co., and after serving his apprenticeship he spent several years there at his trade. He moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Stark Co. in 1837, where he found ready employment at his profession. On May 9, 1839, he united his fortunes with those of Catharine Correll; and, in September, 1842, they moved to Crawford Co. and located on and purchased 72 acres of the farm where Mrs. Flohr resides; afterward purchased 25 acres more, making in all 97 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, where Mrs. Flohr is passing her advanced years in the enjoyment of all the temporal blessings needful. She was born in Adams Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1818; her father, John, and her mother, Elizabeth (Linne) Correll, were both natives of Maryland, and were married there, but subsequently moved to Pennsylvania and thence to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1834. Mrs. Flohr was the fourth in a family of twelve children, and is herself the mother of eleven, seven of whom are living, viz., Malinda, Oliver, Aaron, Carolina, Madison, Jefferson and Franklin; three died in childhood. John and Oliver enlisted in the late rebellion on Aug. 19, 1862, in Co. C, 101st O. V. I. They passed along safely until the 20th of September, 1863, the second day of the conflict at Chickamanga, where, it is believed, John fell, like so many of his noble comrades, as that was the last ever seen of him while participating in that fatal engagement. And although no sculptor's art decorates or even marks the individual spot where his dust may rest, to the bereft there stands a nobler and more lasting monument; that is, the knowledge of the fact that his blood constituted part of the sea, which was seemingly necessary to remove from this nations history of its darkest page—slavery. Oliver served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June, 1865, and returned home without receiving a scratch. Malinda is now the widow of the late William Kessler, of De Kalb Co., Ind.; Oliver and Aaron are both living in Sandusky Township, this

county; Carolina is now Mrs. George P. Howell; Madison, Jefferson and Franklin make their home with their mother. Mr. Flohr was called from scenes temporal April 1, 1878.

ABRAHAM GROGG, farmer; P.O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Oct. 9, 1809. His father, Solomon, and mother, Mary (Snyder) Grogg, were both natives of the "Key-stone State." They reared eight children, viz., John, Abraham, Solomon, Jacob, George, Daniel, Peter and Catharine. While in Pennsylvania they were farmers, and, intent on securing land of their own, the parents, with their two eldest children, John and Abraham, moved to Ohio, and settled about three miles northeast of Canton, Stark Co., as early as 1810. They were in limited circumstances, and the older children had to do for themselves when they grew up to maturity. The family being large, and school privileges very poor, the older ones had but little time or opportunity for improvement in that direction. Abraham, the second of the children, remained at home, and worked steadily on the farm until he attained his majority. He was married to Ann Bower in November, 1833. She was born in Stark Co., this State, Nov. 9, 1815. For two years afterward, he worked at whatever odd jobs he could get, and thereby saved a little money, and moved to Crawford Co. in February, 1836, and bought 30 acres, where he now resides. At the same time, he owned 120 acres of Government lands in Chatfield Township. It was no trifling task to clear up a farm, and, when cleared of the heavy timber, he had no implements to till the soil with. Yet, he never failed to produce a very good substitute for every want of the farm or household—from a plow to a pair of boots or shoes. For many years in the early settlement of the country, his mechanical skill added materially to the comfort of himself and family, when they would have been unable to pay for the services of a mechanic, and, frequently, such service could not be secured at any price within reasonable distance. He has succeeded in the accumulation of property, and has a valuable as well as beautiful homestead of 154 acres, besides having given to each of his children a good start; one tract of 160 acres, in Sandusky Township; one of 98 acres, and another of 80 acres, in this township. He has divided among his children, in lands and money, to the amount of \$20,000 or upward. They have had eleven

children, five of whom are living, viz., Daniel, Amos, Sarah, now Mrs. George Ambrosier; Frances, now Mrs. D. O. Crum, and Jemima, now Mrs. Samuel Sturtz, who farms Mr. Grogg's homestead, and receives for his share half the entire product. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 15, 1850, and came here with his father's family in March, 1869. His mother died when he was about 9 years old, leaving five children, viz., Joseph, Susan, Samuel, Lizzie and Freeman. His father, Solomon Sturtz, married a second wife, and, by that union, there are three children—two girls and a boy—Samuel, who was married to Jemima Grogg. They have two children—Carrie M. and Phinney. Mr. Grogg has been a member of the United Brethren Church for over thirty-seven years. His wife is also a member of the same church.

JACOB D. HELLER, farmer; P.O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Nov. 28, 1801. His father, John Heller, was married three times; his first wife being Susana Borden. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, and had only two children—Jacob D. and John, who is now in Ogle Co., Ill. Mrs. Heller died when her two boys were quite young. Mr. Heller's second wife had two children—Rebecca and Sarah, and she also died when her children were quite young. Mr. Heller married a third wife, by whom there was one child, Thomas, who died in Pennsylvania. Jacob D. was the oldest one of the family, and was only about eight years old when his mother was taken away by death; he lived with his father until about 24 years of age, when he married Margaret Daniel in March, 1825; she was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in February, 1805. Shortly after they were married, they rented a farm in Pennsylvania, and rented various places for a period of twelve years; when they concluded to go to some less populous settlement in the West, where their rapidly increasing family would have better facilities for making homes for themselves, and where he could as well secure a home for all. With this resolution in view, they set out, and arrived in Crawford Co., Ohio, in May 1836. They came through with a two-horse team, the family consisting of parents and nine children when they came here, which, in due season, was increased by four more. Mr. Heller chose the location where he resides to this day; there he purchased 77 acres, and of that there had been 10 acres par-

tially cleared when he bought it. Himself and sons went to work clearing, but never added much in acres, to the first purchase, although they made a comfortable home by improving what they did have. They had thirteen children—Isaac, Amanda (deceased), John (now in Williams Co.), Elizabeth (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Josiah (now in Iowa), Edward (in Defiance Co.), Jacob (in Iowa), William (in Paulding Co.), Polly (in Bucyrus), Andrew (deceased), Catharine A. (in Williams Co.), and Lewis, who resides with his father, and farms the place; he was married to Nancy Rock, April 5, 1878. She was born in this township, and has borne him two children—Albert and Edna. Three sons of Mr. Heller participated in the late rebellion; Jacob enlisted in Company C, 490 O. V. I., and served over three years; Edward enlisted from Defiance County, where he was then living; William enlisted from Nevada, Wyandot Co., where he was residing at that time.

JOHN HETRICK, carpenter, Sulphur Springs; was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 28, 1841. His father, Michael, and mother, Polly Heedard, were both natives of Pennsylvania. They reared five boys and two girls, viz., John, Michael, Jacob, George, Phillip, Elizabeth and Mary. They all moved here in 1855, and settled near Leesville, where they bought a small farm and lived there about three years, when they moved to Van Wert, and thence to Cardington, Morrow Co. John was the eldest one of the family, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father by the time he was 18 years old. He then hired out by the month with another carpenter, worked two years, and afterward began business for himself, and has worked at the trade ever since. He also learned the cooper's trade, and opened a shop in the village of Sulphur Springs, where he does considerable business in the fall; and, although his business is not so extensive that he has to employ labor, yet he certainly enjoys the reputation of doing good, substantial work. He was married on Nov. 7, 1861, to Augusta Baldassar; she was born in Ohio, July 24, 1845. They have five children living, viz., William, Jacob, Mary J., Franklin and John.

CHARLES HEIBERTSHAUSEN, boots and shoes, Sulphur Springs; was born Dec. 6, 1835, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; when about 19 years of age, he resolved to try his fortune in

the United States. He left his native land Aug. 12, 1854, and landed in New York Oct. 24 of the same year. On his arrival, he went to Paterson, N. J., where he obtained employment at his trade, but only worked a few days, when he set out for Pittsburgh, Penn. He got employment there, and remained six months, when he conceived the idea that he could do better further West, and, starting for Ohio, he came to Bucyrus in 1855, and, being unable to get work at his trade, took the first job which offered, that being on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. for one month. He then hired on a brick-yard, and worked there two months; at the expiration of that time, he got employment at his trade, with one Reick, and stayed there about nine months. He then came to this village and began work for Conrad Baltser, in April, 1856, and worked for him until the following February, when he opened a shop on his own account and pushed his business steadily. He has made as many as nine or ten pairs of boots per week, and has frequently made six pairs of shoes and six pairs of boots in one week. Anxious to supply and accommodate his growing patronage, he has worked many nights to fill orders which were crowding in upon him. In this, as in other cases, industry brought her gracious reward, for, although he landed in Pittsburgh with \$1 in his pocket in 1855, he is now enjoying the comforts of a good home and property in town, besides 85 acres of well-improved land in Sandusky Township. The competition in his trade is different now from what it used to be; for when he came here there were six shops in the village, employing ten men, beside, three good shops in the country, near town. Now there are three shops, and one man in each supplies the entire demand for home-made work. On April 20, 1860, he married Louisa Layer, who was born in this township Dec. 4, 1837. Her parents emigrated from Germany in the summer of the same year. They have four children living—Emanuel, Franklin, Emma and Clara; two deceased—Charles and Edward. Mr. Heibertshausen is a member of Liberty Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 845.

CHRISTIAN HIEBER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 7, 1836. His father, John G., and his mother, Fredrieka (Shnarrenberger) Hieber, were both natives of the same place. They emigrated from Germany with four of their

five children to the United States in 1854; the oldest son, John, had been here about two years before the rest of the family. They came direct to Ohio and settled in Liberty Township of this county, and bought 80 acres of good land. The family was in good financial circumstances in Germany, and brought a considerable quantity of cash with them, which was a material help to them here. The names of all the children are as follows: John, Christian, Fredrick, Christina and William. Shortly after they came here, their father met with a serious accident; while descending the stairway into the cellar, he fell, breaking his wrist, which disabled him for life. He lived to see his family all in homes of their own, and was called away in 1872; his wife still survives and lives on the old homestead with William, in her 73d year. The oldest son, John, moved to Illinois and bought a farm there, and about eighteen or nineteen years ago he wrote to his folks in Ohio, that he was going to sell out and come back to Crawford Co.; since the sale of his property, there has never been any account of him heard to this day, and all inquiry as to his probable fate has proved futile. Christian got his education in Germany, but learned to read readily in English. Jan. 25, 1866, he married Christina Wagner; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in February, 1838, and came to Crawford Co. in 1856. Mr. Hieber had purchased 60 acres, some time before he was married, to which he and his wife repaired, and when they had lived on it one year he sold to his brother and bought the 80 acres where he now resides, and has added, by purchase, until he owns in all 192 acres of good land. They are all industrious, and a spirit of enterprise prevails in the Hieber family, notwithstanding their quiet, unassuming disposition. Mr. Hieber has five children—John G., Mary L., Lydia F., Annie and Sarah B.

WILLIAM HIEBER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the youngest son of John G. and Fredricka Hieber. He was born in September, 1850, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was scarcely 4 years old when his parents emigrated to this country. His early life was spent on his father's farm; he got a fair education in the English language, as he was too young to have been at school in Germany. As stated, his father died in October, 1872, and, therefore, the care of the farm devolved

on him, who was then the only one of the family who was at home. There are 79½ acres which belong to the homestead, and which he farms for his aged mother who lives on the same. He united his fortunes with those of Elizabeth, daughter of David Lust, on April 5, 1877. They have two children—George D. and Matilda E. Mrs. Hieber was born in Lykens Township, June 14, 1857.

F. HIEBER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; he was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 21, 1841, and is a son of John G. and Fredrika (Shnarrenberger) Hieber, whose sketch is included with Christian's. Our subject was brought up to farm life, acquiring what education he has in Germany, and attended English school here about two months, which constituted his schooling in this country. He purchased 60 acres of good land in the spring of 1867, and on March 24 of that year, he united his fortune with Lydia, daughter of Rev. Fredrick Lust; she was born in Lykens Township April 13, 1849. Her father came from Germany when quite young. When Mr. Hieber was married, he repaired to his farm of 60 acres; and since that time he has added by purchase, until he now owns 193 acres of good land. They have eight children, viz.: Fredrick, Samuel, Lizzie, Benjamin, Joseph, Jacob, Sarah and Isaac. Mr. Hieber has succeeded admirably in his farming pursuits.

ANDREW HESS (deceased); was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in May, 1806, and when a young man learned the carpenter's trade in his native State. On April 9, 1833, he united his fortunes with Mary Henry. She was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1814; but came to Crawford County with her parents in 1830. Mr. Hess came to the county the following year, and, as the above dates show, he was in this township about two years before he was married. They moved where Mrs. Hess is now living, the same spring in which they were married. They had twelve children, ten of whom are living—Delilah, William, Henry, Isaac, Nancy J., Lydia A., Mary A., Margaret E., Francis M. and John A. Two of their sons, Henry and Isaac, enlisted during the late rebellion. Henry, in the 49th O. V. I., and Isaac in a Michigan Cavalry Regiment, as he was residing in that State at the time he enlisted. At the engagement of "Dallas Hill" on May 25, 1864, Henry was seriously wounded; a

musket ball entered his right breast a little below the collar-bone, ranged slightly downward, and emerged immediately below the shoulder blade of the same side; he served in all about four years. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in Crawford County. He has since removed to Michigan, where he is now living. Delilah, William, Lydia A. and Mary A. are also living in Michigan. Margaret E. is now Mrs. Sweney, of this township. Francis M. married Alice Bower; they live on the old homestead, and he assists his brother John in farming the place, which contains 136 acres of good land. Mr. Hess was called away by death Dec. 28, 1875. Mrs. Hess is spending her advanced years in the enjoyment of the fruits of their early industry.

REV. GIDEON HOOVER, minister and farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 19, 1828. He is one of a family of ten children of Henry and Elizabeth (Puffenberger) Hoover, who were both natives of the same State. When Gideon, our subject, was about two years old, they moved from Maryland to Ohio and settled in Richland Co., in 1830. There his parents resided until death asserted its never-failing claim. The names of the children were as follows: Daniel, Catharine, Samuel, Elias, Lydia, Simon, Gideon, Martha, Milinda and Betsy; and of these, Elias and Betsy are deceased. Mr. Gideon Hoover's youth was spent on the farm and attending school during the winter months; but on account of the limited financial circumstances of his parents and their large family, it was impossible to give all of them such opportunity as is now afforded by the public schools of to-day. But meager as the chances for education were, he made the most of his time, and in the event secured a more liberal education than the average of that early date. April 24, 1851, he was united in marriage to Nancy Teter. She was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, April 28, 1829. They lived on and worked his father's farm for about two years after they were married. He then began reading and occasionally preaching, preparatory to the ministry, which he continued three years, which is the time required by the United Brethren Church before a charge is given. On Oct. 25, 1857, in the Sandusky Annual Conference, held at Carey, Wyandot Co., he was

duly ordained a minister of the United Brethren in Christ. His first charge was the Shiloh Circuit, which embraced Shelby and a number of country appointments, in which he officiated three years. (Their appointments are made for one year only, but, at the option of Pastor and people, they may legally retain a minister three years.) His second charge was at Upper Sandusky, where he preached two years; he was then transferred to the Shelby Circuit, where he remained one year. His fourth charge was on the Bucyrus Circuit, for a period of two years. He then got the Flat Rock Circuit, in Seneca Co.; from there he was returned to the Bucyrus Circuit for one year; thence to Shiloh for one year; thence to the Crestline Mission one year; thence to Galion one year; thence to Seneca Circuit, near Batesville, where he preached one year. He was then without a charge for several months, but was then appointed to the Pleasant Ridge Circuit, in Wyandot Co., on account of their minister failing; there he preached eight months. At the Annual Conference this fall, he was returned to the Flat Rock Circuit, in Seneca Co. He is in good financial circumstances, which is the result of his own industry. In 1864, he purchased a farm of 60 acres in Sandusky Township, to which he has since added 80 acres more; and now owns 40 acres where he resides, on which he is erecting an elegant two-story frame dwelling, to supply the loss which he sustained in May, 1880, by his residence, with almost all its contents, being consumed by fire. They have had a family of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., John, Moses, Lovina, Alice, Lincoln, Franklin, Henry and Lotty. Two deceased are Aaron and Amos. Mr. Hoover is a radical Prohibitionist and takes a lively interest in everything which tends to promulgate that sentiment. His was one of two votes polled in Sandusky Township in 1876 for that faction.

REUBEN HOPPEL, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1818. The Hoppel family are descended from one Henry Hoppel, who emigrated from France and settled in Pennsylvania many years before the Revolution. He was a single man when he came here, but afterward married and reared a family of seven children, four boys and three girls, viz., Barbara, Sophia, Simon, John, Sallie, Henry and George. The two oldest boys, Si-

mon and John, enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and soon after the conflict began these boys were lost track of by their folks, and were never more heard of. (George, the youngest one (the father of our subject), was married in Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Cester, and reared a family of ten children, viz., Catharine, Elizabeth, Jacob, Adam, George, Charles, Anna, Reuben, Aaron and Frana. Their father died when the younger ones were quite small, and Reuben hired out by the month when about 15 years old, and worked steadily on the farm. Dec. 25, 1840, he married Christina Teel. She was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 18, 1821. He had purchased 121 acres on credit, and moved to it as soon as he got a cabin erected. It was all woods, and without any improvement, but by diligent toil the heavy timber yielded to the continuous wielding of the ax, and ere-long he was living in comfortable circumstances. They sold out their farm in Pennsylvania and came to Crawford Co., in April 1836. They had four children, viz., Annie (deceased), Effie (deceased), Jerry and Emma A. (the latter is Mrs. A. B. Charlton). He purchased 109 acres in this township, where they lived about seven years, and, in April, 1864, they came to his present farm of 320 acres, on the Broken Sword, for which he paid \$13,000. On May 28 of that same year, Mrs. Hoppel died, and, Oct. 1, 1865, he married Mary McMichael (a daughter of Matthew, who was a son of Daniel McMichael, who was the first settler in this township). By this union there are three children—Ida, Ruben and Ada. In 1877, Mr. Hoppel removed the old brick residence, which was on his premises since 1833, and replaced it by a commodious and substantial two-story brick structure, at a cost of \$2,300, besides his own labor, and much material, which was on the place, and went into the new house. He has 240 acres of good land and well improved, after giving his son 80 acres. Jerry Hoppel married Martha Shieber Feb. 6, 1873. They have two children—Murtie E. and Otis M.

W. H. HISE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born July 25, 1818, in York Co., Penn., the son of John and Eve (Kunckle) Hise, who were both natives of Pennsylvania; but his grand-fathers, both Hise and Kunckle, were natives of Hesse, Germany, and came to this country as soldiers in the British army of the Revolution. (Britain had, in those days, many Hes-

sian soldiers, and many of them were sent to participate in the Revolutionary conflict with the Colonies.) Hise and Kunckle participated in one engagement against the States, and, at the close of that attack, they deserted the British ranks, but did not shrink from fear of danger, or leave the battle-field for more comfortable quarters, but immediately joined Washington's troops, and continued to do service with the American soldiers till the close of the war. Many of the Hessians, their acquaintances, who were in the British army, were taken prisoners at the battle of Stillwater, and likewise volunteered their services to the Colonial force. After the close of the Revolution, Hise and Kunckle pushed their way to York Co., Penn. There they settled, and turned their attention to farming, and lived to an advanced age. Hise, the Hessian of Revolutionary fame, reared four sons. One of them—John, and father of our subject—reared a family of seven children, three of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and the four youngest in Crawford Co., Ohio. They settled in Jackson Township Oct. 20, 1824. The family afterward moved to Whetstone Township, where the old gentleman died in the spring of 1836. His widow married Samuel Lare, but he has since died, and she still survives at the advanced age of 82 years. When W. H. Hise was quite young, he learned the shoemaker's trade and opened a shop in Galion, being one of the first industries of the kind in that place, where he worked two years, then moved back to his father's in Jackson Township and remained at home for some time, and, in 1832, he opened a shop in Bucyrus, where he remained three years, then moved to Sulphur Springs for about one year, thence to Whetstone Township, where his time and attention were divided between farming and working at his trade, from 1836 until 1844. On March 13, 1845, he married Isabella Ridgley. She was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, July 15, 1818, and came here with her parents, who settled in Jackson Township, this county, when she was about 6 weeks old. Mr. and Mrs. Hise are parents of seven children, six of whom are living—John W., A. H., S. A., Sarah C., Marie R., Norah B.; one deceased—Molly. They own 95 acres of good and well-improved land, which he purchased in 1858, at the same time carrying on his shop work a little south of his present residence, where he has earned and laid, by his un-

ceasing industry, the basis of his comfortable home, as he was actually in debt over \$100 when he was married, and no means of any consequence within his control. Since 1871, he has devoted his attention to his farm, seldom doing anything at his trade. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1865, and served three terms, in which office he is now holding his fourth term. He has been Township Treasurer six years; also held the office of Township Trustee for several years.

J. A. KLINK, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 29, 1824. His parents, John G. and Catharine Klink, emigrated, with their three children—Catharine, J. A. and J. G.—to this country in 1828; after a long, severe passage, they arrived in New York. They pushed their way westward by canal or other available conveyance, until they arrived in Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they stopped, as it was then the approach of winter, and they had no means to carry them further, as their all was expended. Their father had been in good circumstances in Germany, but lost all his property by going security for a milling firm which failed, and when he sailed from Germany, it was only by the liberal and generous aid of relatives and friends that he was enabled to bring his family along; consequently, he had nothing left when they got here. Mr. Klink, Sr., found employment in Columbiana Co., and worked there through the winter, and in the spring of 1829 he had saved enough to purchase a pair of oxen and an old cart. He packed his family in the cart, and set out for Crawford Co. They settled in Liberty Township in the woods, and soon after he entered 80 acres, paying for it with a little money which remained, and two watches. His family got the shelter of a cabin of some one who had settled there a short time before them, until a log cabin could be erected on their own location, which was hastily and roughly done. When they had lived here about two years, another member was added to the family by the birth of J. D. They seemed to prosper nicely, but had many inconveniences to bear with in the new and unsettled country. Their cattle would stray off through the unbounded forest, and on several occasions, the oldest boy (John A.), when a mere lad, lost his way when sent in search of them; once, overtaken by the shades of night, he was unable to get back or find any

way out, and after wandering until exhausted, he crept into a hollow tree and remained until daylight. Search was instituted by his parents and the neighboring settlers, who were unsuccessful in meeting with him, and were about to give up the search, supposing he had been killed by wolves, when, to their surprise, he came home. On a similar occasion, he found an Indian camp, at which he stayed all night and was well treated by them, and in the morning one started with him to conduct him home. When they arrived at Klink's cabin, the Indian assured Mr. Klink, if they ever found his boy, they would neither let him get lost nor injure him. About the time that they were getting things in shape to enjoy themselves and live comfortably, Mrs. Klink died. Mr. Klink married a second wife, Katie Deppler; she was a native of Germany, and came here with her people. By this union there were two children—Mary and Rosy, who finally married and moved to Henry Co. Mr. Klink, Sr., died on his farm (which is now owned by I. Klopfenstein), on Feb. 25, 1853. John A. remained with his father until of age; he worked early and late on the farm, and had no opportunity of attending schools, as there were none in the neighborhood when he was small, and soon as he was able to work his services were considered too important at home. He married Melissa Kohlman, March 8, 1848, and that year they moved on to a farm of 110 acres, which was all woods, and which Mr. Klink had bought some time before he was married, with \$200 which he had earned by chopping. He worked unceasingly, and was very economical, and he is now among the ablest farmers of Crawford Co. In about eight years after he was married, he began to make other purchases of land, and has kept on increasing his broad acres, from time to time, until he now owns 940 acres (except 4 acres, which he sold off), of as good land as there is in the county, and in an excellent state of cultivation, with very good buildings. Of these 936 acres, 780 acres are in one continuous tract, lying in the corners of three adjoining townships. His first team was a yoke of oxen, with which he did a great part of the logging in this neighborhood; he used cattle for his work for about fifteen years. All he ever received from home was \$260, after his father's death; his start in business was the proceeds of his work by the month and days' labor, which he

saved carefully; now they enjoy the possession of one of the best farms of this county. They had twelve children—Mary M., now wife of B. Jacobs; Carolina, now wife of John Shieber; John H., married Jennie Feighner, and farms the Lykens Township place; Henry is farming 80 acres in Chatfield Township—his wife is Flora Feighner; Adam, Daniel, Solomon, William, Emma, Melissa and Charles are single, and reside with their parents; also, one boy, who died in childhood. The whole family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Klink was born in Prussia Dec. 22, 1832, and came to this country with her parents when 4 years old. Her father, Daniel Kohlman, came here with three children, viz.: Catharine, Charles and Melissa; the boy died when they had been here about three years.

CHARLES KEPLINGER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in York Co., Penn., Feb. 2, 1809. His father, Daniel Keplinger, was also a native of Pennsylvania. He married Annie M. Leister, of Maryland. After their marriage they settled on a farm. They reared a family of eight children, viz., Jacob, Hannah, Sarah, Polly, Lydia, Charles, Daniel and Catharine. They all moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1825, except Hannah, who, with her husband, followed a year and a half later, and in the spring of 1827 they moved to a farm which they purchased in Stark Co., where the children grew up to maturity, and began to "strike out" for themselves. On account of the delicate condition of their father's and oldest brother's health, Charles was obliged to render all the assistance in his power, from the time he was 11 years old. Almost the entire care of his father's farm was left to him, consequently he got no chance of attending school. He remained at home until 24 years of age, and on Dec. 24, 1833, was united in marriage with Sarah Wersthler. She was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1813. They lived with his father and farmed the homestead for three years. They then moved to the farm of his father-in-law (George Wersthler), where they farmed three years. In the meantime, his father (Daniel Keplinger) died; therefore they moved back to care for the old homestead, and lived on it one and a half years. He purchased 160 acres of his present farm in August, 1839, and moved to it, arriving here on the 3d day of November, 1840. The farm

was all under wood and without any improvements of any kind when he purchased it; by the time they get here there was a log cabin erected by one John Werner, under contract. The roof was on, but the cabin was yet untenable, so his wife and little ones got shelter in the house of his brother-in-law, Jacob H. Sells, who had been here several years, until their own cabin was fixed up so they could live in it. They were in poor circumstances, financially, as all they possessed was one team, and were \$150 in debt on their land. They worked hard, and by unceasing energy and industrious habits of himself and noble wife, they have secured a competence of this world's goods. They built a substantial and commodious brick residence in 1857, and besides his well-improved farm here, he owns 320 acres in Nebraska. They had eleven children, eight of whom are living—Mary A., wife of Isaac Kinney, of Indiana; Josiah, in this township; Emanuel, in Nebraska; William E., in this township; Daniel E. and Jacob W., also in Nebraska; George W. and Emma at home with their parents. Three children, two girls and one boy, died here of scarlet fever, which was epidemic shortly after they came to this county. The second year of their residence here, Mr. Keplinger was elected Township Trustee, and served several years, and then Township Clerk for two years; was re-elected Trustee, and held the office several years. He was then elected Township Treasurer for two years, and when one year had elapsed after his term had expired, he was elected to the same office and served nine years. In 1860, he was elected Land Appraiser, and officiated in the same capacity in 1870. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1846, for one term, and on account of his own business interests, which demanded his undivided attention, he refused to serve any longer in that office. In 1859, he was elected County Commissioner, and held that office until December, 1865, and in the fall of 1875, he was again elected County Commissioner, and is now serving on his second term. Although his school education was deficient, he acquired a good, practical, business education through his powers of quick perception and varied experience. Almost continuously, since his residence in the county, he has been, in some capacity, faithfully serving the public. In 1862, his son Emanuel enlisted in Co. H, 123d O. V. I., and

served until the close of the war. He received three wounds—once through the calf of the right leg, and was shot through the right foot, the ball entering in his heel, passed through his foot lengthwise, emerging between the second and third toes; the third was less serious, though none the less dangerous, as it came closer to more important organs of life; in this case a ball grazed the top of his ear so closely that it bled, but luckily from this he sustained a mere scratch.

JOHN KAHER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 13, 1812. His father Michael, and mother Elizabeth (Klienkecht) Kafer, with their seven children—Mary, Jacob, Catharine, John, Fredrick, Rosey and Christiana—emigrated from the old country in 1832, and in the spring of 1833, came to Crawford Co., Ohio. They purchased 80 acres in this township, which one of the family now owns; this served as a home for all the family until they began to drop off, one by one, into homes of their own. The old folks still remained on their first location, until removed by death a few years ago. Mr. John Kafer remained in the parental home for some time after he was of age. He then thought best to make a beginning on his own account, and prudently secured a housekeeper, who would take a life interest in his affairs. She was named Elizabeth Hamm, and they were married March 22, 1838; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1818. While yet in limited pecuniary circumstances, they enjoyed their lot; but ere long that mutual enjoyment was crushed by the death of Mrs. Kafer; she left one child, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Adam Durr. Mr. Kafer married a second wife, Fredreka Layer, on March 15, 1841. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 29, 1821, and came to the United States with her parents (Christian and Catharine Layer), when about 15 years old. In 1839, Mr. Kafer bought 80 acres of the farm where he resides, and has lived there ever since; he is unlike many, in that he has not only been able to barely hold on to his first purchase of 80 acres, but by his unceasing labor and economy, has added, by various purchases, until he now owns 319 acres of good land, and lives a quiet unassuming life, enjoying the fruits of his early industry. His children by the second marriage are Mary A., wife of Daniel Pfeleiderer; Carolina, wife of Fred

Heiby; Catharine, wife of Jacob Ackerman; Louisa C., at home with her parents; Rosy, wife of Phillip Heiby; Jacob S. and Emma R., at home. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL B. KOONS, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Sandusky Township, this county, Nov. 17, 1840. He is the son of Abraham and Jane (Mills) Koons. His father was born in Pennsylvania June 16, 1783, and, when a young man, he learned the millwright's trade, which he followed for many years, besides owning a farm. He was twice married, first to Susan Shrader, by which union there were thirteen children, six of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and reared families of their own; they were Margaret, Daniel, John, Charlotte, Susan and Abraham. After about twenty-four years of married life, his first wife died. April 15, 1830, he married Jane Mills, who is his surviving widow; she was born in Maryland July 1, 1812; of her father's family there were seven children left to do for themselves when quite young. Mrs. Koons was taken by a family to rear, and they moved to Pennsylvania when she was about 5 years old. There she grew to womanhood, and, as stated above, was married to Mr. Koons. Notwithstanding he was much her senior, they got along the very best. Two years after their marriage, they came to Ohio, first settling in Richland Co. in the spring of 1832, and, in the spring of 1839, they sold out and moved into Sandusky Township, this county, where they purchased 160 acres, and afterward added 37½ more. In the course of time, there were fourteen children born to his second wife, twenty-seven children in his family in all, as his first wife was mother of thirteen, seven of whom died in childhood; but the fourteen of the second marriage are all living and doing well, the youngest about 26 years old. Their names and present residences are as follows: William L., in Fulton Co., Ind.; Annie E., in Crestline, at the millinery business; Mary M., in Kansas—was married to R. Armstrong; he was killed by a runaway team; Sarah J., now Mrs. Moore, of Lansing, Mich.; David S., farming in Hancock Co.; Martha E., is married to Rev. James M. Roberts, a missionary in New Mexico; Samuel B., in this township; Harriet, Mrs. James Stevenson, of Annapolis; Ben. F., is now pursuing his studies at Yale College,

New Haven, Conn.; R. Catharine is on missionary work among the freedmen of Mississippi, and teacher in Tougaloo College, near Jackson, Miss.; R. Porter, is a physician in Kansas; Oliver H., is studying music in Philadelphia; F. Mills, is studying in Oberlin, Ohio; Joanna is married and living in Illinois. Mr. Koons, Sr., died March 22, 1869, and, after the settlement of the estate and several unimportant changes, Mrs. Koons got herself a comfortable residence in the village, where she is spending the remaining years of her life quietly and alone. Samuel B. received a common-school education, besides one term in Oberlin; his time beyond school hours was occupied on the farm until Aug. 15, 1861; at that date he enlisted in Co. C, 49th O. V. I., and participated in several of the deadly engagements of the war, viz., Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Stone River (and at the close of that engagement he was promoted to Sergeant), Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; in the latter conflict, Nov. 19, 1863, he sustained a serious injury by being struck on the back of the head by a piece of wood which formed a partition between the powder and ball in the construction of cannon cartridges, from one of their own guns, which was firing over them. From the effects of this wound he lay insensible for eighteen days. After a month's hospital care, he was able to come home on a furlough, and remained about two months. When his regiment was re-enlisted, he went in the Atlanta campaign as far as Buzzard's Roost; his term of enlistment had then expired, and he was discharged Sept. 5, 1864. He then came home to Crawford Co., and, on Nov. 17 of the same year, he was married to Margaret Stevenson; she was born in Seneca Co. March 27, 1845. For three years, he worked his father's farm, and, in the spring of 1868, they purchased the farm of 71 acres where they now live. Mrs. Koons' parents came to live with them, and here her father died Aug. 16, 1871, but her mother is still with them at the advanced age of 73 years. On account of his wound received in the army, which affects him seriously if he takes the least cold, he draws a pension of \$8 per month. They have a family of five children—Clarence A., Virgil C., Sarah J., Maggie M. and Samuel R.

ISAAC KLOPFENSTEIN, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Polk Township, this county, March 10, 1837. His

father, Abraham, was twice married; by his first wife there were four children—Susan, John, Elizabeth and Abraham; the three younger ones emigrated with their father from Switzerland to Canada in 1829. Susan remained in their native country. Mr. Klopfenstein was a widower, and when he settled in Canada he married Elizabeth Reiter, who came from Switzerland when he did. They built a cabin in the woods and bought some land and were getting along nicely. A brother in Switzerland wrote to Abraham in Canada, that he was about to start for the United States, and would prefer to see him there. John came from Switzerland to Crawford Co., and Abraham from Canada, they located in Polk Township, where the latter entered 200 acres in 1833; and brought his youngest son, by first wife, along, leaving John and Elizabeth on the property in Canada. Abraham went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he took sick and sent for his father to come and see him, which he did on foot, and returned in the same manner; from then they lost all track of Abraham, as he never returned. When Mr. Klopfenstein came here he built a cabin in the woods and began the clearing and improvement of his land, and got along well until 1846, when he was called by death, leaving widow and three children, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth and Isaac. (Mary is now widow of Jacob Freidley, of Van Wert; Elizabeth is wife of Charles Noyer, of Allen Co., Ind.) Widow Klopfenstein married Jacob Millemater about two years after the death of her first husband; Millemater assumed control of affairs, and in April of 1851, Isaac (our subject) left home to do for himself, and engaged with Charles Noyer in a brickyard, and did odd jobs until spring of 1852; when he again engaged on the brickyard, and in the fall he purchased a half interest in a threshing machine on credit, in partnership with John Kinsey. Having poor success that season, he sold out his interest to Kinsey, receiving something for his labor. In January, 1853, he went to Wayne Co., Ind., where he took a job of cutting eighty cords of wood at 60 cents per cord, and paid his board at the rate of \$1.50 per week; this job he completed in forty days. He then began to work by the month a short time at \$15 per month, but soon got another job of cutting out a road three rods wide and one-fourth of a mile long, through heavy timber, cutting it all into cord-wood, re-

ceiving for his job 62½ cents per cord for as much as it would make, and board himself, which he got at the old rate, \$1.50 per week. He then returned to the county and sold his one-third interest in the homestead of eighty acres, for which he received \$600. His guardian turned over the money to him, and he straightway purchased eighty acres in Chatfield Township; twenty-five of it was partially cleared, and had a cabin house and barn on it. He returned to Wayne Co., Ind., and worked in a slaughter-house until about Christmas of that year, when he returned to this county, and, on Feb. 5, 1854, he married Mary Bitikoffer; she was born in Switzerland, Dec. 4, 1831, and came with her parents to Stark Co., in 1836, and to Crawford Co. in 1843. April 1, 1854, they moved to their farm, which he had lately bought, and while they lived there made several purchases and sales; they remained there twelve years; during that time he was twice drafted into the army, first time he furnished a substitute, and second time the township was cleared by subscription, costing him \$595, in all. In 1866, he bought 100 acres and added to it 44, which constitutes the farm where he resides, besides 40 acres in Chatfield, 160 acres in Sandusky, and 144 acres in Bucyrus Townships, and, in 1877, he purchased a half-interest in the stock of dry goods and groceries of Fry & Keller (Mr. Fry owning the building). He has a family of seven children living, viz.: Abraham, who is living on the Bucyrus farm, 80 acres of which he has bought; John is on the Sandusky farm, 80 acres of which he has purchased; Mary E., Susan C., Emma S., Isaac E. and Maud M.; the five last named are at home with their parents. In 1861, he was elected Township Trustee for one term. He built a good brick residence on his farm in Chatfield, and in 1860 he put up a barn, 56x44 feet; the frame-work cost only \$105, taken off the stump. He has tried his hand at many kinds of business, and, although a man of very limited education, has succeeded at all. After he was 9 years old, he was only two weeks at school, and when he was married he could not write his own name. Being totally ignorant of mathematics when he began to deal in stock in 1860, he found it necessary to study the simple rules, and for that purpose he went to school along with his own children. His first

start was farming, next project was threshing in partnership with Mr. Bitikoffer, in 1855, and in 1856 he made brick; in 1857 he bought and "run" a thresher on his own account, and in 1858 he resumed the manufacture of brick; and in 1860 he began stock-dealing; in that he has been very successful; while others have failed on every side of him he has and is still doing a prosperous business; some farmers in this vicinity have sold to him exclusively for the past twenty years, which is good evidence of fair dealing. His success in farming can be best understood by the following figures and data: His first crop of wheat was four and one-half acres, which himself and wife harvested in 1856, the entire crop amounted to eight bushels, and this year (1880) himself and sons harvested 110 acres, from which they realized 2,750 bushels and marketed it at 95c@ \$1 per bushel. He joined the German Reformed Church when 14 years of age, and was Deacon from 1859 until 1865; since latter date he has been an Elder, and officiates in that capacity now. Mrs. Klopfenstein and the three oldest children are members of the church. His father settled up the estate so as to leave the property in Canada to John and Susan, of the first wife, giving a quit-claim deed to it, and taking the same from them as against his Crawford Co. property, which was intended for his other three children, but by neglect his father never recorded the quit-claim from those in Canada, and after his death they came here and claimed and got an equal share with Isaac and his two sisters.

DANIEL LIGHT, retired farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born June 30, 1806, in Dauphin Co., Penn. His parents, Adam and Mary (Diddle) Light, were also natives of Pennsylvania. In early life, Daniel learned the weaving business, but due regard for his health forbade him following it long; so he abandoned it for the more invigorating life on the farm, to which he has ever since devoted his whole attention, both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He moved here in 1854, purchasing 80 acres where he now lives, but has added, by purchase, until his farm consists of 120 acres of good and well-improved land, where he is passing the declining years of his life in peace and enjoying the fruits of his early industry. He has been twice married; first to Polly Heller, September, 1828. She was called away by death, leaving four children,

viz., William, John, Emanuel and Adam. His second marriage was with Lucetta Harmon; she was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Jan. 15, 1823; the children by this union are Mary E. and Daniel A. They brought his first wife's four children along with them when they came to Ohio; his daughter by second wife was only a few months old; his youngest son, Daniel A., was born in this county. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, his son, Adam, enlisted on Nov. 2, 1861, in Co. K. 64th O. V. I., and served through the war, until the engagement at Chickamauga, where the Union soldiers were forced to yield, and during the retreat he was stunned by a bullet, which grazed the top of his head, stripping its breadth of hair and scalp from his skull, which felled him to the ground, when he became an easy prey, as a prisoner, to the rebels; he was forthwith conveyed to Andersonville Prison, and later, to Florence Prison, spending seventeen months of starvation and misery in the two places. He was paroled in February, 1865, and returned to his father's, as his discharge had been granted before he was released from the Southern prison. Emaciated with hunger and dejected in spirits, his recovery seemed very doubtful; but with strict attention of his parents, good care and nourishment, he regained his usual strength; he afterward married here, where he died, leaving a widow and three children. William lives in this township; Emanuel resides in Henry Co., Ohio; John owns 40 acres of land in Holmes Township, but makes his home with his father; he is unmarried; has devoted his time to farming, and like those whose quiet lives are unallured by the gush and glare of society, lives a quiet, practical life. Mary E. is now Mrs. Henry Stevenson, of this county; Daniel A., the youngest, also resides with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Light are members of the German Reformed Church.

DANIEL LAYER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 9, 1830. His parents, Christian and Catharine (Faill) Layer, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1838, and brought eight children with them, viz., Dolley, Elizabeth, Fredricka, John, Jacob, Christian, Daniel and J. A. They all reside in this State. The oldest girl married John Layer, and died in Union Co., leaving five children. When Mr. Layer came to the United States, he came direct to

Ohio, and purchased 96 acres, where Daniel lives. Here the family grew up to maturity, and from there struck out in the world for themselves. On Feb. 1, 1854, Daniel married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Ulmer, and moved to Kent Co., Mich., where he entered 160 acres of land and lived there three years. His wife's health failed, and she longed to return to her old home and acquaintances in this county, so they sold out, and came back to his father's, where his wife died, October, 1857. He rented his father's farm for four or five years, and lived a widower with his parents; and they, being old with years and hard work, were ready to give up the care of the place to some one more competent to take care of it. In 1862, his father died, then he, Daniel, bought the interest of the other heirs, and carried on the farm, his aged mother making her home with him until July 24, 1878, when she was removed by death. Daniel was again married, to Barbara Eppley, daughter of John and Barbara (Wey) Eppley, who came from Germany, where she was born Feb. 21, 1859, and came here with her parents when about 3 years old. Her parents first settled near Harrisburg, Penn., for about two years, and then came to Chatfield Township, this county. Mr. Layer has, by his second marriage, one child—Lydia. John A. lives on the adjoining farm, and both of them have prospered well. He married Mary Green Jan. 10, 1856. They have the following children—Elizabeth R., Eliza A., George F. and Frank E.

JAMES MANAHAN (deceased); was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1811. He married Sidney Nichols, who was born in the same county in 1813. Some time after they were married, they moved to Seneca Co., this State, where they stayed about one year. In 1840, they came to Crawford Co. and settled on the Wyandot Reservation, and remained about two years. Then they moved to the "Plains" out from Bucyrus, and settled at what is known as "Parcher's Corners." They lived there seven years, and the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. now runs directly over the location where their house stood. They kept shifting from time to time, and, about 1851, they removed to a farm on the Sandusky, near R. W. Knisely's, where they lived eight years. In 1859, they rented the Biddle farm, near Annapolis, and here they have remained since. They reared a family of ten children, six boys and four girls—Alfred

W., Samuel, Lucinda (now Mrs. John Zandel), Barbara J., Adaline, Elizabeth, Silas, James M., John and Watson. When the late rebellion broke out, Alfred W. enlisted in the three months' service. At the expiration of that time, he re-enlisted for nine months. When that time expired, he again enlisted, and served to the close of the war. He now resides in Frederick Co., Md. James M. also enlisted, but only in the one hundred days' service, O. N. G., and when his term of service expired he returned to the rest of the family, and remained here until removed by death on May 1, 1878. Their father died on March 1, 1871. Silas is unmarried, and with him his aged mother and sisters make their home. He takes entire charge of the farm of 153 acres, for which he pays \$450 annually in cash as rent for the place. They have now been occupying the same place for over twenty-one years, which fact would indicate that they are desirable tenants.

E. M. MOORE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1838; he is the son of James and Catharine (Lomes) Moore, the former a native of Washington Co., Penn., and the latter of Columbiana Co., Ohio. Mr. E. M. Moore's youth was spent between the duties of the farm and attending school. Being naturally as a boy apt and intelligent, he acquired a good education early in life, and in his 17th year, he began teaching school, and taught sixteen winter terms. When 18 years of age, he entered Mt. Union College, Stark Co., Ohio, and attended it eight terms. He had entered the Junior Class in 1861, when he abandoned his course at college, as he had to furnish for himself all means of support and tuition. He afterward turned his attention to teaching in the winter months and farming in the summer. He owns one of the most comfortable and best-improved farms of 108 acres in Liberty Township, with splendid out-buildings and a fine brick residence, to which he moved in March, 1868, on the 12th of which month he united his fortunes with Lizzie, daughter of John and Elizabeth Crall. She was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Dec. 17, 1843, and came here with her parents in 1852. They have six children—Cora E., Susan E., Mary M., John J., Katie B. and Oliver M. Besides superintending his farm, he has been engaged about ten months of the year for the past nine years as foreman

in the clothing department of the extensive mercantile house of M. Emrich, of Bucyrus, which position he now holds. He is a member of Demas Lodge, No. 108, of Knights of Pythias, and of Howard Lodge, No. 109, Knights of Honor; also the Masonic Crawford Lodge, of Bucyrus.

ROBERT WALLACE MUSGRAVE, deceased; was born in New York Feb. 10, 1810; he was the youngest of a family of six children, four boys and two girls. The whole family moved to this State when he (Robert W.) was a mere boy, and, when about 15 years of age, he was employed by Henry St. John as clerk in his store at Wooster, Ohio. Mr. St. John soon moved to Bucyrus and brought young Musgrave along. And, after he had been here some time, he took an interest in the establishment and did business for several years in partnership with St. John. Here he formed the acquaintance of Maria Gillespie, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1806, and came to Bucyrus with her father's family in October, 1834. Sept. 5, 1835, Mr. Musgrave and Miss Gillespie were united in matrimony; they began housekeeping and resided there for six years, when Mr. Musgrave disposed of his interests in Bucyrus and moved to this village in June, 1841, where he built a store and put in a stock of general merchandise, and carried on the business with much success, and purchased at various times land in this vicinity to the amount of 760 acres, which is owned by his widow and the heirs. During Buchanan's administration, he was appointed Postmaster, which office he held here many years, although he was of the opposite political persuasion; he also held the office of Associate Judge for several years. They reared five children, viz., Marian, now Mrs. Biddle, of Bucyrus; Ellen J., deceased; Thomas W.; Julia, widow of James Rader; and Myra, now Mrs. Wells. Mr. Musgrave's was a life of unceasing business activity from the time he was 15 years old until it closed in death May 18, 1868. His usefulness was never fully known or realized in business circles, or his influence in society until the vicinity sustained the loss in his demise. His introduction to this county was in the role of a poor boy doing chores and clerking in a store, and carrying the mail across the country on horseback. But his course was steadily upward, as in time he soon became one of the important factors in

the business circles of the county, also holding the position of Associate County Judge. Regardless of public opinion, or at the risk of becoming unpopular, he would unhesitatingly assail whatever he considered of questionable merit. Mrs. Musgrave occupies the old homestead and 140 acres, where she is passing the remainder of her days in happiness, and supplied with all the luxuries of life. Her ancestors were from Ireland; her grandfather, James Gillespie, emigrated from County Tyrone, and came to United States when young; he settled in Washington Co., Penn., where he reared a family of six sons. Thomas, the oldest one was Mrs. Musgrave's father, and when she was 8 years old the family moved from Pennsylvania and located at Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, and remained there about twelve years; her father spent some time in Tiffin in connection with the land office there, but, as stated, moved his family to Bucyrus in October, 1834, and died in the village of Annapolis at the residence of his son Thomas many years ago.

THOMAS W. MUSGRAVE, retired farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Bucyrus, this county, March 9, 1840. He is the only son of Robert W. Musgrave, and was reared to farm work, and lived with his parents until of age. On Aug. 21, 1861, he united his fortunes with Hannah Fry, a daughter of J. H. Fry, who was born Jan. 21, 1839, in this township. He farmed his father's place for several years, when he went to the State of Indiana, but remained only a short time, when he came back, and got 160 acres of his father's estate, which he occupied for some time, but subsequently sold it and purchased 148 acres, which he now owns. In the spring of 1880, he moved to this village (Annapolis), where he lives comfortably, away from the cares and toil of the farm. He is one of those who are liberal in assisting in any enterprise which is worthy of patronage, and that without display. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Liberty Lodge No. 845. They have four children—Frank R., Mary E., Robert J. and Albert W.

THOMAS McCULLOUGH, deceased. He was born Aug. 14, 1831, on the farm where his widow and family reside. His father, Alexander McCullough, came here at the first settlement of the county; he died here, leaving a widow and five children, Thomas, the eldest, being only 10 years of age; consequently, he

learned early in life what it was to do for himself. The widow and her five children struggled hard for subsistence, and, as time carried them through the shifting scenes of pioneer life, they saw, with much gratification, that the many and varied obstacles disappeared as soon as approached; but of the five, only William (now living in Wayne Co.) is left to compare the present realities with the memories of the past. On Nov. 4, 1858, Thomas united his fortunes with those of Mary Cleland. She was born June 3, 1827, in Vernon Township, this county. They have had five children—Martha Atta, Rachel A., William C., and two who died in infancy. Mr. McCullough began school-teaching early in life, and continued the same in the winter months, and, in the summer, attending to his farm duties, for several years after his marriage. He was elected and held the office of Township Trustee for two terms, with honor to himself and satisfaction to those he represented. He took a deep and lasting interest in the Sabbath school which was organized in their district, and of which he was Superintendent for six years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. On the 12th of May, 1879, his career closed and his life of good works was sealed in death, mourned by many and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. McCullough and her three children are in good circumstances, and live happily on their well-improved farm of 76 acres. She purposes giving them a good education, which they are eager to avail themselves of. Her eldest daughter, Martha A., has taught school during the past summer. Mrs. McCullough's father, William Cleland, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States when young, with his parents. He came to this county and settled in Vernon Township, where he is still living, and is strong and active, considering that he is in his 85th year. It took six weeks to make their voyage across the ocean. He married Rachel Ramsy, who was a native of Virginia.

DANIEL L. McMICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born April 7, 1836, where he resides. To give a short sketch of the family—of some historic worth, in connection with Crawford Co.—it is necessary to go back to one Daniel McMichael, grandfather of D. L. McMichael, who was born in Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents when

about 16 years of age, which was about the year 1794. The family located in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and, when Daniel attained his majority, he married Mary McDowell. She was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States with her parents at an early date. A few years after their marriage, they moved to Ohio, and located on the north of the Sandusky, near where Bucyrus is located. Being a miller by profession, and a mechanical genius, Mr. McMichael saw and felt the pressing need for some kind of mill to grind what little grain they raised to subsist on. He traveled up the river, looking for a suitable location as the basis of operation for building a mill. When he reached the place where Nathan Cooper now lives, he concluded that the object of his search had been discovered. There he entered 160 acres of Government land, and built a saw and grist-mill combined, which was one of the first institutions of the kind in the county, of which the county history speaks more fully. He reared a family of eight children, viz., David, Matthew, William, Daniel, Allen, Mary, Hattie and Martha. Of these, Daniel, Mary and Martha are living in Iowa; Allen, in Nebraska, and Matthew, who resided on the old homestead, near Bucyrus, and died there some years since. William set out for the gold fields of California, during the early excitement in 1848, and was never heard from here since he wrote a letter back when he reached the Rocky Mountains. David, the oldest one of the family, married Margaret, daughter of John Anderson, who settled here about the year after the McMichaels came. Shortly after the marriage of his daughter, Anderson died, so David McMichael moved to the Anderson farm and remained there until the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 3, 1857, leaving a widow and seven children, viz., Rebecca J., Daniel L., John A., George W., Marie, Cynthia and David—the latter one is deceased. Of these, G. W. and Marie are in Nebraska; John, Cynthia and Daniel L., in this county. The last-named worked on the farm, and, in the meantime, received a good education at the common and normal schools. He prepared himself for teaching, which he did with marked success for a period of fifteen years, in the winter months, spending the summer on the farm, with some few exceptions, when he taught in summer also. Sept. 16, 1864, he married Rachel J. Woodside. They have

four children, viz., Wallace D., Burton O., William G. and Lawrence E. Mrs. McMichael was born in this county, in 1839. They own about 50 acres of land, which is part of what belonged to the old Anderson homestead.

JACOB OREWILER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., on Jan. 5, 1814. His father, John, and his mother, Barbara (Keith) Orewiler, were both natives of Pennsylvania, but his mother's parents came from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania, and her father's name was Michael Keith. When Mr. John Orewiler married Barbara Keith, she was then the widow of one John Kline, by whom she had three sons—John, William and Joseph. And of the Orewiler children there were seven—Henry, Adam, Lewis, Rosanna, Elizabeth, Michael and Jacob. They were all born in Pennsylvania; and when the youngest (Jacob) was about 3 years old, the whole family moved from Pennsylvania and came to Ohio; they settled in Richland County, about ten miles north of Mansfield, in 1817. There the children grew to maturity, and began to branch out for themselves. Coming into this State at such an early date, they were perfectly conversant with pioneer life; and, although the family were in reasonably good circumstances for that time, yet many were the disadvantages and privations to be borne then, which the youth of to-day would consider impossibilities. No pen can ever do justice to the men and wives, with their helpless little ones, who ventured into the trackless forest, with which they were unacquainted, there to risk their lives at the hands of the red man, for the sake of securing a home for themselves and their posterity. And who can speak knowingly of the longings, and aching hearts of those who would have gladly returned, whence they came, when all opportunities of returning were unavailable. But most of those noble souls who bore the first burdens of settling these parts, have passed from their toiling to a more abiding rest. Mr. Jacob Orewiler's parents made their permanent home in Richland County, and died there years ago. The first of the family to come into Crawford County was Lewis; he settled in Cranberry Township in 1835. Jacob came here also at that time, but did not settle permanently. He made a purchase of 40 acres in Sandusky Township in the year 1835, and then returned to his

father's in Richland County. Erelong he came back to Crawford County and stopped with his brother Lewis; and purchased 40 acres more in Sandusky Township. He worked around between Richland and Crawford Counties for several years; and in 1839, he went to Indiana, and stopped in De Kalb County, a little over a year, thence to Iowa, where he worked by the month about two years; then returned to Crawford County, and made his home with his brother Lewis for a short time; and in January, 1843, he married Annie Conley. She was born in Richland County Feb. 3, 1818, and came to this county with her folks in 1828. Mr. Orewiler and his bride repaired to his farm of 80 acres, which he still retained, in Sandusky Township; but afterward sold out there, and moved to Chatfield Township, where he purchased 79 acres. They occupied the latter about ten years; and Jan. 31, 1865, moved to the farm where they now live; and in 1876, erected a commodious two-story frame residence, besides making other important and necessary improvements on the farm. They had nine children, five of whom are living—John, Elzie, Albert, Jacob and Flora A. Those deceased are Alfred, Henry, Nancy J. and Louisa. John married Sophia Kroneberger, and lives in this township; Elzie married Alice Keller, and lives at Upper Sandusky. Mr. and Mrs. Orewiler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His sisters were married and moved West, at an early date, and little has been known of them since. Elizabeth was married to Jesse Van Fustin; Rosanna to Jacob Hoover; they settled first in Illinois, and then moved to California; this was the latest account; Lewis is the only brother who survives.

DAVID PFLEIDERER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 5, 1822. He is the son of Christian and Barbara (Auberly) Pfeleiderer; the former born in the year 1789, and the latter in 1794. They were farmers in Germany, and in very comfortable circumstances; but Christian concluded to emigrate to the United States, where he could more readily procure farms for his growing family; accordingly, himself and wife and their four children, viz.: Adam, Jacob, Daniel and Christian, started from Germany in the spring of 1831, and after ninety-two days on the ocean they landed at Baltimore, Md. They came across the country until they ar-

rived in Columbiana Co., Ohio; being weary of traveling, and then near the approach of winter, they hesitated about going to unsettled parts of the new country, they concluded to stop in Columbiana Co., until winter would break up. They found shelter with a family by the name of Seacrist; Mr. Pfeleiderer went to work at whatever odd jobs turned up while they were there, as did the oldest boys. Soon as spring opened up they purchased a yoke of oxen and an old wagon, with which the family traveled and brought their little effects, and in the first week of April they came to Crawford Co. and located on 80 acres which was entered by Mr. Pfeleiderer while they were wintering in Columbiana, and the same is now part of David's farm. Soon as they came here they purchased 80 acres for \$145, adjoining that which had been entered. There was a miserable old cabin on the premises, which the family took refuge in until they got a more comfortable one erected, and in which there was scarcely a nail used in its construction, and about a year later he bought 80 acres more for \$140. He was called on, soon after their arrival here, to assist one Ludwig Geiger raise a cabin, when by accident a pole fell and broke his right leg, which was a terrible drawback to the general improvement which was so much needed in the woods; although he had no clearing done at this time, the family were not as destitute as many of the pioneers, as they had considerable money with them. They had made a good start, and everything seemed prosperous until Mr. Pfeleiderer was stricken with paralysis one morning as he got up out of bed, from which he expired instantly. This sudden and unexpected change left considerable care on his widow with her six children, two of whom were born since their arrival in this county—John and Daniel, the latter a mere infant. The older children conducted the affairs of the farm admirable, and Mrs. Pfeleiderer did considerably of the light work out doors herself; she lives with her son David, and although she is in her 86th year, she is as smart on foot as many who are twenty years younger; will walk off to church, a distance of several miles, and back without any apparent fatigue.

"Some place their bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these."

Truly, she may be placed in the former class, for the writer found her in the corn-field with

a party of huskers, doing her share with a zeal and earnestness which would become one of 16, rather than 86 years; of course, it is neither expected of her nor desired, but having always led an active life, she could find no contentment in sitting down in idleness or ease. At the settling of the estate, David took the homestead and has bought nearly all the heirs' interest, except Christian's, who makes his home with David. He (Christian) was taken with a severe attack of scarlet fever when quite young, causing an unbalanced condition of his mental faculties, from which he never fully recovered. Nov. 13, 1843, David married Mary Heckenlively; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came to Chatfield Township with her parents in August, 1832. They have had fourteen children, viz.: Magdalen, now Mrs. Christ Harmon, of Kosciusko Co., Ind.; Anna M., wife of G. Ludhardt; Abraham, in Kosciusko Co., Ind.; John (deceased), Margaret, George (deceased), Barbara, wife of Reuben Crall, of Indiana; Lydia, Isaac and Jacob (twins.) Samuel (deceased), Leonora, Carolina and Clara. Mr. Pfeiderer owns a good farm of 240 acres, which is well improved and has good buildings, which have been well earned by his own and his wife's industry. David's eldest brother, Adam, is now in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Jacob married here, died, and left a widow and three children. Mrs. David Pfeiderer is the oldest of a family of eight children; her father, John Heckenlively, was born in Germany and came to the United States a young man; he was married in Baltimore, and subsequently moved to Chatfield Township, this county, in 1832. He was a minister of the Gospel of the New-School Lutheran Church. Sometime after they settled here his wife died, leaving eight children, viz.: Mary, Christina, George, Barbara, John, Catharine, Jacob and Magdalen. Of these George, Barbara and John are in Iowa; Catharine and Jacob in Missouri; Christina is now Widow Shieber. Rev. John Heckenlively finally married the widow of Christian Pfeiderer and lived very comfortably. He was sent to Iowa by the American Tract Society, as a missionary—in the German language—in the interest of the New-School Lutherans. He preached in that State three years, and, finding his health failing, he resigned; returned to Mr. Pfeiderer's, and soon afterward passed to that realm of

which he so earnestly endeavored to teach others.

E. S. PETERMAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in York Co., Penn., Dec. 1, 1831, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Shultz) Peterman. The family consisted of parents and two children—E. S. and Mary; they moved from Pennsylvania and settled in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1834. Mr. Peterman, Sr., worked at the blacksmith's trade for some years, but later in life turned his attention to farming. Mr. E. S. Peterman secured a good common-school education, and, in 1859, he embarked in the grocery trade, opening an establishment in Canton, and in 1861 he purchased an interest in a dry-goods establishment with J. J. Kauffman, a brother of Mrs. Peterman. Having sold out his grocery business, he devoted his attention to the dry goods alone, which he followed about six years, and sold out in 1866. He was united in marriage with Henrietta Kauffman March 20, 1856. Her parents were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., but moved to Ohio, and settled in Stark County in 1831, where Mrs. Peterman was born July 5, 1837. Mr. Peterman moved to Crawford County in 1868, and in 1870, purchased the farm of 80 acres which he now owns, and which he bought of his father, who purchased the same of one Ernschaw, a Quaker. It is said that this 80 acres was the first location entered in the township. Mr. Henry Peterman had moved to this place in 1855; he and his wife both died here, she in the fall of 1869, and he in the spring of 1873. Mr. E. S. Peterman is quite a mechanical genius, and does his own odd jobs of carpenter work, and some small blacksmithing jobs. They have three children—Ella, Frank E. and Harrie, and enjoy the comforts of a well-earned and pleasant home.

JACOB SHIEBER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 19, 1831. His father, Gottlieb, and mother, Magdalen (Brosey) Shieber, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1832; they had five children, Jacob being then a mere child. They, with a party of German emigrants, came by way of the lakes to Sandusky City, Ohio, and resolved to make a search for one Fred Feichtner, with whom they were acquainted in Germany, and who had settled in Crawford Co.; with this intent Mr. Gottlieb Shieber and several of his German friends and fellow emi-

grants left their families in Sandusky City and set out on foot to walk here. After considerable weary search they were successful in finding their friend Feichtner, located comfortably in this township on the Broken Sword. Being much pleased with the appearance of the country, they concluded to locate in the same neighborhood. When they had made a short visit and looked around for a place to locate, they returned on foot to Sandusky City to move their families here. They hired teams and brought their effects to this locality, and turned their attention to providing a home for themselves. Mr. Shieber bought 40 acres of J. Caris, and soon after he entered 40 acres, and added by purchase until he owned 110 acres. This constituted the homestead where the children grew up to maturity; there were nine in all—Christopher, Gottlieb, Fredericka, Christian, Jacob, Catherine, John, Abraham and Mary. Of these Fredericka, John and Abraham died when young. They were poor when they arrived here and had a hard time, but were blessed with good health and industrious habits, which are the basis of all material success. Jacob was the youngest son who lived to mature years, therefore he remained with his parents until 24 years of age. He married Eve Mauer June 14, 1855; they farmed his father's place one year, and then moved, in April, 1856, to the farm where they are living, and where they had bought 80 acres, of which about 20 acres were cleared and a log cabin erected. They were poor and worked hard to improve their home and make it comfortable. At length they were able to purchase 37½ acres of Henry Cobb, and subsequently bought 80 acres of his brother in Holmes Township, and added by purchase until he owns in all 287 acres of good land with good buildings and otherwise well improved. They received only about \$3,000 in all from the old homestead, and all the balance has been made by his own and his wife's industry. They reared nine children, eight of whom are living—John, Louisa J. (was married to Harrison Klink, but is now deceased), Henry, David S., Emanuel, Mary, Lizzie, Abraham and J. W. Mrs. Shieber was born June 21, 1835, in Stark Co., Ohio, and was only 2 weeks old when her parents left Stark Co. to come to Crawford. Her father's name was Jacob Mauer; he emigrated from Germany with his wife and one child and first settled in Stark Co. and, as stated, moved thence to Craw-

ford Co., where he died; his widow married one Simon Price. Mrs. Shieber is the only survivor of her parents' six children. Mr. Jacob Shieber was elected Township Trustee for two years; he was drafted into the army, but furnished a substitute; his father died here in August, 1869, full of years, when he had lived to see all his children enjoying comfortable homes of their own; his widow still survives at the advanced age of 82 years. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

DANIEL SELL, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born on the farm where he now lives, June 19, 1838. He is the son of Jacob H. and Mary (Keplinger) Sell, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to Stark Co., Ohio, when quite young. They were married in Stark Co., and lived there several years afterward. In 1837, they moved to Crawford Co., and brought with them two children—Henry and Elizabeth. Mr. Sell entered 160 acres, and afterward purchased 40 acres more; there were no improvements on any of the land which they located on. Mr. Sell erected a log cabin in the woods, and began clearing and improving his home. Two children were born to them after they came here, viz., Daniel and Catharine; the latter died when about 3 years old; three grew up to maturity. Henry married here one Mary Peterman, and got 80 acres of his father's estate, but subsequently sold out and moved to Williams Co., where he now resides. Elizabeth is the wife of Samuel Forst, of Indiana. Daniel resided on the farm with his parents, and owns almost 80 acres of the same to-day, and enjoys the fruit of their industry as well as that of his own. Their first residence, or cabin, was removed only six years ago, to give place to their more comfortable residence. When Mr. Sell was about the proper age for attending school, there was but little opportunity for attending, as there were but few institutions of the kind in the kind in the country, and on account of his father's ill health, he was obliged to take charge of the farm, consequently his school education is limited. He married Lovina Alice Cooper Nov. 19, 1863. She was born in this county Nov. 19, 1844. They have five children, viz., Willie O., Frank, Harry, Orie and Perley. Mrs. Sell's father, Adam, and her mother, Eliza (Kuisely) Cooper, were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to this county quite early, and afterward moved to Findlay, where they died, leaving

four children—Eliza, Mary, Lovina Alice and Horace G. Mr. Jacob H. Sell died here on the old homestead, Oct. 3, 1876, and his aged widow resides with their son Daniel.

SEXAUER BROS., carriage manufacturers, Sulphur Springs. To give a short sketch of the family, it is necessary to go back to one Christian Sexauer, who, when a young man, emigrated from Baden, Germany, about the year 1827, and landed at New York, but had resolved to push on to the West. Accordingly, he set out for Ohio, and located at Sandusky City. After a few years' residence there, he removed to Bucyrus, and there pursued his trade of shoemaking. On the same ship, there sailed a maiden of his own nativity (Baden), one Carolina Schindler, who was also en route for Sandusky City, Ohio, and who shortly afterward moved to Bucyrus, which, no doubt, had something to do with the attraction of young Sexauer thither, as subsequent events proved. There they united their fortunes in matrimony, and indeed the financial part was easily united, as neither one had much to begin with except willing hands and good health, which was their capital stock. Here they lived happily for a number of years, when the cold hand of death snatched the husband and father from the family circle, leaving the widow and four sons, the eldest about 6 years, and the youngest a mere infant, viz., William F., Christian, C. F. and Lewis. Subsequently, the widow married J. G. Kinninger, of Galion, a wagon-maker by trade. In the meantime, William F. had gone to live with Stephen Brinkman, a chair manufacturer, and learned that trade with him. Christian had been living with a family in Bucyrus until about 17 years of age, when he went to John Sims, and learned the trade of harness-making. When his apprenticeship had been served, he spent some time traveling and working at his trade, with the intention of improving thereby. He finally located in Elgin, Ill., and began business for himself in 1860, and died there in 1877, leaving four orphan daughters, as his wife had died a few days previous. C. F. and Lewis lived with their mother and step-father, the former going into the wagon-making business, which he learned thoroughly. The latter, when about 13 years old, was apprenticed to the painter's trade with Jefferson Norton. At the termination of his apprenticeship, he traveled some in connection

with the interests of his trade. In the meantime, their step-father had moved from Galion and opened a wagon-shop here (Sulphur Springs) in 1849, C. F. being his only help, and in fact the sole conductor of the business, as both parents were advanced in years and requiring the assistance of their son. In 1862, the three brothers, William F., C. F. and Lewis, entered into co-partnership, under the firm name of Sexauer Bros., for the purpose of manufacturing carriages and wagons. (For particulars of this industry, see township history.) They employ from eight to ten men, besides what they do themselves, in the various departments. William and C. F. attend principally to the woodwork, as in that they are both proficient, and Lewis takes charge of the painting department. The iron work is under their own supervision, which is sufficient guarantee that it is well done. They began here with limited means, and, although they have not sprung at once to the zenith of a financial success, they have raised steadily and surely in the favor of their patrons, which is indicative of *good, honest work* and fair dealing, at reasonable prices. Theirs is not the hurriedly-made machine work such as floods the country, but everything warranted, and made by hand, of the best material. They are all married, and have each a home of their own. William F. was born Nov. 19, 1835. When 21 years old, he married Mary Rupersberger (Jan. 24, 1856). She was born June 8, 1837, in Germany, and came here with her widowed mother and four other children, two boys and three girls in all, in 1849, and located at Galion. They have five children, viz., William, Charles, Frederick, Amanda and Christian. C. F. was born Nov. 17, 1839. He married Mary Ziegler Nov. 26, 1863. She was born Nov. 17, 1841. They have four children living, viz., Ella, Bessie, Susan and Bertha; two deceased, Celia and George L. Lewis was born March 17, 1843. He married Sarah Culver May 24, 1871. She was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 21, 1853. They have two children living, viz., Laura A. and Walter A.; three deceased—Carrie, Edward and Frank.

DR. JOHN B. SQUIER, physician, Sulphur Springs; was born in Salem Township, Washington Co., N. Y., May 16, 1818. His grandparents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Wood) Squier, were natives of New York, and reared their family of eleven children to manhood and

womanhood in the same county. There were in the family seven sons and four daughters, viz., Elizabeth, Salmon, Alice, Daniel, Charles, Lucinda, Irene, Calvin, Nehemiah, Sheubel and Elijah. One of these, Lucinda, who was married to Isaac McClallen, and of whom nothing definite had been known to her kinfolds of Ohio for more than thirty years, was considered deceased, when, recently, to their surprise, the knowledge of her survival and residence in Western Pennsylvania came to hand. The Doctor (her nephew) paid her a visit and found her living happily with her son, James McClallen, remarkably vigorous and strong for one who has passed 92 summers, and is without a single nervous quiver. To move from the old homestead in New York, Salmon was the first. He settled in the Black River country, in the western part of that State. Calvin, his wife and one child; Nehemiah, wife and two children, viz., George M. and John B., started, with two two-horse teams and wagons, packing therein goods and utensils such as they deemed would be necessary, set out to push their way to this State. They arrived here safely on Nov. 5, 1822, making the journey in thirty days. They stopped with John O. Blowers, near the Sandusky River, on the farm now owned by Samuel Blowers. The wives of Calvin and Nehemiah were sisters, and sisters of John O. Blowers, who was pleased to have the Squiers locate by him. He gave them privilege of erecting a cabin on his premises to protect them from the rapidly-approaching winter. This was soon accomplished. There Calvin and Nehemiah, with their families, spent the winter of 1822-23. When the spring opened, Nehemiah built a more comfortable dwelling on 10 acres, which he purchased of Ralph Beacon, on the Bucyrus road; and, in a short space of time, Calvin and Nehemiah bought 80 acres across the Sandusky, to which the former removed in 1824, and there made his home until 1851, when he sold out and moved with his family to De Kalb Co., Ind. Nehemiah purchased the mill property of J. O. Blowers, and moved to it in 1833. He had by this time added 20 acres to his first purchase. Here Mr. Squier reared his family, and knew full well the hardships incident to "life in the woods" in those days. He was a man of sterling worth in the newly-settled neighborhood. They reared five children—George M., who died here when about 17 years

old; John B., of whom we make further mention; William H., who died when about 17 years old; Nehemiah, who moved to Illinois, and is near Olney, Richland Co.; Daniel W., who resided in Indiana, and died there in 1862 from disease contracted in the army. The fond wife and mother was called away, in August, 1842, from the scenes where she so nobly bore her part, not only in assisting and encouraging her husband in domestic duties, but by leaving the impress of her character on the youths who were about to step into and form part of the coming society; and how seldom are self-sacrificing mothers duly accredited for their pains in that direction. Nehemiah married a second wife—widow of the late Horace Smalley—and, by this union there was one daughter—Alice, now Mrs. A. J. Messenger. April 24, 1865, Nehemiah died, and was interred in the cemetery near his original farm, as is also his brother Calvin, and a brother of their wives, William Blowers, who came to Ohio with them and lived here two years, and taught school in Bucyrus the first winter, and preached frequently through this section, as he was one of the first Methodist ministers here; but he then returned to care for his aged and infirm father in New York, and never returned, except, on three occasions, to visit. On the last occasion, he was taken sick, and, in twenty days' illness, he died at the Doctor's residence. How significant were his last words: "Lay me beside Nehemiah and Calvin, and I know that I'll be with two honest men." Some time previous to the death of the latter, the Doctor had gone to visit his Uncle Calvin in Indiana, and found him in failing health, and brought him along to his home, believing that a change of scene and air would have a good effect, to which Calvin readily assented, and gave evidence of his desire to be here when his final dissolution would come. He lingered six months, and died, and was interred here. After years of separation and hundreds of miles had intervened, how singular that circumstances should bring the three to the same place to die, who had been life-long, devoted friends, and, as by their desire, their ashes rest side by side! As above stated, John B. was only 4 years old when his parents came here, and, when about 7 years old, he met with a painful accident by cutting his right knee with an ax. Inflammation set in and resulted in complete ankylosis of the knee joint, which influ-

enced his parents to apprentice him to the tailor's trade. He began when 13 years old and worked six years. In the meantime, he had acquired more strength in the wounded leg, and the tailoring business was too sedentary for his active mind, so he concluded to learn the millwright's trade. In connection with millwrighting, he taught school winters for ten years. Still striving for a wider and higher field of knowledge, he took up the study of medicine with Dr. G. L. Ziggler the three last years of millwrighting, and, being determined to master the subject, he would carry his book on medicine in his tool-chest, and study nights, wherever he was at work, thereby carrying together one of the most important studies and a most particular mechanism. After three years' study, he attended one term in medical college at Cincinnati in the winter of 1847-48. He then practiced with his preceptor one and a half years, and then began practicing on his own account; and, in the winter of 1852-53, he attended another term in medical college at Cincinnati, at which date he graduated; and, since that time, he has been applying the healing art in this vicinity with more than ordinary success. The evidence in his favor proves him to be a physician of much ability, a man of great breadth of knowledge, with years of varied experience, and possessed of the strongest vitality; courteous to the stranger, a true friend to his friends, kind and affectionate in his family. He has been married three times—first, to Elizabeth Decker, in October, 1839. She was a native of New Jersey, and came here with her parents when quite young. She died in July, 1848, leaving one child—Thomas Corwin. During the late rebellion, he enlisted, in March, 1864, in Co. C, 49th O. V. I., and served until the following June, when he was taken prisoner at Altoona Mountains, Georgia, and sent to Andersonville Prison, where he died July 20, 1864. His second marriage was with Aehsah M. Dilts, in January, 1849. She was a native of this State. She died in January, 1855, leaving one child—Ellen, now Mrs. A. E. Humiston. His third marriage was celebrated with Dorothy Hottel. She was born in Bristol, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1830. By this union there are six children—Edgar A., Emma (now Mrs. E. Van Vorhis), Annie, Oscar W., Flora and Effie. He owns the flour-mill, which he bought in January, 1867, in partnership with W. S. Beacon.

They moved it from the river to Annapolis, and rebuilt it, and, in 1874, the Doctor bought Beacon's interest, now owning the entire property, which is run by his sons, Edgar A. and Oscar W.; and owns valuable town property besides. The Doctor's religious views are decidedly of the Swedenborgian school, which doctrine he converses of understandingly, with unpretentious and unassuming zeal. Politically, he was a Republican while he believed that party's banner was emblazoned with human rights and freedom. He withheld not his son (who fell on the national battle-field) when the country was in its greatest need. But, believing that when a party forsakes its principles, patriots should forsake the party, therefore, he espoused the Liberal cause in 1872, and was a warm supporter of Horace Greeley, and has since supported the Democracy.

NELSON SMITH, sawyer and farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Feb. 7, 1844, in this township. He is the son of Thomas and Mirilla (Ketchum) Smith, who came here young, and, after they were married, located near where Mr. Smith lives. Our subject is the seventh of a family of nine children, who are all deceased, except himself and one brother. His parents were among the first settlers of the county, and knew well the hardship which pioneer life subjected them to. Both died on the same farm, where they first began for themselves, the mother in 1853, and his father five years later. Nelson worked on his father's farm until he was 27 years of age, except one year in which he worked at the carpenter's trade. On Nov. 29, 1866, he cast his lot with that of Cornelia Hise, who was born in this township Feb. 27, 1846. They have two children—Willie F. and Nellie B. In 1870, he purchased and erected a good saw-mill on his premises, which he has run ever since, doing a good deal of work. He owns 20 acres of land in connection with his mill, which makes them a comfortable home, and which he has made by his own industry. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 845.

SAMUEL SPONSELLER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Dec. 31, 1836, on the place which he now owns. He is the youngest of a family of eleven children. His father, Michael, and mother, Susana (Mentzer) Sponseller, came from Columbiana to Crawford Co. with seven of their children, in 1832. They settled on the

northeast quarter of Sec. 20, in this township, and his first purchase was 80 acres, for which he paid \$400 to his brother-in-law, Jacob Mollenkopf. He (Mollenkopf) had been here as early as 1828, and made some improvements, but moved west of Bucyrus when Mr. Sponseller bought him out, where he died many years ago. Mr. Sponseller was possessed of considerable money when they came here, and soon purchased 80 acres more besides entering other 80 acres. One relic of the pioneer improvement still remains on the place, in the shape of an old log barn, which was built in 1838. When it was up to the square, the famous wind-storm, so destructive in this section, swept over, carrying the tops of a large hickory and two large oak trees into one of the bays, filling it completely, which was a terrible job to get cleared out, considering the height of the walls, and the weight of the pieces carried in by the wind, and while chopping and clearing it out, he sustained a serious injury on his foot. In 1858, he replaced the old residence with a good substantial frame dwelling, now occupied by Samuel. They had eleven children—Elizabeth, who married George Emery, and died, leaving three children; John, who died in Van Wert Co.; Susan, now the widow of Martin Brown, late of Indiana; Julia, wife of Eli Bressler; George, now in Van Wert Co.; Fred, in this county; Emanuel, in Hancock Co.; Henry, now in Kosciusko Co., Ind.; Reuben, in Defiance Co., and Samuel (he was a twin, but the other died in infancy). After many years of anxious care and toil, with a varied experience of pioneer life, Mrs. Sponseller closed her worldly cares in death, in 1858. Mr. Sponseller married a second wife, the widow of one Mr. Hatten, whom he followed across the river in 1874. Samuel Sponseller, our subject, married Sarah A. Kling, daughter of Moses Kling, April 18, 1861. She was born Oct. 1, 1840. For twelve years after they were married, they rented land in this neighborhood, although in nine years from the time they were married, he purchased 40 acres, and afterward bought 15 acres more. He subsequently purchased the old homestead of 120 acres, after his father's death. He has held the office of School Director for several years, which office he now holds. They have three children—Sylvanus E., James Q. and William H. During the early settlement of this neigh-

borhood, the locality known as the Wolf Swamp, was infested with wildcats of a very large size, which caused them much annoyance by carrying off lambs, and Mr. Sponseller's place adjoining was subjected to their ravages frequently.

JOHN L. SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Sept. 3, 1830, in Harrison Co., Ohio. His grandparents came from Maryland and settled in Harrison Co., Ohio, in the year 1800; they had eight children—Adam, Samuel, Henry Clay, George, Eve A., Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth. Of these, Henry C. was the progenitor of the Snyder family, of this county; he was drafted into the war of 1812, and was present at Baltimore at the time of Buckingham's defeat. He worked on his father's farm in Harrison County until he married, which event occurred about the year 1822 or 1823, with Hannah Miller, who was born in Maryland, and came to Ohio with her parents in 1801. Shortly after Henry C. and Miss Miller were married, they entered 160 acres in Harrison County, which they put under good improvements. And there Mrs. Snyder ceased her worldly cares in death, leaving seven children—Mary (deceased), Mahala, Samuel, John L., Marie, Catharine and Joseph M. Mr. Snyder married a second wife, Mary Myers, who was then a resident of Crawford County, and shortly after his second marriage, he moved with his family to this county, and settled on the farm where John L. resides, in 1844. By the second marriage there were seven children—Salina, Hannah, Frances, Margaret, James M. (deceased), Martha and Armina. Our subject, John L., worked at home on his father's farm until he was of age, and when quite young acquired the knowledge and taste for grafting fruit-trees, at which art he became an expert. He has dealt extensively in nursery stock of various firms, and made a business success of it in every respect; as his practical experience affords him facilities for knowing what is and what is not adapted to this climate and soil. On May 22, 1862, he married Susanna Ronk; she was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 10, 1842, and came here with her widowed mother and the rest of the family in 1848. Shortly after their marriage, they bought and located on 80 acres, just west of his present farm, where they lived about eight years, when he sold out and moved to Johnson Co., Mo., but being so lately after the close of

the war, the state of society was scarcely what an Ohioan could wish for, so he concluded to return, and in six months came back to Crawford County and bought the farm of 80 acres where he is now living, of his father, who was then about to retire, and was aged and infirm. They have four children—Clark C., John L. Jr., Virgil V. and Lavern. Mr. Snyder has held the offices of Constable, Assessor and Trustee, for several terms in this township, and is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 845, Knights of Honor. His father died here in 1871; his brother, Joseph M., was drafted during the late rebellion, and went into service in 1862. 49th O. V. I., and served one year, which was the time for which he was drafted; at the expiration of that time he returned home unhurt, and died here Aug. 16, 1880. The southeast corner of Mr. Snyder's 80-acre farm is said to be the exact geographical center of Crawford County.

GOTTLIEB SHIEBER (deceased), farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 23, 1823; was the third child of Gottlieb and Magdalena (Brosey) Shieber, (whose sketch is connected with that of Jacob Shieber. Gottlieb lived with his parents until he attained his majority, and, on Oct. 11, 1847, he married Christina Heckenlively; she was born Oct. 25, 1827, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came here with her parents when about 7 years old. Her father, John, and her mother, Margaret (Leffler) Heckenlively, came from Germany when young; they married in Baltimore and came on to Columbiana Co., where they bought 80 acres of land, where they lived about six years. The following January after Mr. and Mrs. Shieber were married, they moved to 80 acres which he had purchased, and on which he had built a log house; the farm was all woods when they came to it, and, anxious to make a start and get their farm cleared, Mr. Shieber worked very hard and unceasingly. They replaced the log cabin with a good substantial frame residence, in 1859, and, subsequently, added 38 acres to their farm. Mr. Shieber's health began to fail him, no doubt caused partially by constantly overworking himself, such was his ambition to surmount every financial embarrassment. The messenger of death called him away from his worldly cares, June 18, 1866, leaving a widow and eight children, the oldest only 17 years of age, and the youngest born four months after Mr.

Shieber's death. The names of the children are as follows: Elizabeth (now Mrs. George Eberhart), John (who is married to Lovina Williams, and lives in Holmes Township), Annie, John, Sarah, Reuben, Lydia and Gottlieb Wesley. Lydia has been teaching school, and is preparing herself for that avocation. Mrs. Shieber has managed the affairs of her family and farm with much credit and ability, since her husband's death; their wants are well supplied with all the necessaries of life, and she has everything prepared to make her mature years pass smoothly by.

JACOB SHULL, carpenter; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born in Perry Co., Penn., Dec. 4, 1822; the son of Jacob and Sarah (Flick) Shull, and the only child of that union, as death called the paternal parent when he (Jacob) was only a few weeks old. After his father's death he was taken and reared by his mother's father, John Flick, and lived with him until about 18 years of age. In the meantime, his mother had again married one Jefferson Wallace, a carpenter by trade; and with his step-father he began to learn the carpenter's trade when in his 18th year. When he had served about two years apprenticeship, he was employed to work by the month, and worked steadily for his step-father four years, and one year for another carpenter. In 1831, they (John Flick, his grandfather and his step-father) sold out and moved to Ohio; they settled near Mansfield, making the journey in about three weeks. There he assisted his grandfather in the improvement of his farm for about nine years, which includes the time spent at his apprenticeship. His mother and step-father moved to Crawford Co. and located in Sandusky Township, but finally moved to Indiana, where both died; they had seven children, who moved to Indiana likewise, except one daughter, who was married and remained here. In 1845, Mr. Shull began working at the carpenter's trade on his own responsibility, and has been very successful, having raised to date, about three hundred buildings, and some of the largest in the country without the slightest accident to any one around. He formed one resolution when he began on his own account, viz.: "That intoxicating drink of any kind should not be used where he was raising a building," and be it said to his credit, that that resolution was never, in a single instance, deviated from; even in the early time, when it

was considered a dishonor not to have a good-sized, well-filled jug on the ground, when a few persons were gathered to perform any piece of work. Simple as it would now appear to live up to such a resolution, it was then a matter of considerable moment, as it was antagonized by society in general, therefore, it involved the man's popularity who would hold out; and that was not all, it involved the mechanic's admissibility to employ, consequently his bread. Notwithstanding, he held firmly to the principles involved. He is, and has been for years, radical in his advocacy of prohibition principles, and has frequently discussed the subject publicly. As illustrative of the undaunted energy of which he was possessed in youth, and which would correspondingly apply at the present; he started on foot, when about 21 years old, and walked from here through the then sparsely settled country, to Columbia City, Ind., a distance of 150 miles, on the circuitous route taken, in five days, and returned on foot, making a circuit of some of the more northern counties. In those days there were no railroad palace cars flying on their beaten course at the rate of forty miles an hour, but the ox team instead would plod its way, "with no bad luck," at the rate of ten miles per day; and a year or so later, he made the same trip again on foot. When about 20 years of age, he united himself with the church, and in 1868 he was ordained a minister of the M. E. Church; since that date he has held many meetings in various States. He has traveled over nine States, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and held religious meetings in five of them, principally in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Tennessee; and although he has no regular charge, he does considerable work for the cause of religion wherever an opportunity presents itself. He is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which office he has diligently applied himself to for the last twenty-five years. He is a man of liberal views, inasmuch as he believes in the advancement of all institutions which tend to the general welfare of mankind, irrespective of their race or color, and, not only liberal in thought, but, with the goods he possesses, giving cheerfully to the support of teachers and missionary work among the freedmen of the South, besides annual donations of considerable amount to the church at home.

Nor are his circumstances less comfortable than those who would be more selfish and grasping; he enjoys the pleasures of a comfortable home in the village, and has a well-improved farm of 90 acres besides, which he has prudently saved of his own earnings. July 3, 1847, he was married to the widow of the late B. Spahr; her maiden name was Sarah Peterman. She was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., March 14, 1823. They have three children living, viz.: Francis A. (who married Lucetta Darr—is farming his father's place), Sarah A. and Eva A. Mrs. Shull has one child—Benjamin Spahr—by her first husband.

GEORGE W. TEEL, farmer and purchasing agent for the Ohio Central Railroad; P. O. Bucyrus and Sulphur Springs. The subject of this sketch is one of the most active, energetic and successful business men of Crawford Co. He was born at Ashland, Ohio, May 16, 1821, the son of poor but industrious parents. At the age of 10 and 11, having received a limited education, he worked in John Moffit's brickyard for two summers, and for the next two seasons drove a team on the Ohio Canal; he then worked for different farmers in Stark Co., for some two years. In the meantime his father, John C. Teel, had removed to Guernsey Co., and purchased a small farm. The subject of this sketch managed this farm for some two years, while his father worked at the blacksmith trade. In his 17th year, he taught school during the winter in Wayne Co., and also followed this same occupation in his 19th year. After this he attended the Ashland Academy for one term of five months; then clerked a year for Josiah Blackburn, at Benton, Holmes Co. He removed to Navarre, Stark Co., in the spring of 1843, and from April to July purchased horses, took them to Canada and sold them to British officers. Mr. Teel removed to Crawford Co., Aug. 7, 1843, and purchased of George W. Galloway the farm upon which he now resides; he taught school at Sulphur Springs and vicinity for fifteen winters, as follows: Five winters in the village, three in the Broken Sword District, two in the Charlton District, two in the Rice District, two in the Stephens District and one in the Clingan District. He conducted in the Broken Sword District the first English school taught in that neighborhood, and afterward they could never persuade the residents to support a German

school. For some six months, about 1844, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Sulphur Springs, with a man named Allen, and the establishment was known as the Great Western Store. In 1862, he was appointed Revenue Assessor for Crawford Co., and served in this capacity for nine years. During the fall of 1872, he was employed by the A. & L. E. R. R., as collecting agent for the corporation, and continued with the company for three years. In the spring of 1877, he removed his family to Bucyrus and was engaged for one year as assignee in settling up the business of Messrs. Osman & Woodside. The family removed to Crestline in the spring of 1878, and remained there some twelve months, when they returned to the farm in Liberty Township. During this time, however, Mr. Teel still continued as a partner in the carriage establishment at Bucyrus; is owner at the present time of 303 acres of land in Crawford Co., and 80 acres in Paulding Co., but has not been actively engaged in farming since 1862; is at the present time Secretary of the Crawford Co. Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, and also purchasing agent of the Ohio Central Railroad; as agent for this corporation and also the old A. & L. E. R. R., he secured nearly all the right of way for the road-bed from the coal fields to Toledo, including also the depot grounds lately purchased in that city. He was instrumental, to a great extent, in securing the guarantee fund of over \$100,000 subscribed in 1880, by the counties along the route of the road, as the "local aid" to complete this new enterprise, and with Messrs. D. W. Swigart, C. Fulton, S. R. Harris and James B. Gormly, succeeded in getting the Machine Shops Bill passed by the Legislature. The subject of this sketch was married Sept. 17, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Markley, and they are the parents of the following children: Leander L., Jennie (formerly Mrs. Byron Benson, but now deceased), Jared, Laura L., Ella, George W., Horatio Markley and Fannie.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, deceased. He was the progenitor of the Williams families in this section. He was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., and was brought up to farm life. When about of mature age, he was united in wedlock with one Elizabeth Flora; they moved from their native place to Belmont Co., Ohio, at a date which can not be accurately ascertained, but about the year 1806 they located near Steu-

benville, and enjoyed their new home about five years, when Mrs. Williams was taken from the family by death, leaving five children, viz., Frederick, Catharine, Isaac, Susan and Elizabeth. At this time he had a brother-in-law living in Stark Co., and, after disposing of his effects, he repaired to Stark Co. with his five children, and leaving them in charge of his relative, he returned to his native place in Pennsylvania, and there he married Elizabeth Gartie, and, having spent about a year on his visit, he returned with his young bride to where his children were, arriving in 1813. During his unsettled condition and his removals to and from Ohio, he escaped the draft, which would, in all probability, have drawn him into the war of 1812. He was in very poor financial circumstances, and was unable to enter the amount of land specified by law, but bought 60 acres of his brother-in-law, which he improved, and, by his unceasing industry and the enhancement in value of the property, he got to be in easy circumstances. In the course of time there were born to him, in Stark Co., by his second marriage, five children, viz., Thomas, George, Joseph, Mary A. and Jacob, three of whom are now aged and respected citizens of this county. An earnest feeling was pervading in the family as to finding a more suitable agricultural location, where farms might be secured for his growing family. Thus prompted, one of his elder sons, Isaac, made a tour of inspection, and purchased, in 1828, 160 acres near Bucyrus, in Holmes Township. He returned with a description of this locality, which induced Mr. Williams to come here with his family. They started in the spring of 1829, with a two-horse team and wagon, driving a few cattle along. When they arrived at Spring Mills, Richland Co., the family stopped there and Mr. Williams came on here and bought 80 acres in Liberty Township, where his son Jacob now resides. He then went back to Spring Mills and moved the family there. During his absence the oldest boy, Thomas, helped in the harvest at Spring Mills, reaping with a hand-sickle. When they came to Galion, they found the country so soft and impassable that it was necessary to hire a team to hitch on and help them through here. Elizabeth, the youngest child of his first wife, was the only one of hers who came at that time. She died shortly after their settlement here. But Isaac and his wife

soon followed, to the location he had purchased when out here in 1828. Susan married Benjamin Gants and remained in Stark Co., where she lives to this day. Catharine married Leonard Mowin and moved to Wood Co., and is still living. Frederick came here and bought considerable land in Holmes Township, and built a saw-mill, which was not a success on account of want of water sufficient to run at all seasons, and when a dam was built, at a heavy expense, failed to serve the purpose, continually breaking because of quicksand surroundings. Exhausting much of his means, and becoming discouraged, he started for California with the first tide of emigration to that State, leaving here his wife and four children, with the hope of returning in the early future with a repleted fortune; but he never returned, and many years since died. In December, 1836, death again visited the family of Mr. Williams, this time summoning the loving wife and devoted mother. He married a third wife—Elizabeth Fox, widow of Michael Fox, late of Seneca Co. She had two children by Mr. Fox, but left no heirs by Mr. Williams. The children by his second wife we will make mention of elsewhere, except George, who will come in this connection. He lived at home until about 18 years old, when he went to sail on the lakes with Capt. Cobb. More than twenty years of his life were spent on the lakes; ten years of that time he was Captain of a steamer plying between Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., and intermediate points. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., (his home for years), in 1866. Mary Ann married Josiah Jackson; they moved to Iowa, where she died. Thomas, Joseph and Jacob are still here, and spoken of, with their families, in the following sketches. Mr. Williams was living on the old homestead with his son Jacob, when his final dissolution came. His widow went back to her children by Mr. Fox.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, farmer: P. O. Bucyrus; is the eldest child of John F. Williams' second marriage; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1814. He lived with his father until of age, working on the farm, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, and genius of that kind being in demand, he took up the boot and shoe making trade, without ever spending an hour as an apprentice. By doing jobs of repairing for themselves and others, he soon

acquired a knowledge of the business that enabled him to do any kind of work, doing a great portion of all that the early settlers of their vicinity required, not because he ever expected to make a lifetime business of it, but more for the accommodation of their own family and neighbors. In 1833, he married Sarah Shaffstall. She was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1816, and came here with her father's (Solomon Shaffstall) family in 1832. Mr. Williams had got 80 acres of his father, which was all in wood. He set about improving it, but his health failed him the first year, which interfered seriously with further progress on his farm. The following year he regained his health and worked for his brother in the summer, at the building of a mill in Holmes Township, at \$10 per month. At this time they lived near the mill-site, and boarded the hands employed at its construction. In 1832, he had the logs cut and hewed to build a house, doing all the work himself, and after the completion of his work on the mill, he returned to his farm, five acres of which he had succeeded in clearing. He then set about making general improvements on his place, working hard both early and late. The old log building which he first erected stands on the premises to this day. The nails which he put on the roof with, cost him 10 cents per pound, which he paid for with maple sugar, made by himself and wife; that was their residence from 1832 until 1860. In 1838, Mr. Williams worked some time at the construction of the Erie & Wabash Canal, near Defiance, and lost no opportunity in those early days to do whatever kind of work presented itself, whether considered hard or light, and all with the intent of securing an independent home, which now he so fully enjoys. Besides giving his children a good start, he owns 160 acres of good land. They had eleven children, viz., Almira, wife of George Seits; Henry, whose sketch appears here; William, deceased; Elizabeth, was married to Edwin Ferrall, and died in May, 1879, leaving three children; Catharine, wife of Isaac Dial; Joshua, deceased, in his 25th year; Laura, wife of John Davidson; Harrison, married Frances Slocum; Mary, wife of Joseph Bill; Amelia, wife of Jacob Payne; Emma, wife of Lawrence Sponseller. Those living are all married and doing for themselves, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams are spending their later years enjoying the fruits of their early industry.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; is a son of John F. and Elizabeth Williams. He was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 4, 1819. Mr. Williams had but a poor opportunity of obtaining an education, consequently his schooling was very limited. His early pursuits were those of the farm, as they have always been. He has been twice married, first to Catharine Nigh. She was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., July 16, 1816. Shortly after their marriage, they settled on 20 acres, which he owned along the creek, and lived there about two years. He then sold that and worked a rented farm for three years. Having saved a little money by that time, he purchased 80 acres (for which he paid \$800) lying about two miles east. They lived there two years, when he sold out and purchased 138 acres, where he now lives, which is well improved. In 1877, he built the fine two-story frame dwelling which adorns the premises, at considerable cost. Mrs. Williams died in October, 1878. They were parents of nine children, four of whom are living, viz., Eliza, now Mrs. John Rush; Amanda, now Mrs. John Schaal; Lovina, now Mrs. George Schieber, and Matilda, now Mrs. J. J. McBride. Mr. Williams married his second wife, Polly Miller, Feb. 19, 1880. She was born in this county, March 5, 1837, and is a daughter of Jonathan Miller, who came to this county at an early date. She was the widow of the late Hon. John Welch, of Wyandot Co. He was among the first settlers there, and served about eight years in the Legislature from that county. She was married to him Feb. 18, 1858. He died Dec. 9, 1859, leaving one child—Wesley E. Mr. Williams was drafted into the late rebellion in October, 1862. He served in Co. L, 10th Ohio Cavalry, eight months, without having encountered much of the hardship which was incident to that difficulty. He has been a man of remarkable constitution, as he has scarcely ever experienced sickness, even in the early settlement of this country, when malarial affections prevailed in every community, almost in every family in the fall of the year, except an attack of scarlet fever, when he was quite young, which affected his hearing very seriously; but, as he advances in years, the organs of hearing become more sensitive and his hearing improves. His son-in-law, J. J. McBride, farms the place, and has ever since he was married. That event occurred Jan. 8, 1873. They have three children, viz.,

Altha L., Stella S. and Aida B. Mr. McBride was born in this county September, 1849.

JACOB WILLIAMS, farmer and teacher; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of John F. and Elizabeth Williams, and was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 23, 1823. His boyhood was spent on the farm, without many privileges of obtaining an education, much as he desired it. As he approached the age of manhood, he felt still more keenly the necessity of acquiring knowledge; and so he studied closely during the odd hours of leisure, and being naturally apt, soon acquired a fair amount of learning. In 1842, he taught school through the winter term, receiving \$15 per month, each month comprising twenty-six days. The proceeds of that term were turned over to his father for necessary general purposes. The next winter, 1843-44, he went to school, that being the only term that he ever attended school as a pupil. The following winter he taught a school four miles west of Marion. The next term he taught in Holmes Township, and continued for three terms, where he taught his first term. Oct. 8, 1848, he married Catharine Hershberger; and soon afterward they moved to Holmes Township where he worked a rented farm in the summer and taught school during the winter for two years. At that time his father wished him to return and take charge of the old homestead, which he did in 1852, and in 1855, purchased the farm, and has lived here ever since. Although he then had the charge of a farm and family, he pursued his studies by night, kept up with the advance in that direction, and has taught school almost every winter; having taught fifteen terms in their own district. Mrs. Williams was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 8, 1829, her mother (Magdalene Eberly) died when she was about 11 years old. There were thirteen children of them; ten of whom grew to maturity, and came with their father to this State in 1847. He (Jacob Hershberger) now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Williams, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of four children—Mary A. (deceased), John F., Sally J., now Mrs. Jefferson Correll, and George H. The latter has prepared himself for teaching, and taught his first term in Holmes Township, where his father first began. Mr. Williams owns a good farm of 121 acres of good land, which he has earned by his own tact and industry.

HENRY WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Bucyrus; is the oldest son of Thomas Williams; he was born in this township Dec. 24, 1836, and worked on the farm with his parents until after he attained his majority. He united his fortunes with those of Elsie Cobb on March 19, 1859; she was born in this township May 17, 1838. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 101st O. V. L., and was rushed to the front immediately. The regiment which he was in suffered severely from the long and hurried march which they were obliged to make almost as soon as enlisted. Many of them had only been a few days drilling, and were green recruits, unused to every phase of warfare. Mr. Williams was in the engagement at Perryville, and at Edgefield Junction, Tenn.; he was taken sick and sent into hospital for some time, and was terribly afflicted with rheumatism, which disabled and reduced his otherwise strong frame to a mere shadow. He received his discharge from army duty in January, 1865. He is a sufferer from the effects of the disease contracted in the service, to this day for which he is worthy among the list of pensioners. While Mr. Williams was in the army, Mrs. Williams taught school, as she was well prepared for that vocation before they were married, and had taught school several years previous. From the date of his return from the army, they resided on his father's farm until 1872, when they removed to their present farm of 40 acres, where they live very comfortably. They have only two children, viz., V. K. and Sadie M.; the former is attending school, with the intention of preparing himself for teaching. Mrs. Williams' parents were Henry and Sallie (Mitchell) Cobb; they had twelve children, ten of whom grew up to maturity. He died at Bucyrus Feb. 20, 1878, in his 73d year, his widow still surviving.

J. H. WERT, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; is the oldest of the family of John and Saloma (Shafer) Wert, who were both natives of Pennsylvania; there they reached man and woman's estate, and there they were married. J. H. was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., May 25, 1833; their second child (Eliza), was also born in Pennsylvania. Mr. John Wert learned the tailor's trade and worked at it during the winters besides attending to some farm business. He, with his wife and two children, moved from their native State to Ohio and settled in Sandusky Town-

ship, of this county, in 1835. They purchased 40 acres of land and proceeded to make the most of their situation. He would work on the farm through the summer and raise something for their support, and in the winter he would do the tailoring for the surrounding country, and, as cash was a very rare commodity in most of the new settlements, he was often obliged to receive as pay for his work some product of the farm, and very nicely situated were those who had some provision to spare. The residence of course was the ordinary log cabin, and not warm dwellings, either, in the inclemency of the winter. But between Mr. Wert's farming in the summer and his attention to his trade in the winter, they had always a supply of the necessities of life. Although all in his immediate neighborhood were not so favored. Calling on one of his neighbors he found him in low spirits, and, insisting on an explanation of his moody appearance, the poor man admitted, with reluctance, that his entire store was exhausted and was without means of any kind to procure something for himself and famishing family. This announcement made, Mr. Wert produced the price of a barrel of flour saying, "Take that, get something and pay me when you can." It is needless to say that the poor man accepted it with more inward thankfulness than he could easily express, and laid in its value of the "staff of life," and soon got jobs of work whereby he was able to support the family and repay Mr. Wert what he had lent him. Notwithstanding his poverty then, he lived to be a well-to-do farmer, with plenty; only his wife—in her 80th year—survives, as her husband and all the children have passed before, and with grateful feelings to this day she remembers John Wert's generosity when they were in need. In the early settlement the people often resorted to the manufacture of maple sugar as a source of revenue with which to procure some little necessities, and the first stove that Mr. Wert ever owned after coming to this county, he bought with sugar made by himself and wife from the maple-tree. They reared to maturity six children (one boy died in infancy), four boys and two girls, viz., J. H., Eliza, now Mrs. Joseph Rop, of Bucyrus; J. G., of Bucyrus; Sarah A., now Mrs. Abraham Pfeleiderer, of Indiana; and Lewis; he was married, but both himself and wife have gone the way of all flesh. Their parents are both dead, Mr. Wert

died on May 31, 1865. and Mrs. Wert May 12, 1868. When J. H. was about 17 years old, he accepted a clerkship in a general merchandising house where he worked several years, and clerked in the mercantile house of F. G. Hesehe over five years in Bucyrus. He then came to the village of Annapolis and clerked for Thomas Gillespie for about six months, and when Mr. Gillespie sold out to E. Warner. Mr. Wert remained with him (Warner) about three years. At that time Mr. Warner moved to Crestline, and Mr. Wert turned his attention to farming; he rented farms for about seven years, and, in 1869, he purchased the farm where he resides. He owns in all 119 acres of well-improved land, and lives comfortably on the fruits of his own industry. He was elected Township Clerk in 1861, and held that office fifteen consecutive years, except one, and, in the spring of 1879, he was elected Township Trustee, and the fall of the same year he was elected Land Appraiser. He is a charter member of the Knights of Honor and is Reporter of the "Liberty" Lodge, No. 845. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth A., daughter of Michael Carlton, May 31, 1860; they have two children, viz., Charles M. and Huber B. Mrs. Wert was born in this township, where her parents now reside, Aug. 29, 1833. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. B. WERT, clerk, Sulphur Springs; was born Nov. 28, 1837, in Sandusky Township, this county. His parents, John and Salome (Shafer) Wert, were both natives of Dauphin Co., Penn. They moved to and settled in this county in 1835. J. B. is the third of their seven children. He spent the early part of his life on the farm, and acquired a good common-school education. He made his home at his father's until he was married, which event occurred May 28, 1863, with Leonora Ziegler, daughter of Dr. George L. and Susanna (Beard) Ziegler. The latter was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, the former in Pennsylvania, and came to Mahoning Co. when quite young. From there they came to Crawford Co. and settled in Annapolis Township Feb. 8, 1841. Mrs. Wert was born here April 1, 1844. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Wert rented a farm in this township, and spent eight years on two farms. They then moved to this village, and he worked at the carpenter's trade four years. Some time afterward, he accepted a clerkship in the dry-

goods establishment of Klopfenstein & Co., which position he holds at present. He owns a very nice home in the village, which he has principally earned by his own industry. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 845, Knights of Honor. They have one child living—Hattie M., and one deceased—Flora.

ISAAC WATERS, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born where he now resides on June 22, 1832. His father, Jacob, and his mother, Mary (Trout) Waters, were natives of Westmoreland Co., Penn. They were farmers, and, with a view to giving their growing family an opportunity of procuring homes of their own in due time, they started with their family of six children—Violet, Benjamin, Andrew, Phillip, Jacob and Michael—and settled in Liberty Township, in 1830, on a piece of land which had been entered by his father-in-law, Phillip Trout, several years before. It was situated on the Sandusky River, and there the family grew up to maturity, and then scattered off to do for themselves. But Isaac, being the youngest of the family, remained at home with his parents. He was the only child born to them in this State. In 1860, the father died, being then in his 73d year; but Isaac cared for his aged mother, with whom she made her home until her final dissolution, which occurred in 1877, in the 83d year of her age. Isaac's advantages for procuring an education were quite limited, considering both time to be applied and facilities. The old common log-cabin schoolhouse, with its miserably arranged fixtures, was not conducive to comfort, much less to the happiness so often referred to in more modern school days. In the early winter, when the weather was too chilly to be without a fire in the cabin schoolroom, and one would be made, the result has frequently been that, in consequence of the smoke, the place would be untenable the remainder of the day; hence they would arrange benches of a temporary character outside, and there finish their exercises. He owns a well-improved farm of 173 acres, and takes considerable pride in having good stock. His horse, of the "English Hencess" stock, took the first prize in the "general purpose" class, and "sweepstakes" of all classes at the late Crawford Co. Fair. He united his fortunes with Mary Souders, widow of the late John Souders, June 5, 1875. Her maiden name was Mary Chisholm. She was a

native of Perry Co., Penn., and came here in 1854 with her first husband, by whom she has seven children—David, Anna, Martha, Mary J., Virginia, Robert and John. In 1878, Mr. Waters built an elegant two-story frame residence, which supersedes the old house that was built on the premises over forty years ago; also fine outbuildings, which contribute to the appearance of his beautiful location.

MICHAEL WOLF, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., March 6, 1799. His father, Henry Wolf, came from Germany a young man, before the Revolution, and settled in New Jersey, where he married, and subsequently moved to Pennsylvania. While he was residing there, he enlisted in the war of the Revolution, and participated in many of the most important battles of that time. When the war closed, he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward his wife died, leaving nine children. He married a second wife, Elizabeth Kaylor, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union there were likewise nine children, our subject, Michael, being the youngest one of the family. Mr. Wolf, Sr., died when Michael was about six years old, and his mother being left in poor circumstances he (Michael) was obliged to do for himself when quite young, and also required to render early assistance to his mother, who was also called away when he was about 22 years of age. Michael was a natural genius, and, although he never spent a term of apprenticeship at any trade, he could do almost anything in mechanics, and if not of the finest character it invariably suited the purpose. Among the trades in which he was most proficient was plastering, masonry, shoemaking and carpentering, as well as doing some blacksmithing of a general character. He married Nanna M. Beck, in 1824, in Pennsylvania, and in 1834 they came to Crawford Co., with five of their children, and settled on the farm of sixty-three acres, where he now lives. When he settled here his entire farm was wood and swamp. He came here quite poor with a large family of helpless children; he had very hard work to get along. He was in debt \$25 on his land, for which he gave his note payable in four months; and in the new country, where money was very scarce, it was almost impossible to earn or even get cash for work done; however, by working at odd jobs through the day, and making shoes at night, he raised the

means to pay off his \$25 note. While he was clearing his land and preparing for a crop, he has been obliged to pay as high as \$1.25 per bushel for corn for the subsistence of himself and family; and pay for the same with work at a very low rate per day. While working at the clearing of his farm through the day, he has often worked at shoemaking until midnight. In one week, while splitting rails every working day, he made five pairs of shoes during the nights of the same week. There are few men, if any, in Crawford Co., who have done more hard work, and now, in his advanced years, with enough to make him comfortable, and good health to enjoy it, he looks back at the past with considerable pleasure when he remembers the hard experience of pioneer days, seeing he has succeeded in procuring the necessary things for comfort in his old age. They reared eleven children—Sarah A., now Mrs. John Burk; Fannie, was wife of John Todd, and died in Michigan in June, 1880; Carolina, wife of Henry Gipple, of Williams Co.; Elizabeth, wife of John Griner, of Wood Co.; Henry, at home; Jonas, of Reno Co., Kansas; Susan, wife of Isaac Smith, of Wood Co.; John, who is in Michigan; Jacob, of Wyandot Co.; Samuel makes his home here, and Anna M.; the latter keeps house and cares for her aged father in the declining days of his life. Mrs. Wolf was called away Nov. 10, 1867.

GODFREY WINGERT (deceased); was born in Germany Nov. 7, 1807. When about 21 years of age, he concluded to try his fortune in the United States. On his arrival here, he took up his residence near Buffalo, N. Y., where he bought a small piece of land; and, on March 23, 1832, he married Annie Kaler, who had lately come from Germany, and was born there Sept. 22, 1807. They lived near Buffalo six years, when they sold their small farm and moved to Ohio, and settled on the farm where Mrs. Wingert and her daughter live. They bought 42 acres on arriving here; but added by purchases until they owned 127 acres. They had eight children, seven of whom are living—Andrew, Annie, George, Amos, Marie, Louisa and G. L. Mr. Wingert was a member of the Reformed Church in his native country, and with which he and his wife were identified here. He was called away March 27, 1879. Their youngest son, G. L., was born Nov. 4, 1851, on the farm where his mother now lives. He remained at home

on the farm with his parents until July 25, 1876, at which date he was united in marriage with Verlonia A. Hilliker, daughter of Samuel F. and Henrietta B. (Duzenberry) Hilliker. She was born in the city of New York, and came to Crawford Co. with her parents when about 9 years old. Her parents remained here until the spring of 1879, when they moved to and took up their residence in Beatrice, Neb. Oda May is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wingert. They own 40 acres of good land, which he got from his father's estate. They are members of the United Brethren Church of this township.

EMANUEL YEITER, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born at his present residence, March 3, 1843. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Anperle) Yeiter, who were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to the United States with their four oldest children in 1832. They came direct to Crawford Co. and entered the 80 acres which Emanuel owns. In course of time there were five children born to them in this country, making nine in all, viz., John, Jacob, Mary, David, Catharine, Christina, Fredrick, Sophia and Emanuel. The family grew up here, and scattered out in the world for themselves. The parents knew what the rough pioneer life of the new country was, as they came here, with four small children, into a country strange to them in every respect. And one of the inconveniences, and not the least, either, to be overcome, was the language, with which they were unfamiliar; that obstacle Mr. Yeiter finally overcame, as far as was necessary in business; but his wife being less among English-speaking people, and more confined to her domestic duties, where in their own family the German language only was used, she never learned, nor can she to this day converse intelligibly in anything but her "mother tongue." They soon arose above pecuniary embarrassment, and have all been, and are, living in good circumstances. They are all married and doing for themselves; John, Jacob, David and Fredrick are in Kent Co., Mich.; Mary is now Mrs. Stahl, of Union Co., Ohio; Catharine is now Mrs. D. Lust; Christina is now Mrs. Adam Meek, and Sophia is now Mrs. Joseph Neff. Our subject (Emanuel), being the youngest, remained at home, and purchased the interest of the others in the homestead. He married Sophia Lust Feb. 29, 1872; she is the daughter of Conrad and Magdalene (Myers) Lust, and

was born June 19, 1853, in Chatfield Township. They have five children—Mary M., Elizabeth C., Joseph B., Catharine A. and Albert F. Mr. Yeiter is serving his third year as School Director of his district. He and wife are members of the German Methodist Church. His father died at the old homestead in June, 1878, in his 77th year; his wife survives, and is hale and strong, being in her 78th year. Last May she fell down and broke her thigh bone, near the hip-joint, which became perfectly sound again in the miraculously short time of six weeks, considering her very advanced age.

JOHN K. ZARBE, proprietor hotel, Sulphur Springs, was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Nov. 1, 1838. Is the son of George and Hannah (Clauser) Zarbe. In 1856, he came to this county, and began with Jacob Shull to learn the carpenter's trade. When he had worked three months, he returned to Pennsylvania, and continued his apprenticeship, working at the carpenter business about five and a half years, in the meantime occasionally doing something at home on the farm. In the spring of 1862, he began in the coal mines, where he was at work, when, in the fall of the same year, he was drafted into the army, on a nine months' call. He served as Corporal in Co. F, 173d Penn. V. I., and, at the expiration of ten months, he returned home, having received his discharge Aug. 16, 1863. On Feb. 29, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. A, 50th Penn. V. I., which belonged to the 1st Division of the 9th Army Corps, in which he did some hard duty, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Nye River, Spottsylvania Court House. In the latter engagement he was taken prisoner, but ere his captors had proceeded far with a number of prisoners which they had taken at the same time, they ran unsuspectingly against a phalanx of the Union army; enthused by the presence of the Union soldiers, he (Mr. Zarbe) dashed from the ranks of the prisoners and made good his escape into the Union line, and was soon in his own regiment again, when he participated in the conflicts of Shady Grove, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. On the last of September, he was taken ill and sent to hospital, where he remained from Oct. 1 until about the 1st of November, when he got a fifteen-day furlough, but, being sick and unable for duty, his furlough was extended fifteen days more. He then returned to Alex-

andria, and, being unfit still, for field service, he was assigned a place in the dining-room of the hospital at that place. In April, 1865, he returned to the regiment, which was encamped near Alexandria, where it was stationed on post duty. His regiment was marched to Gettysburg, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the National Cemetery was observed July 4, 1865. On the 30th of that month, he received his discharge and returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and resumed his farm work, which he followed until 1868, when

he sold out and moved to this county. Here he bought a farm of 76 acres; there he left his parents, and bought 120 acres more. He lived on the latter four years, when he sold, and came into the village and worked at the carpenter's trade one year, and subsequently purchased the hotel property of Michael Heiby. Nov. 20, 1859, he married Elizabeth Mundinger. She was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 11, 1838. They have had eight children—Alvin P., Henry A. (deceased), John W., Lewis W., William P., Grant A., Ida E. (deceased) and Laura S.

HOLMES TOWNSHIP.

JOHN T. ALBRIGHT, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Dec. 16, 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Jury) Albright, of Whetstone Township; related to the notable "Albright" who founded the Evangelical Church. The subject of this sketch attended school in the winter, and worked on the farm with his father until about 22 years of age, and then engaged in farming with his father for two years. He was married Feb. 10, 1870, to Amelia McCracken, of Holmes Township, who was born Oct. 22, 1847, daughter of Hugh and Martha McCracken. He lived in Liberty Township for three years after marriage, afterward moving to the farm on which he now resides. Two children have been born to them—Franklin, born Nov. 26, 1870, and Martha Ann, Aug. 27, 1875, both living at home. Our subject has a beautiful farm of 150 acres, which is, by his good management, in a thorough state of cultivation.

DANIEL BRINKMAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Feb. 7, 1840, and is the son of Christopher and Mary (Heiulen) Brinkman. The father was a native of Baden, Germany. He was born in 1802, and died in December, 1876. The mother is also a native of Germany. Their union was celebrated in the fatherland, and they afterward came to this country. There were nine children, six of whom are now living. Daniel is a prosperous farmer, and is meeting with good success in his business. Of his father's family there were nine children—Henry, John, Lewis, Christopher, Frederick, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel, Jacob. Of these, Lewis, Mary and

Elizabeth are dead. Daniel is a man of considerable influence in his community, and is well respected.

JACOB BRINKMAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; a brother of the preceding; was born Nov. 5, 1842, and is the youngest son of the family. He was brought up on a farm, and has always followed this branch of industry, and has been successful. He has always been industrious and frugal, and by so doing has placed himself in comfortable circumstances. His father came to Bucyrus when it was a small hamlet, and after a residence of several years there, they removed to Holmes Township. Here they erected a rude dwelling, which is still standing, a rude structure, yet suggestive of many recollections and hallowed memories. Mr. Brinkman is a prominent man of his township, and is an enterprising farmer.

JOHN P. BLACK, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Oct. 29, 1814, in York Co., Penn., and is the son of James and Martha (Porter) Black. He removed to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1844, and engaged in the manufacture of carriages and farming implements for five years. He then removed to Brown Township, Delaware Co., engaging in the same business, and, at the end of three years, removed to Crawford Co., and settled on the farm which he now owns and on which he resides. He has so improved it that it is now one of the finest farms in Holmes Township. He is one of the prominent men of his township, having filled the most prominent offices of the corporation, and has been a member of the school board for twenty years. He

has also been President of the Crawford County Sunday School Union since 1859. For years, he has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a devoted Christian worker. He was married, April 19, 1838, to Margaret Haruff, daughter of Peter Haruff, of Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Penn. Of this union, there were nine children—Martha B., J. Murray, Mary Agnes, Josephine, Carrie P., Thomas B., Louie J., Annie B. and J. Edmund. Mary A. was the wife of Robert M. Hutchison, and died in her 24th year, leaving a husband and two bright little daughters to mourn her loss. Mrs. Black died Sept. 9, 1847, aged 47, leaving a devoted husband and loving family, who miss her, yet not without hope, having faith that they shall meet again on the shores where partings never come.

PETER BASH, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born July 22, 1819, in Schuylkill Co., Penn., and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Whetstone) Bash. His parents removed to Stark Co., Ohio, when he was but 5 months old. They remained there until his 10th year, when they removed to Bucyrus. His mother dying in 1834, and his father in 1838, he was left somewhat under the care of his grandfather, who entered land in the vicinity of Annapolis, this county. The grandmother of our subject was the first person ever interred in the cemetery of Annapolis. He was married, Sept. 17, 1839, to Susannah Cover, daughter of Samuel Cover, living one mile east of Annapolis. He lived in the vicinity of Annapolis until some 25 years ago, when he removed to his present farm in Holmes Township. Of his marriage, there were born—Samuel, Jacob, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Peter L. and Susannah, all of whom are living; Mary E. married Jacob Seibert Feb. 8, 1873, and died on May 7, 1874; Albert and Henry died in infancy. Four children are married and live near their father. Samuel was married some three years ago, and removed to Huntington Co., Ind. Mr. Bash is a prominent man in his township, and has filled several important offices of trust and responsibility in both townships where he has resided. He is a member of the Dunkard Church, his grandfather having been a Dunkard preacher, and a man highly esteemed.

ABRAHAM P. DITTY, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born Aug. 31, 1846; is a son of Martin and Sarah (Pierson) Ditty, who were

natives, the former of Lancaster Co., Penn., and the latter of Henry Co., Ind. They moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, about the year 1840, and settled in Holmes Township, a little south-east of Broken Sword. By his father's first marriage there were two children, of which our subject was the oldest; by his second marriage, two children; third marriage, six; fourth marriage, none. The fourth mother of the subject of this sketch is now living at New Winchester, Whetstone Township, this county; his father having died Oct. 22, 1875. Abraham attended school about one month in the year until 18 years of age, the remainder of the time being devoted to farm work with his father. After his 18th year he engaged in farming; was married Jan. 21, 1868, to Miss Matilda Selee, daughter of Emeal and Catharine (Spade) Selee, a farmer of note in Holmes Township. By this marriage there were three children—Clara Ellen, born Oct. 27, 1868; Tire Esrom, Feb. 7, 1872; Rena, Oct. 7, 1874, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Ditty has cleared up and improved his farm, and is now enjoying the advantages of many broad, well-cultivated and fertile acres. He has also had charge, for the past ten years, of the large tract of land belonging to the Dalzells, extensive glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Penn.; is also a prominent man in the affairs of the township. He had a half-brother in the late war, who was wounded at the battle of Bull Run, was sent home and died. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association of North America.

REASIN EATON, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1818, and is the son of John and Catharine (Marker) Eaton. His father was born in Washington Co., Md., April 25, 1778, and removed to Ohio in 1804. He removed to this county in 1829, and lived here till his death, July 23, 1850. There are eight children living, four sons and four daughters; of the sons two are lawyers, one a physician, and our subject, a farmer. Mr. Eaton received a common-school education and worked on his father's farm. He also remained assisting his father until his death. He was married, April 8, 1857, to Margaret E. Hays, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Stevenson) Hays, born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn. Her mother came to Bucyrus Christmas Eve, 1840, and depended upon her eldest son, a tinner by trade, for support. Of this union,

there were eleven children, of whom seven are living; they are Kate, married to W. B. Richie, a prominent young lawyer of Lima, Ohio; John A. married Basha Quaintance, and is one of the rising young lawyers at the Bucyrus bar; Horace married Ada Fry, daughter of Henry Fry, of Liberty Township; Harvey married, Jan. 16, 1879, to Flora Shaftner, daughter of Henry Shaftner, who gave his life for his country. Also Reasin, Ethel and Walter at home. Virginia, Mark, George and Nellie died while young. Mr. Eaton is, perhaps, the wealthiest farmer in Holmes Township, and is also one of its most prominent men. He has often been urged by his friends to accept a nomination for the Legislature, but has always declined the honor. By strict attention to business and good management, he has been very successful. Himself and wife are both members of the English Lutheran Church, and by his means and labor it was that the church of which he is a member was erected. Reasin Eaton will long be remembered as a man who loved righteousness, and whose hand was not withdrawn from things of charity—a man universally loved and respected.

GEORGE F. EBERHART, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born Jan. 20, 1812. His parents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where our subject was born and attended school. In his 15th year, he was apprenticed to John Myers for three years, to learn the blacksmith's trade, for which he paid \$30, and found his own clothing. After his 18th year, his apprenticeship having expired, he worked as a journeyman in his chosen avocation for one year, and then took passage for this country, with his mother and two brothers, his father having died when he was in his 4th year. After a voyage of forty-two days they landed in New York, thence to Bucyrus, arriving about the 14th of September, 1832. He then engaged as chain carrier for John Schleiver, in laying out the village of Schleivertown, now Annapolis, and afterward at blacksmithing with one Frederick Beard, in the town which they had laid out. He afterward went to Harrisburg, Stark Co., Ohio, and thence to Louisville, same Co., where he run a shop for himself until his marriage, which occurred Feb. 14, 1834, to Catharine Hamm, of Washington Township, Stark Co., where he purchased a small piece of land, and lived for about two years, then moved to Lib-

erty Township, Crawford Co., and purchased a small farm, improved it and worked at his trade a few years, then moved back to Stark Co., where he purchased 100 acres and lived for two years; sold out and again moved to Crawford Co., Cranberry Township, where he dealt in real estate quite extensively, and lived there thirty-four years, when he moved to the beautiful farm on which he now lives. By his first wife there were seven children—Jacob, born Sept. 20, 1836; Mary, July 15, 1838; Elizabeth, Oct. 7, 1841; George, June 29, 1844; Rosina Catharine, Feb. 28, 1847; Margaret C., Nov. 30, 1849, and Christine, Sept. 30, 1854. His first wife died March 14, 1868. He was again married April 12, 1870, to Mrs. Barbara (Walker) Foust, born March 18, 1832, who had one daughter, Christine, born July 24, 1855, by her first husband, Taylor Weingartner. Mr. Eberhart, with his wife and four surviving children, who are all married, are members of the Albright Church.

JOHN GEORGE EBERHART, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born June 30, 1844, and is a son of George Frederick and Catharine Elizabeth (Hamm) Eberhart, of Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. He is the second son of a family of five children, three daughters and two sons. His father was a native of Germany, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch accepted the limited educational advantages afforded, and attended school when the opportunity was given him, working on the farm with his father and studying when he had a few spare moments, until about 19 years of age. He then engaged in farming until 22 years of age, when he was united in marriage Sept. 24, 1866, to Elizabeth Sheber, daughter of Gottlieb and Christina (Heckenlively) Sheber. This union was blessed with four children—Matilda Jane, born July 24, 1867; Mary Corena, Oct. 17, 1869; John Benjamin, June 3, 1872, and Sarah Naomi, June 19, 1875, all of whom are living at home with their parents. Mr. Eberhart's magnificent surroundings show a marked degree of ability in his chosen avocation. He and his estimable wife are members of the German M. E. Church, of Holmes Township, and are prosperous and happy.

DANIEL FRALICK, merchant; P. O. Winger's Corners; was born May 11, 1817, in Dauphin Co., Penn. He is the only child of

William and Mary (Harden) Fralick, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. He worked on a farm with his father during the summer, and in the winter attended school, until his 13th year, when his parents removed to this county and settled on the Rowse farm, now occupied by A. Monnett. They lived here from spring until fall, and then removed to the extreme north of Holmes Township and entered 80 acres of land, with patent given by Andrew Jackson. Here they erected a log cabin, worked hard and endured the privations of a pioneer life. In the spring of 1834, he came to Bucyrus, and commenced work in the flour and saw mill of Elias Slage. He worked during the time, when the water-power was sufficient to run the mill, and during dull times he returned to his father's farm, and put in his time there; he worked at the mill from 1834 to 1846, in which year he moved on his father's farm, and lived there several years. In 1853, he commenced a store at Wingert's Corners, and in 1855 built a new storeroom, which he now occupies. He also worked the farm, in connection with his mercantile pursuits. Mr. Fralick is now engaged in the mercantile business at Wingert's Corners, and is doing well. He is a prominent man in his township, having held several offices, and has been Justice of the Peace for 15 years, being the only Republican in his neighborhood. Himself and wife are both members of the Reformed Church. He was married to Ann Maria Shupp Oct. 6, 1840. She is a daughter of John and Ann Shupp, of Wingert's Corners, and is a native of Dauphin Co., Penn. Their union was blessed with nine children, of whom Henry, Isaiah, Mary and Sarah are deceased. Margaret J. married Samuel Flickinger; Lavinia married Samuel Swank, and John married Matilda Shirk, of Holmes Township; Rebecca and Daniel are at home.

SAMUEL FLICKINGER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus. The subject of this sketch was born March 21, 1837, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and is the ninth child in a family of twelve. His father, also named Samuel, came to Stark Co. at an early day, and from there removed to this county, where he lived until his death, in 1872. The subject of our sketch spent his youth on a farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of 28, he commenced saw-milling, and has been engaged in the business some fifteen years. He is a well-known and highly

respected citizen of Holmes Township, and is well respected by all who know him. He was married, Dec. 28, 1867, to Margaret J. Fralick, daughter of a prominent merchant of Wingert's Corners. This union has been blessed with two children—Clarissa and Fanny Blanche.

ISRAEL GOODWIN (deceased), Bucyrus; was born April 4, 1833, and was the son of William A. and Rebecca (Helpman) Goodwin. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed the occupation for several years, and then engaged in farming until his death, which occurred July 18, 1874. He was a man universally respected, and a good husband and father. He was married Nov. 12, 1857, to Lovina Heller, daughter of D. J. Heller, and who still survives him. Of this marriage there are six children—Mary Ellen, born Oct. 23, 1858, married William A. McBride, and is living in the township; Angeline, born March 4, 1861; Alice, March 28, 1863; Maud, Oct. 20, 1865; Minerva, Jan. 2, 1868, and Leander, June 22, 1874. Mrs. Goodwin is living on her farm in Holmes Township, and is in very comfortable circumstances, and is respected by all who know her.

TILGHMAN H. GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born May 12, 1834; is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Haupt) George, who were natives of Northampton Co., Penn. They moved to Wyandot Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1853. After residing there for some time they moved to Crawford Co., Ohio; thence to Seneca Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch attended school during the winter months, and worked with his father at shoemaking until about 21 years of age, when he engaged for himself in shoemaking, then in the manufacture of cigars, and afterward in the carpenter's trade. About twenty-one years ago, he began his agricultural life, which he has run quite successfully, and, within the past five years, has added a threshing machine of the latest improved style to his large stock of machinery, and has, by his extensive adoption of machinery in agriculture, been liberally remunerated for his skill and energy. He was married Nov. 27, 1856, to Sarah Miller, a daughter of Jonathan and Anne (Shupp) Miller, who were natives of Dauphin Co., Penn. By this marriage, there were seven children—William Henry, born April 24, 1858; Wesley E., July 14, 1859; John Adams, Jan. 7, 1861; an infant son died on day of birth, April 5, 1862; Anna E., June 26, 1869; Rolly Edgar,

Feb. 25, 1872, and Rosetta, April 30, 1876. William H. was married in March, 1880, to Lena Sterns, of Lykens Township, this county. Wesley is engaged in business in Seneca Co., Ohio, and the rest of the family are at home with their parents. Mr. George has been a prominent man in the township, having held some important offices. He and his wife are members of the Albright Church, and are respected and esteemed by all who know them.

ELIZABETH HEINLEN, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born Nov. 20, 1844; is a daughter of Christopher and Rachel (Wagner) Auck, of Crawford Co., widow of the late Henry Heinlen, who died March 23, 1877, who was a son of Lewis and Hannah (Wise) Heinlen. Since her husband's death, she has taken charge of the business pertaining to a farm of 160 acres, showing by the extensive improvements which she has made, and the high state of cultivation under which she has the land, that the weaker sex are capable of assuming responsible positions, if the opportunity is given them. She was married to Henry Heinlen Feb. 4, 1868. From this union there were four children—Clara Malinda, born Nov. 28, 1868; Manuel Edward, born May 6, 1871; Caroline Rebecca, born Nov. 26, 1873; Sarah Elmira, born Oct. 31, 1876, died March 8, 1877; the remaining three are living at home with their mother. Mrs. Heinlen and her husband were members of the German Reformed Church at Wingert's Corners.

JOHN HOLMAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Nov. 7, 1828; son of Martin and Rosanna (Foy) Holman, the former of Beaver Co., Penn., where he resided until he was about 12 years of age, when he moved to the State of Kentucky, where he resided for a time, then moved to Brown Co., Ohio, thence to Ross Co., where he learned the currier's trade, which he followed for a time with an older brother. He afterward moved to Crawford Co., where he underwent the trials of an early pioneer life, working at his trade and clearing up the country. Our subject was born in Crawford Co., when that county was in its infancy, and when educational advantages were limited; but by his diligence he obtained a moderate education by attending school in winter, and working with his father until about 22 years of age, when he attended college for a time at Oberlin University, Westerville, Ohio. He then engaged in

farming, working at the carpenter's trade and teaching, for about three years, and afterward farming and teaching for several years. He was married Oct. 5, 1854, to Hannah M. Brown, daughter of Asa and Eliza (Lee) Brown, of Crawford Co. This union was blessed with five children—Lucelia E., born July 27, 1855; Jay B., born Nov. 21, 1859; Guy C., born April 10, 1864, died Dec. 8, 1870; Carrie A., born July 15, 1872, and Myrtle, born March 14, 1874; all those living are at home with their parents. Our subject was elected Justice of the Peace in 1865, which office he filled creditably for fifteen consecutive years. He was also Township Clerk for seven years, and Township Trustee for three terms. He is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Crawford County Farmers' Fire Insurance Company. He has lived in this county for over fifty-one years, and he, with his estimable wife and family, are members of the Lutheran Church of Holmes Township, much esteemed and loved by all who know them.

MARY HENNINGER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Jan. 1, 1812, of Irish-English descent. Her parents were James and Sarah (Hawks) Martin; the former, a native of Ireland, went to a place at that time eleven miles from London, England, but which is now in the city, where he engaged in business and married Sarah Hawks. They took passage from London in the fall of 1822, being nearly three months on the voyage, landing in Philadelphia about fifty-eight years ago. On their voyage across the "briny deep," and, during a severe storm, their ship's rudder was lost, and they were left drifting at the mercy of the wind and waves; but, by the bravery of the men, several of whom lost their lives in attempting the necessary repairs, having to work under the water, the ship was saved. One brave old sailor, whose memory our subject will always reverence, succeeded in making fast the rudder, thereby effecting a safe landing. Some time after arriving in this country, her parents moved to this State, where they underwent all the trials, suffering and exposure of an early pioneer life. The subject of this sketch, being the "cow-boy" of the family, was many times for days and nights in the woods, being at one time twenty-six miles from home, and, overtaken by darkness, she was compelled to wait in the howling wilderness, with none but the Great Spirit to

protect her, but hoping for the moon to rise, that she might be directed in her course. Her father's cabin was frequented by the Indians, by dozens and scores, almost crowding the family from their humble home, that they might be sheltered from the raging elements without. The husband of the subject of this sketch was twice married; first to Miss Elizabeth Spahr, in 1825, and after her death to Miss Mary Martin, on May 13, 1830. They moved to the farm on which the widow now lives, about the year 1838. This union was blessed with thirteen children, eight of whom are living, five having died in infancy. Those living are James, born Feb. 4, 1831; Mary Ann M., June 10, 1832; Sarah J., Feb. 14, 1834; Martha, Aug. 31, 1838; Charlotte, March 8, 1841; John, June 10, 1848; Jacob, Feb. 7, 1851, and Marsella, June 29, 1855; all of whom are married and living in the great State of Ohio. Mr. Hemminger had been seriously indisposed for three years before his death, and bore his afflictions at all times with cheerfulness and resignation, although confined to his bed most of the time, death releasing him Sept. 6, 1877, at the advanced age of nearly 80 years. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, was a desirable neighbor and a man of his word, prompt in fulfilling his contracts to the best of his ability, and lived and died esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

DANIEL J. HELLER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Aug. 7, 1814, in Dauphin Co., Penn. He attended school in winter, and worked with his father until about 18 years of age, when he engaged in farming with his father until his marriage, which occurred in October, 1833, to Catharine Ginrick, who was born July 15, 1816, the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Fishbaum) Ginrick, a respected farmer of Dauphin Co., Penn. After marriage, they engaged in farming in Dauphin Co. for about four years, and then moved to Liberty Township, where they lived about twenty-seven years, when they moved to the farm on which they now reside. Their marriage was blessed with thirteen children—Elizabeth, born Feb. 20, 1835; Mary, Jan. 5, 1837; Lovina, May 15, 1839; Lucy A., Dec. 7, 1841; Jonathan G., March 12, 1844; Susanna, Oct. 13, 1846; Sarah J., Jan. 14, 1849; an infant son, Nov. 27, 1851—died same time; Melissa, Dec. 22, 1852; William, June 30, 1855; Catharine E., Jan. 23, 1858; Dianah B.,

Dec. 12, 1860, and Ida A., March 1, 1864. Susanna died June 21, 1849; eleven are still living. Elizabeth married George Frame, son of a farmer of Holmes Township, and moved to Johnson Co., Kan., where they now reside. Mary married Aaron J. Quaintance Oct. 9, 1836; Lovina married Israel Goodwin, now deceased, Nov. 12, 1857; Lucy married Emanuel Aumiller in the fall of 1860; Jonathan G. was married to Lovina Quaintance March 15, 1866; Sarah J. to Jacob Sheckler March 20, 1867; Melissa A. to Frank Johnson Dec. 15, 1872, and William H. married Amelia Stewart Dec. 23, 1875. Mr. Heller, by hard labor and frugal living, has given his large and interesting family a sufficiency of this world's goods, and as good educational advantages as their common schools afforded. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and are very much respected by all who know them.

JOHN JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Nov. 20, 1829, and is the youngest of a family of four children born to Jacob Johnson. The subject of our sketch removed to Crawford County in 1844, and commenced farming. He was in his youth denied the advantages of education, having never gone to a school in his life. However, he rose above the disadvantages of his situation, and acquired by his own efforts an education of practical worth and benefit. He was a member of Co. L, 10th O. V. C., and served eighteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was a good soldier, and fought bravely in the defense of the rights of man and the preservation of the Union. He was married, Dec. 20, 1847, to Susanna Lonnes, and has four children—Franklin L., John W., Theodore and Mary Etta. Three of these are married, and are living near their father, in good circumstances. Mr. Johnson is a prominent citizen of his community and universally respected.

PETER T. JAMES, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born March 23, 1850, eldest son of Jesse and Mary (Wells) James, natives of the Buckeye State; they moved to Crawford County in the fall of 1847, to the farm on which they now reside. After moving to Holmes Township, in the wilderness, they cleared a space in the woods large enough for the erection of a rude log cabin, which the father built to shelter his family; then he went to work

with a will which showed a determination to accomplish the great work which was before him. Their beautiful buildings, pleasant surroundings, and the large income of their broad and fertile fields, is the reward of hard labor, good management and frugal living in an early pioneer life. The father died April 25, 1878, in the 57th year of his age, leaving three sons and two daughters—Peter T., Thomas, Maggie, Elizabeth and Henry, and an estimable wife to mourn the loss of a true husband and noble father. Thomas was married, Oct. 25, 1877, to Allie Linn, daughter of William and Hannah (Frailick) Linn, respected farmers of this township. Jesse James and wife were members of the Evangelical Association; were always engaged in good works, such as building churches and assisting the poor and needy. Politically, they are Republicans to the core, and the core is also Republican.

WILLIAM KERR, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Aug. 24, 1808, and is the son of William and Sarah (Abraham) Kerr, and is of Welsh-Irish descent. In the fall of 1832, in company with a colony of twenty-one, he removed to this State and settled in Whetstone Township, near the Plains. He lived here until 1877, when he removed to his present home. He was married, Feb. 14, 1833, to Miss Jane Clark, of Whetstone Township. This union was blessed with nine children—Archibald, Ann, Alexander E., Nancy, Elizabeth, Sophia, Jane, Margaret, and a son who died in infancy. Those living are all married, and doing well. Archibald entered Co. K, 81st O. V. I., in the fall of 1862, under Maj. W. H. Chamberlain, and died at Corinth, Miss., of a fever, Dec. 1, 1862, aged 24 years 9 months and 25 days. Mr. Kerr has made his property by hard labor and frugality, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church of Bucyrus, and have been so for twenty-five years.

WILLIAM LINN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is a well-known resident of this township, where he has lived since the year 1834. He was born on Sept. 6, 1805, and is the son of John and Margeretta Linn, who came from Germany in 1834, and settled in this portion of the county, where he has ever since resided. He has raised five children, who are now all married, and in prosperous, well-to-do condi-

tions in life. Their names are William, Sophia, Lewis, Caroline and Julia. The father is a frugal, industrious man, who has labored hard throughout his lifetime to accumulate his property, and is now an old and highly respected citizen.

JOSEPH LONNES, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born March 17, 1802, in Berkeley Co., Va., near the town of Bath. He is the son of John and May (Spahr) Lonnes. A singular coincidence connected with his birth is that he was born in the same house that had been the scene of his mother's birth also. When he had reached his 9th year, his father removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio, and settled some six miles from the Ohio River. He was the oldest of eleven children, seven of whom are now living, and a large share of farm work fell to him in early life. He was married, in 1829, to Miss Jane Boeman, and seven children are the fruits of this marriage. One of his sons, Lambert, was stabbed and killed by one Joseph Morran. All of his children have been given good starts in life, and all are now doing well. Mr. Lonnes is a self-made man, and has accomplished all by hard labor and frugal industry. He is one of the much-respected citizens of his township, and is a staunch Republican.

BENJAMIN LUST, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born July 24, 1854; is a son of Frederick and Sophia (Buhl) Lust, residents of Lykens Township. His father was a native of Germany, his mother a native of Pennsylvania. Benjamin attended school in winter and worked with his father on the farm the remainder of the time, until about 17 years of age, when he engaged in farming with his father until after attaining his majority. He was married, March 2, 1876, to a Miss Eberhart, daughter of George Frederick and Catharine Elizabeth (Hamm) Eberhart. After marriage, Benjamin resided on his father-in-law's farm for about three years, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides. Of his father's family, there were eight children—four sons and four daughters—of whom Benjamin was the fourth son, for whom, on account of his energy and ability, we predict a bright future.

ABRAHAM LICHTENWALTER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Sept. 17, 1817, in Stark Co., Ohio, and is the second son of Michael and Mary (Eyster) Lichtenwalter. He received but about eight months' schooling in

his whole life, the remainder of his time being devoted to work on the farm. He was married, Feb. 7, 1839, to Elizabeth Allbaugh, of Stark Co., and, the following fall, removed to Crawford Co. and settled in Holmes Township, at a time when it was very sparsely settled, and when the greatest amount of hard work was necessary to bring the soil to a good state of cultivation. His marriage resulted in ten children, of whom Harriet died at 18 years of age; Emeline died at the age of 3 years; Michael at 4 months; Nancy Ann at 9 years of age, and two more in very early infancy. Those married are Mary Eve, born May 16, 1847, married to Jacob Linn, May 16, 1871, died July 31, 1871, of typhoid fever; Matilda Elizabeth, born April 16, 1850, married to Edwin Chapman Sept. 2, 1869; they had four children—Charles Clinton, Laura Bell, Alberta, and one who died in early infancy; William H., born Aug. 22, 1852, living at home, and working the farm for his father; was married to Candace Correll, daughter of Jacob Correll, a farmer of Holmes Township; she died July 23, 1877; William was remarried Dec. 25, 1879, to Alice C. Reinsberger, daughter of John Reinsberger, a resident and prominent farmer of Carroll Co., Ohio; Elmira, born Jan. 24, 1857, married to Levi Sponseller Feb. 11, 1874; living near Bloomville, Seneca Co., Ohio. There are three children—Myrta May, born March 15, 1876; Olla J., born Dec. 5, 1877; Orrie F. A., born May 7, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenwalter are genial and well-respected citizens of their township, and are greatly esteemed by all who know them.

JACOB MILLER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Aug. 17, 1820, and is the youngest son of John A. and Mary E. (Wert) Miller, residents of Dauphin Co., Penn. They moved to Crawford Co. in October, 1830, and settled in Todd, then Sycamore, Township. After living there about ten years, they removed to Holmes Township, where they lived, and died twenty-five years ago. Our subject worked on the farm and received a common education. At the age of 22 years, he married Miss Polly Shupp, daughter of a respected citizen of Holmes Township. This wife dying, he was again married, only to again lose the wife of his affections. He married his third and last wife, Mary Ream, on April 13, 1852. He has had nine children born to him. Those living are Thomas, Eliza-

beth, Sarah, Eve, Christopher, Maria and Emma. Catharine and John died in infancy. Mr. Miller and wife are both members of the Lutheran Church, are exemplary Christians, and are well esteemed in the township where they live.

STEPHEN McBRIDE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born May 5, 1809, and is a son of John and Ann (Maloy) McBride, natives of Virginia, who moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, about the year 1804. Our subject attended school a few months in early life, and assisted his father on the farm until marriage, and two or three years thereafter, then moved to Crawford County, Nov. 15, 1836, with his wife and two children, having been married March 3, 1831, to Eliza Weisman, a native of Cumberland Co., Penn.; by this union there was one child, Mahlon, born April 18, 1832. His second marriage was to Hannah Boyle, June 13, 1833, of Columbiana County, by whom he had two children—Eliza Jane, born June 19, 1834, and Sarah Ann, June 22, 1837; some time after, he was again called upon to lay away beneath the sod the one upon whom his affections had been centered, and on the 19th of July, 1840, he was married for the third time to Patience Lewis, of Crawford County, by whom he had ten children—Elizabeth, born June 18, 1841; John, April 26, 1843; Joshua L., Feb. 9, 1845; Wm. Lockard, Jan. 14, 1847; Jeremiah J., Sept. 16, 1849; Hannah M., April 4, 1852; Rachel U., May 7, 1854; Stephen A., June 7, 1856; Martha M., June 11, 1859, and Reuben R., April 30, 1866; all of whom are living and married except the two youngest, who are at home assisting their parents. John served in the late war over four years; was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamanga, and served and suffered nineteen months and eight days of prison life in six different Southern hells, but his life was spared and he returned home. Mr. McBride, his wife and most of the family, are members of the United Brethren Church; working with a willing hand for the advancement of the "cause and kingdom" here. Mr. McBride, at the advanced age of 72 years, is hale and hearty, able to work, and to enjoy the rewards of his beautiful home and the abundance of his farm, which has been given him for the toil and suffering which he endured in his early pioneer life.

MAHLON McBRIDE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born April 18, 1832, in Columbiana

Co., Ohio, is the son of Stephen McBride. He attended school in the winter, and assisted his father until about 20 years of age, when he engaged in farming. He was married Nov. 3, 1855, to Sarah Jane Hemminger; by this union there are seven children—William A., born Sept. 24, 1856; Samuel B., Dec. 30, 1858; Emmerellis, June 23, 1861, Marsella, Jan. 23, 1866; Ida, March 23, 1868; Sadie, June 29, 1874, and Stephen M., Feb. 19, 1877, all living and at home, except William, who married Angeline Goodwin, on Aug. 8, 1878, and Emmerellis, married to a Miss Douflet, Dec. 17, 1877. Mr. McBride and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and excellent people.

DANIEL McCLANE, retired farmer; P. O. Wingert's Corners; was born July 30, 1809, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and is the oldest son of John and Eve (Jury) McClane, who both died in Pennsylvania. Mr. McClane was raised on a farm, and attended district school. He also learned the trade of a weaver with his father at home. He was married June 29, 1828, to Elizabeth Shaffner, in his own State, she being eight days younger than her husband. Two years later, May 5, 1830, he removed to this county, and since 1869, has been a resident of Holmes Township. He is an old and highly respected citizen, and though 71 years old his hair is not whitened, but retains its raven black color. Mr. and Mrs. McClane are both estimable Christians, and members of the Evangelical Association of Wingert's Corners. Of their marriage, there were eleven children, all of whom are dead, and but one grandchild is left as heir or descendant. The names of their children are John Martin, Sarah Ann, Leah Jane, Nancy Loretta, Lucy, Sylvester; the remainder all died in infancy. Sarah married Martin Ditty, of Holmes Township; John Martin married Polly Hiesch, whose daughter, Loretta, is now living.

WILLIAM MATEER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Sept. 9, 1823, eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Shrum) (Spangler) Mateer, near Rosstown, York Co., Penn. His mother was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 5, 1793; father born Aug. 31, 1794, near Lisburn, Cumberland Co., Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. William Mateer, our subject's great-grandfather, started to this country from Ireland, early in 1700, with his family, consisting of wife and four sons—William, James,

Robert and John, and buried all at sea; after settling in America he had four other sons, whom he named same as first four. The subject of our sketch attended school in winter, and worked with his father on the farm in summer, until about 21 years of age, at which time he engaged in farming with his father, until his 23d year, when he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Ann Wagoner on Sept. 8, 1846; she was born Feb. 12, 1825, youngest daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Draver) Wagoner, respected farmers of Cumberland Co., Penn. Mrs. Mateer's father was born Oct. 8, 1787, her mother Dec. 1, 1784. They moved from Cumberland Co., Penn., to Holmes Township, landing in Bucyrus on Aug. 30, 1854, and engaged in farming near the place on which they now reside. Two children were their issue—Mary Elizabeth, born May 18, 1847, died Nov. 1, 1850, and William Albert, born Oct. 20, 1850. The latter attended school and helped his father on the farm until about 20 years of age, and, being a close student, was always at the head of his class. He was married, Dec. 31, 1874, to Miss Martha J. Davis, who was born May 20, 1855, daughter of Jacob and Adaline (Mount) Davis, of Ashland Co., Ohio; from this union, there was one child—Benjamin Franklin, born Nov. 11, 1875; William A. died July 18, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Mateer and their daughter-in-law and child are members of the M. E. Church, and are enjoying a happy life at their pleasant home.

JAMES MOORE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Jan. 25, 1817, in Washington Co., Penn., and is the youngest son of James and Emma (Crow) Moore. His father came from Ireland to engage in the Revolutionary war, and settled in Washington Co., Penn. He removed to Columbiana County in 1820, was left an orphan in his 3d year by the sudden death of his father, who retired at night in health, but was found in the morning a corpse, and the sudden shock so affected the mind of his mother that she became insane. Mr. Moore only attended school about nine months, and went to work early. He first worked for \$3 per month, and the second year for \$4. Then he engaged for three years in the tobacco business, and, proving himself skillful, he received higher wages than ordinary hands. He worked one whole year without losing more than half a day, and that was at the request of his em-

ployer. When 28 years old he learned the cooper's trade with his cousin, John Crow. He worked here two years, and then engaged in the business for himself the next two years. After this he removed to Crawford County, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and where he has prospered, owing to his habits of industry and energy. He was married in his 22d year to Catharine Lonnes, sister to Uncle Joseph Lonnes, the oldest living settler of Holmes Township. Four children—Ephraim M., Elmira, Joseph A. and Mary Frances are living. John James is deceased. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. C, 101st O. V. I., and went to the front immediately, engaging in two battles before that of Stone River, in which last he was shot three times and killed, after serving faithfully three months. Those living are all married, Joseph married Alice Vore, and is on the home farm; E. M. married Lizzie Crall, of Liberty Township, and is a farmer of that township, and also a valuable salesman in Emrich's store, Bucyrus; Elmira married Prof. John A. Roberts, of Knoxville, Marion County (Iowa); Mary married Lewis H. Vore, who is a carpenter by trade, but is now farming in Southern Kansas. Mr. Moore has served the Methodist Church forty-one years as an efficient class-leader, and has assisted in the Sunday-school work twenty-six years, being Superintendent twenty-three years of that time, and is filling that position efficiently at present. He organized the first Sunday school ever held in this township. He is also Vice President of the Crawford County Sunday School Union. He has organized and kept up some six or seven Sunday schools. He is actuated by the true Christian principle and spirit, and is a man who can spend his declining years in reviewing the good which his hands have done, and which will make rich his crown in the kingdom above.

HENRY G. PEASLEY, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born July 7, 1814, in Clinton Co., N. Y., and is of English-Irish descent. His father's name was Samuel, and his mother's maiden name Jane Greene. Mr. Peasley attended school and assisted his father on the farm during his youth. In June, 1834, he came with his father to Mt. Gilead, being one month and six days on the road. In Morrow Co. Mr. Peasley engaged in farming for several years, and then removed to Crawford Co. He

was married, in February, 1840, to Miss Ann Quaintance, daughter of Fisher and Sarah (Frey) Quaintance, who came to Crawford Co. in 1829, from Jefferson Co. Of this marriage there were six children—Sarah, born March 25, 1841, died at the age of 5; Narcissa, born March 31, 1843; Ira, born Sept. 16, 1848, died Oct. 27, 1865, and Charles, born Aug. 19, 1850, died Oct. 29, 1865, both of diphtheria; cut off in the flower of their youth, their loss was a keen blow to their loving parents and all who knew them, as they were kind, sociable and beloved by all; Minerva, born April 23, 1856, and Cynthia, born Dec. 14, 1858, are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Peasley are members of the Friends' Church, and are greatly esteemed by all who know them.

SAMUEL PETERMAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of John and Barbara (Eckert) Peterman, and was born in York Co., Penn., Sept. 21, 1810. He attended school in winter until he was 16 years of age, and then assisted his father on the farm until his 21st year. His parents removed to this county in October, 1827, and entered 320 acres of land in Liberty Township, on the Sandusky River; they cleared a portion of it, and erected a hewed-log cabin. Five years afterward, our subject left the farm of his father and went to Bucyrus, where, for twenty-five years, he was engaged in hauling goods between Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus and Sandusky, with a six-horse team. After that, he returned to the farm on which he now lives, and has remained there ever since. He was, during his teaming career, entrusted with a great deal of money for transportation, and always proved himself a man who could be trusted. He now has a nice property, all gained by his own efforts and industry. He was married, Nov. 19, 1833, to Violet Hinebaugh, daughter of Conrad and Mary (Trout) Hinebaugh, of Philadelphia, Penn. They had two children—Mary Ann, died at the age of 4 years, and an infant, which died very young.

W. H. POOLE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born April 18, 1828; is a son of Rodney and Elizabeth (Hoy) Poole, of Frederick Co., Md., who moved to the town of Mexico, in what was formerly Crawford Co. (but, since the division, Wyandot), in the fall of 1835, where they lived until 1849, when they moved to the farm on which W. H. Poole now lives, where the family

resided until his death, which occurred in July, 1865. After moving to the now beautiful farm, which was, at the time of their settlement, a dense forest (there being but one neighbor in an area of several miles), they cleared a patch large enough for a log cabin, in which they lived and endured the sufferings of an early pioneer life, in clearing and beautifying their home. The parents of our subject moved to Norwalk for the purpose of educating their children, five in number, where the father was connected with the college for two years, then moved back to Mexico, thence to the farm, and thence to Mansfield, where they engaged in the lumber business for a time, when they retired from the business, and returned to familiar haunts. At the breaking-out of the late war, the subject of our sketch enlisted in Co. L, 10th O. V. C., on Oct. 10, 1862, under Capt. Brink, serving three years, Gen. Kilpatrick Division commander. He was close to the General when he was wounded at the battle of Resaca; at Atlanta, when the division was surrounded; and at Bentonville, Savannah, and several other places of importance. Having served his time, he was honorably discharged, came home, and engaged in farming. He was married Oct. 19, 1859, to Miss Catharine Hartman, daughter of Andrew and Susan Hartman, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn.

ELI P. QUAINTANCE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Aug. 16, 1818, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and is the second child in a family of nine. His youth was spent on a farm and in gaining an education to fit him for usefulness in life. Mr. Quaintance was married in 1842 to Hannah Kirk. Of this union there were eight children, seven of whom are still living and have settled in life, possessing comfortable homes and good families. Mr. Quaintance has, by hard labor and frugal industry, amassed considerable property, and is one of the most prominent men of his township, being held in high esteem by all who know him, as a man of enlightened views and extended information.

JOSEPH W. QUAINTANCE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Aug. 31, 1828, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and is the sixth child of Fisher and Sarah Quaintance. His parents removed to Crawford Co. in 1829, and were among the pioneers of this section. They engaged in farming, and the subject of our sketch was

reared on a farm, and has always followed this branch of honest toil. He was married in March, 1853, to Lucinda L. Gidley, a native of Bristol Co., Mass., who removed to this county in 1851. Nine children were the fruit of this union, seven of whom are still living—Basha, married to John A. Eaton, a prominent attorney of Bucyrus; Isadore B., Edith May, Ira Ellsworth, Lemert F., Core E. and Howard B. Charles and Frank are deceased. Mr. Quaintance owns one of the oldest farms in the county, which has been called the Old Flake Farm. Years ago, there was a mysterious murder committed here; an old peddler was killed, and, in order to cover up all traces of the crime, his body, wagon and all were thrown into a well and covered up; who the peddler was, and also the identity of the perpetrators of the deed, have never been disclosed, and the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

A. J. QUAINTANCE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born March 4, 1844; the eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Hale) Quaintance. Joseph, father of the subject of this sketch, was taken away from his family by the hand of death, leaving the care of a large family upon his eldest son, who was about 16 years of age, thus depriving him of the limited educational advantages of his forest home, having attended school only three months in his life; but, by energy and perseverance, he has been successful as a farmer, and is enabled to give his family the advantages which he was deprived of. His father and mother were natives of Maryland, and moved to Holmes Township, Crawford Co., in the spring of 1855, where they lived until death, with the exception of a few years in Liberty Township. A. J. Quaintance was married, Oct. 9, 1859, to Mary Heller, daughter of D. J. Heller, a prominent farmer of Holmes Township. From this union there were ten children—Israel J., Joseph, Leroy, Martha Etta, Daniel, Oscar, Alverta, Blanche, James and Olive, all living except Israel and Alverta, who died in infancy. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. C, 101st O. V. I., and was sent to the front immediately, under Capt. McDonald, and participated in many of the most bloody contests; was in Sherman's march to the sea; at Franklin, Tenn., when Gen. Hood raided that country; was at Lookout Mountain; wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and sent to the hospital at Crawfish

Springs; after recovering, he returned to his command, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. His brother, T. E. Quaintance, was torn to pieces by a cannon ball at his side, while he was miraculously saved. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and respected by all.

JOHN ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born April 7, 1805, in Lycoming Co., Penn., and was the eldest son of George and Catharine (Rickerd) Roberts. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married on March 6, 1826, to Lavinia Walton, eldest daughter of David Walton, of Lycoming Co., Penn. Of this marriage, there are six children—Fleming, Wesley, George Washington (born Feb. 22, 1832, on the centennial anniversary of the birth of his namesake), Mary, Edwin and Willis. Mr. Roberts removed to Crawford Co. in 1828, in a portion which was then a part of Marion Co. He commenced farming, and has always continued a tiller of the soil. He lived on his farm in Whetstone Township for thirty-seven years. His first wife died in February, 1872. He was married July 16, 1873, to Miss Belle Chambers, of Whetstone Township. By this marriage, there are two children—John and Aubrey N. Mr. Roberts is a highly valued citizen of Holmes Township, where he has lived fourteen years. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for forty-two years. One of his sons, Edwin, served in the cause of the Union in the late war, under Capt. Moderwell.

J. C. REIFF, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born March 15, 1836, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Geiger) Reiff, of Wurtemberg, Germany. The subject of our sketch attended school under the compulsory laws of his "Faderland," until his 15th year, when he entered a private college of agriculture, preparatory to entering the Government College; but, before being advanced a step higher, he moved to this country to live with his uncle and aunt, who had also come to America, the former in 1852, and the latter in 1853. Our subject engaged with his uncle in stone-cutting, masonry and plastering for about twelve years, at Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio. He was married, Jan. 17, 1862, to Mary Shock, of Seneca Co. This union has been blessed with nine children—Charles G. F., Paul A., Eliza M., John C., Hannah M., Henry J., Lewis W., and two girls who died in

infancy. Mr. Reiff, since moving to his farm in 1863, on which there were three acres cleared, has, by his indomitable energy and determination in working at his trade during the day, cutting timber and burning brush at night, cleared up 75 acres, and opened one of the finest limestone quarries in Crawford Co., which he is running extensively, and in which he was quite severely injured. He has held several of the offices of the township, and is filling the office of Trustee at the present time creditably to himself, and satisfactorily to his constituents.

CHRISTOPHER SCHIEBER is a prominent farmer living in Holmes Township. He was born March 4, 1820, and is the oldest son of Caleb and Magdalena (Prosey) Schieber. There were of his father's family ten children, all of whom are now living. The subject of our sketch was united in marriage to Lydia Harshberger in August, 1849, and by this union there are three children living—Jacob, born in December, 1852; John, in February, 1854; Magdalena, in September, 1856. Priscilla was born in August, 1859, but is now dead. Jacob, John and Magdalena are married, and are living now in Liberty Township, and doing well. Mr. Schieber's mother is still living, at the advanced age of 82. Our subject, coming here in early times, had several experiences with the Indians, and is quite a prominent pioneer.

MOSES SPAHR, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus. The subject of this short sketch was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1814, and is the son of George and Catharine (Guyer) Spahr. He is the fourth child of a family of eight children. From his earliest childhood, he was brought up on a farm and inured to labor. He came to this county at an early day, and is one of its honored pioneers, as he forwarded the advance of civilization by clearing up the wilderness and improving his land. He has now a fine farm of 160 acres, well improved, which he has acquired by industry and perseverance. In early days, almost his only associates were the wild red men of the forest. He is a bachelor, and is one of the most respected citizens of Holmes Township.

GEORGE A. SPAHR, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born June 21, 1825, and is the son of Jesse and Margaret (Peterman) Spahr, of Cumberland Co., Penn. His parents removed to Crawford Co. in 1830, and are still living,

both in their 81st year, there being but seven months difference in their ages. Our subject attended school and remained on the farm until he was about 22 years of age. He was married, Dec. 10, 1846, to Catharine Cover, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Zent) Cover, who was born Dec. 24, 1825. They have had seven children—Joshua, born Dec. 18, 1849, and died April 22, 1875; Julia Ann, born April 8, 1851; Daniel, Dec. 23, 1847; Lavinia, Nov. 8, 1852; Moses, Oct. 10, 1854; George, Nov. 13, 1857, and Eliza, July 11, 1859. Daniel married Elmira Aumiller, who died Nov. 25, 1879. Julia Ann married Eli Miller. Lavinia married Elias Crall. Moses married Hannah Taylor, and two are living at home. Mr. Spahr moved on to his present farm one year after his marriage, and has lived there ever since. He has worked hard to acquire his property, and has been industrious and frugal. He has always been a Democrat, and has been Trustee of the township. He is a member of the United Brethren Church of Bucyrus, of which church his son Moses is Pastor. He is a man universally respected in the township, and a devoted Christian worker in the cause of his Master.

REBECCA SELLS, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; the widow of Jacob Sells, was born April 13, 1813, and is the daughter of John and Anne (Malvy) McBride. She attended district school until about 19 years of age, when she engaged in teaching school, in which occupation she was employed for about six years, when she was married Oct. 4, 1838, to Jacob Sells, who was a son of Peter and Barbara (Sluss) Sells, of Stark Co., Ohio, who moved to Crawford Co., about the year 1831. Jacob and Rebecca went to keeping house, immediately after marriage, in a home of their own on the Tiffin road, where they lived several years. Jacob was an architect and builder by profession, and, on account of his extensive business, was compelled to be away from home the greater portion of the time, thus leaving to the care of his noble wife a large family of children. Mrs. Sells is a woman of great force of character, and has an indomitable will and courage; sharing the hardships and trials of an early pioneer life, she displayed a noble Christian character, and in all that which is most beautiful in woman—the love of home, husband and children—she is the perfect type of the true

wife and mother. Mrs. Sells suffered many trials on account of her fearless advocacy of abolition principles, their residence being in a community where secessionism predominated, and also from her husband's absence of seven-teen months during the war, he being in attendance at the land sales in the Osage country, Missouri. Their communication being cut off, she supposed him to be dead, but had not lost all hope, until one day she was notified that the corpse of her husband was awaiting her at Bucyrus, to which place she went almost broken-hearted. The body was identified by the family and friends, but, before removing the corpse, what must have been her surprise, joy and gladness, upon being put in possession of a communication from her husband stating that he would be with them in a few short hours, may be imagined; thus a scene of the deepest sadness was turned to one of rejoicing and gladness. Mrs. Sells is a twin sister of Mrs. Lockard, living near Cleveland, whose family has gained so much notoriety in different parts of the country. Mrs. Sells was blessed with ten children—John, born Aug. 22, 1840, and died May 15, 1842; Annie E., born Jan. 11, 1841; Sarah Cordelia, born Aug. 20, 1843; Mary E., born July 4, 1845; Susan M., born Jan. 7, 1847; Isaac D., born Jan. 1, 1849; Jeremiah M., born Feb. 3, 1851; Jennie R., born Aug. 14, 1856; Newton V., born July 17, 1858, and Jay J., born July 1, 1860; seven of these are married, and two daughters, Mary and Jennie, single are still living at home. Newton V. was formerly a law student at Ann Arbor, Mich., was engaged with a surveying party in the West, and lecturing on temperance; he is a rising young man and now studying in Columbus, Ohio. Jay J. is a student at the Columbus Medical College; Isaac D. is a portrait painter and sign-writer, and Jeremiah a prominent farmer in Wood Co., Ohio. Jacob Sells died May 21, 1874, after a severe illness of seven months. The widow and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY SHUPP, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Dec. 29, 1815, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and is the third son of Michael and Margaret (Wise) Shupp. His father removed to Crawford Co. in May, 1828, and entered 80 acres of land on Broken Sword, in Holmes Township. There they lived eight years, and then moved on the farm where Mr. Shupp now lives, and where his

father lived till his death. He lived at home until his marriage, some thirty-two years ago, to Dora Easterday, daughter of a respected citizen of Liberty Township. They have six children—Malinda, Lucia Ann, Louisa, Solomon, Henry and Charles. All of his children except Charles are married and doing well, a portion of them being in Nebraska. Mr. Shupp and his wife are both estimable members of the community, and members of the Evangelical Association.

SAMUEL SHUPP, farmer; was born Aug. 2, 1828, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and is the youngest son of John and Anne Maria (Yeager) Shupp. His father removed to the farm where the subject of our sketch now lives, in the spring of 1831. He worked on the farm and attended school until he was 21, when he was married, in October, 1848, to Mary Young. She died some time after, leaving one child, Emma Clara, aged 2 months. He was remarried, in the spring of 1851, to Rosanna Schaal, daughter of a respected farmer of Holmes Township. There are six children of this marriage—John, Mary A., Simon L., Sarah J., Rebecca A. and Emma E., all of whom are living, and all are married save Simon and Emma. His second wife died in February, 1863, and he has since then married to Elizabeth Gerhart, of Holmes Township. There are two children of this marriage—Edwin and Rolandus. Mr. Shupp has been a member of the church and a prominent Class-leader, and, since his connection with the church, has been an exhorter and local preacher, doing valuable work for the cause of the Master.

SAMUEL SHAFFNER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Dec. 13, 1811, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and is the son of Martin and Sarah (Pleisher) Shaffner. He was reared on a farm, and attended school until his 14th year. In 1829, his parents removed to Whetstone Township, settling on the Boyer farm. When about 15 years of age, he was apprenticed to John Bretz, to learn tanning, but at the end of two and a half years, he came with his father to this county, and assisted on the farm. He was married, May 8, 1832, to Miss Frances Shultz, of this county. By this marriage there were three children—Henry was born Oct. 17, 1833, and was killed at Franklin, Tenn., while fighting in defense of his country. He was before this taken prisoner, and almost starved by the inhumanity of his captors, at Belle Isle, but, being exchanged, he came home, recruited his

health and returned to the field, experiencing many hairbreadth escapes, and was finally killed. Martin was born April 5, 1838, and he also served in the war; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and in many of the hard-fought battles for three years, and escaped without a scratch. After the war, he engaged in farming, and removed to Wood Co., where he died in June, 1879; Sarah was born July 1, 1842; she married William Kinney, and is living near Warsaw, Ind. Mr. Shaffner's first wife died Sept. 13, 1858. His second marriage occurred, Nov. 25, 1860, to Miss Hannah Martin, who died June 3, 1869. Esquire Shaffner is one of the prominent men of his township, having held several offices of trust and responsibility, for which he was especially fitted. He is a member of the M. E. Church of Holmes Township, and an exemplary Christian gentleman.

GEORGE STROHM, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Nov. 20, 1844, in Southern France; son of Frederick and Mary E. Rodebach. His parents moved to New York State at Waterloo, the journey across the ocean lasting thirty-five days, and, after a residence there of six years, they removed to Annapolis, this county. After a residence here of eleven years, he removed to the farm where he now lives. His father died in 1864, and he bought the property of the other heirs. He was married, March 2, 1871, to Catherine Leitz, of Holmes Township. They have four children—Mary Eve, Rosa, Frederick Francis and John George—all living at home. His mother died on April 19, 1874. Mr. Strohm is a prominent and influential citizen, is an industrious farmer and an honor to the community in which he lives. Both himself and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church of Bucyrus, and are estimable people.

HANNAH SAWYER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born May 4, 1830, and is a daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Heaton) Ridgeley, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania; they moved to Crawford Co. about the time of the Revolutionary war, the father enlisting soon after their removal. The subject of this sketch was married May 15, 1851, to S. F. Sawyer, a prominent farmer; nine children blessed this union—William S., Ann Eliza, Simon J., Melville J., Emma A., John B., Rebecca I. J., Wilmer A. and Frank F., all of whom are living except Melville J.,

and four of whom are at home and four married. Mr. S. F. Sawyer died Oct. 20, 1878, of that terrible affliction, cancer, after suffering all that man could suffer, leaving a widow and four children on the farm, to care for themselves.

SIDNEY L. SPORE, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born July 10, 1833, and is a son of David C. and Lucy L. (Long) Spore, the former born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., the latter of Canada, about fifty miles from Montreal. They moved to Chatfield Township, this county, in June, 1837, and bought a piece of land with about three acres cleared and a log cabin. Upon this they labored and endured the privations of a newly settled country, the father teaching school in the winter time, at 50 cents a day, to obtain a sustenance for his family, and, on one occasion before leaving his family, the father had purchased a barrel of flour, for which he had paid thirty-six days' labor in teaching, and which was to be delivered to his family; so he took his departure, trusting that all would be well with his little flock. But not so; on his return he found his family in a famishing condition, the flour not having been delivered, and they had subsisted for six whole days on nothing but parched rye. In 1857, after a twenty years' residence, they sold the farm, the mother afterward moving to Macon Co., Ill., the father having died Dec. 25, 1862. The subject of this sketch has attended school only sixty-three days in his life, going bare-footed one and three-fourths miles across the woods and through the snow; the remainder of the time, until attaining his majority, being spent in assisting in the work of the farm. At 22 years of age, he taught school in the winter, and worked by the month in the summer for three years, and then worked his father's farm for two years. He enlisted in Co. I, 57th O. V. I., Oct. 8, 1862, and was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he joined his regiment; thence to Vicksburg, and was present at the time of Sherman's defeat, in the eight-day siege. At that place he had his knapsack stolen from his back by a piece of shell which he never succeeded in bringing to justice. He then participated in the contest at Arkansas Post, which resulted in a glorious victory, for the Union forces took 8,000 prisoners, and reduced the fort. They were then sent back to Vicksburg, with the combined force under Gen. McClelland, and worked on

the canal at that place, and, on account of exposure, suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. After recovery from the fever, he was taken with chronic diarrhoea, sent to Lauson Hospital, at St. Louis, and then discharged on account of disability. To use his own language, he says: "I owe the preservation of my life to Mrs. Springer, of Boston, Mass., who was President of the Woman's Union Aid Society, Mrs. Dr. Jones, of St. Louis, and other noble members of that association. Through Mrs. Springer's efforts, who walked three miles to Gen. Schofield's headquarters, and laid my case before him in person, I procured my discharge." His clothing having been lost, as also his descriptive list, he was unable to draw the necessary money or clothing for his return home; so, without money or clothing, except a suit of underclothing, which the ladies of the association had given him, he left the hospital in a weakened and destitute condition; but through the kindness of the people with whom he came in contact, he was enabled to reach Bucyrus, where he was met by anxious friends. He remained at home recruiting his health for about fifteen months, when he re-enlisted in the 179th O. V. I.; was promoted to 1st Sergeant, his command being at Nashville, Tenn., on post-duty, and was discharged June 17, 1865. There have been nine children in his family, five of whom are living—Sumner, born July 28, 1858; Honora, Sept. 6, 1859; Aud D., July 20, 1861, died Feb. 18, 1880; Armeta, March 15, 1863, died March 30, 1863; Ona, June 6, 1864, died same day; Rufus D., June 6, 1866; Benjamin M., Aug. 17, 1868; Motta, Jan. 10, 1873, died Feb. 2, 1873; Loretta, Sept. 26, 1875. The surviving members of the family are at home, except Sumner, who is attending school at Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Spore and wife are members of the Evangelical Association. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born April 10, 1811, and is a son of William and Fanny (Foster) Taylor, of Louisa Co., Va., but who moved to Albemarle Co., Va., near the University. He was left an orphan at 4 years of age, by the death of his mother, and at 10 years of age commenced the carpenter's trade with his father, at which he is still working in connection with his farm duties. He never attended school a day in his life, but has obtained a good common-school education

by the study of the Bible, which has been his constant companion for fifty years. He has also been engaged in the milling business, as well as carpentering and farming, having run a grist and saw mill for four years before leaving Virginia. He moved to this county in the fall of 1833, to what was then Sycamore Township—which was, after the division of the counties, thrown into Wyandot—where he lived for fifteen years, and then moved to Holmes Township, where he has lived ever since. He has attended every election since 1833, except one, and has been a prominent man in his township. He was married Aug. 12, 1832, to Patience Sayrs, of Pickaway Co., Ohio. This union has been fruitful of eight children—Josephus, Jasper, Newton, William S., Ephraim S., Benjamin F., Elizabeth F., Susan Arminta and Mary Helen, who are all living except Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and Susan A., who died at 33 years of age, leaving one child. Jasper and Ephraim, the only two able-bodied men in the family, enlisted in the 101st O. V. I., went through with Sherman in his raid, and fought in many of the most closely contested battles on the field. Jasper only being wounded in the leg. Mr. Taylor and his family have suffered all the trials of a very early pioneer life, in the first clearing-up of the country, but are now reaping their reward in the enjoyment of a beautiful home. He and his estimable wife have been leading members of the church for forty-eight years, consistent Christians, esteemed and respected by all.

JESSE VORE, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Aug. 15, 1805, in Berks Co., Penn., and is the eldest son of Absalom and Margaret (Gary) Vore. He attended school until he was about 21, in the meantime learning tailoring, serving three and a half years. He then worked at his trade with George Ossman, of Millikin Center, Penn., until about 1852, when he engaged in farming for about seven years. In March, 1859, he came to Osceola, Crawford Co., and six weeks afterward he purchased the farm on which he now lives, and has improved it and made it "blossom as the rose." He was married March 30, 1830, to Catharine Musser, daughter of a respected farmer of Center Co., Penn. There were eleven children born of this marriage, seven of whom are living—Margaret Ann, Matilda, Absalom, Lewis H., Catharine A., Mary Elizabeth and Alice. Harriet, Julian,

Sarah and John A. are deceased. Those living are married and doing well. Lewis and Mary are in Kansas; Catharine married Frank Fralick and is living near Hartford City, Blackford Co., Ind. Mr. Vore's success in life is due to his own efforts. His father died when he was very young, leaving a widow with three children to contend against the world alone. Mr. Vore has filled several offices in the township. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, of Bucyrus, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church of the same city.

ELLIS WINNER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; is the son of Abraham and Rachel (Worner) Winner, and was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Oct. 23, 1812. His life was mostly spent in his native State. He was married in Columbia Co., Penn., in 1836, to Miss Ruth Parker. He has nine children—Sarah A., Martha J., Lewis, Charles, Hering C., Andrew, Lemuel, Simon Peter and Daniel Webster. Martha J. and Charles reside in Kalamazoo, Mich. Two sons were of his first marriage—Joseph Lloyd, now living in Wilmington, N. C.; Chester P. lives in Wayne Co., engaged in wool manufacturing. Mr. Winner's first wife lived but three years, and he was remarried in 1840. She was Mary Carr, of Columbia Co., Penn. Mr. Winner was for two years traveling agent in Ohio for the Bucyrus Machine Company, and for two years in Pennsylvania. He was also for three years agent throughout Ohio and Pennsylvania for Monnett's Patent Fence. He is an industrious farmer, and a man who stands eminently in the esteem of those who know him.

JOHN WENTZ, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1837, and is the eldest son of John and Mary (Monard) Wentz. His parents moved to Blackford Co., Ind., in September, 1839, and Mr. Wentz was here reared on a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married, Nov. 26, 1857, to Catharine Greenwich, only daughter of Jacob and Christina Greenwich. They have nine children—Mary E. (who was married, Dec. 4, 1879, to T. J. Caldwell, a prominent farmer in Bucyrus Township), Annette, Clement L., Willis J., Ora Alice, Clara Dell, Ida May, Emma Pearl and John Earl. Mr. Wentz is a prominent citizen and farmer, is a stanch member of the English Lutheran Church, and is a man who stands high in his community.

CHRISTIAN WILHELM, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Feb. 20, 1826, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to this country when quite young, proceeding to Lancaster, Penn., where they wintered, and then moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they lived three years, afterward moving to Crawford County. The subject of this sketch did not attend school in his youth, on account of a lack of knowledge of the English language, he not being able to speak a word of English until after he was 18 years of age. At the age of 14 years he was left an orphan by the death of his father, from which time he worked as a farm hand, except one year, when he worked in Joe Walker's warehouse, at Tiffin, Ohio, until the fall of 1851, when he went to California, and engaged in mining, meeting with considerable success until the spring of 1856; when he came back to Ohio in the following July, he commenced clearing on his present farm, and a glance at his beautiful home and pleasant surroundings will be evidence enough of his industry and good management. He was married Dec. 20, 1857, to Esther Houston, four children blessing this union—Sarah E. H., William, Jan. 1, 1861; Laura, Jan. 31, 1864, and Ethel, Aug. 13, 1870; Sarah E. was married to Thomas Miller, Sept. 1, 1878; the rest are living at home, assisting their father in household and farm duties, their mother having died Feb. 7, 1875, of that dread disease, consumption, leaving her cares upon her two young daughters, who are taking upon themselves nobly, the responsibilities of the bereaved household.

ELIZABETH WINGART, farmer; P. O.

Broken Sword; was born Feb. 29, 1808, and is the widow of William Wingart, formerly of Wingert's Corners. The husband of the subject of this sketch did not attend school until after his first marriage, which occurred Sept. 19, 1830, to Elizabeth Keener, in Pennsylvania. After marriage, he attended school a short time to learn to write and cipher. Wm. Wingart came to Lykens Township, to what is now Wingert's Corners, about 1835, built a shop, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture until about 1851, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits for six years, and then moved to the farm on which his family now live, on April 3, 1857, improving his farm and commanding the respect of his neighbors, being elected to some of the prominent offices of the township. By his first wife, there were seven children, three of whom are living—Henry, Louisa, Mary, Maria L., born July 23, 1831; Henry M., June 2, 1833; Melinda, June 3, 1835; Louisa A., Sept. 28, 1836; Jane E. and Emma C., twins, born Aug. 11, 1839; Mary E., Oct. 18, 1841. His first wife died Oct. 18, 1841. He was married a second time, at Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, to Elizabeth Shupp, on Jan. 30, 1842, by whom he had eight children—Martha, born June 9, 1844; Wm. Nelson, April 12, 1846; Jacob Seal, Sept. 25, 1848; James K. Polk, Feb. 9, 1851; Philo Pierce, July 24, 1853; Alice L., Oct. 5, 1855; Sarah C., Nov. 6, 1857, and Della May, May 28, 1860; all of whom are living and married except Della May, who is living at home with her widowed mother, her father having died, Nov. 25, 1864, after an illness of about four years. They are members of the Albright Church.



VERNON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ANDERSON, farmer; P. O. Tiro; was born June 21, 1833, in Vernon Township, on the site of his present home. He is the son of David and Rachel (Dickson) Anderson. His father was born in Huntington Co., Penn., and when a young man came to Ohio with a kit of shoe-maker's tools, and worked at his trade for some time. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where, in 1826, he was married to Mary D. Hamilton, who died in 1828. He came to Crawford County and settled in Vernon Township in the year 1830, and after farming awhile engaged in mercantile pursuits at De Kalb, keeping a general store for some fifteen years, during which time he made considerable money. He next went to Shelby, where he also engaged in business for some two years. He was one of the original stockholders in the old State Bank of Mansfield, now the Richland County Bank, and continued so until his death. He was also Vice President of the Shelby Bank. In 1838, he had married Miss Rachel Dickson, of this township. He was a distinguished patriot and Republican, and during the war assisted the cause of the Union by his means and influence. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was distinguished for his liberality in church beneficence. He was the father of thirteen children, now scattered throughout several States, all doing well. This truly good and honored man died May 17, 1873, at Morrison, Ill., while on his way to California, to visit a son. His wife lived until Oct. 9, 1879, when she died at Shelby, Ohio, in the 75th year of her age. She was loved and revered by all who knew her as a noble woman who had lived a consistent Christian life, and is remembered as a dignified, refined and intelligent woman, worthy of the honored husband whose faithful wife she was. James, her son and the subject of this sketch, lived in this township until 1852, at which time he went to Shelby, and engaged in the store of his father. He also engaged in mercantile pursuits in Shiloh and New London. He then came back to Shelby, and commenced in the grain business, which he continued until the close of the war, making a

considerable amount of money. In 1866, he removed to his farm of some 400 acres, and has since lived there and tilled the soil. He is a prominent business man and a prominent farmer of his neighborhood. He is a stalwart Republican and has always held to that faith. He was married, Oct. 15, 1858, to Elizabeth Stimmel, of Shelby, Ohio. They have four children—Alva H., a student at Gambier, Ohio; Willis Swanner, Charles Henry and Rachel May at home.

ADAM BILSING, agent and farmer; P. O. Leesville. This gentleman, the son of Henry and Christina Bilsing, was born in Franklin, Loehlbach Province, of the Principality of Hesse, Germany, Feb. 11, 1822. With his parents, he removed to America, in 1832, stopping a month in Columbiana Co., arriving at the place of his present home in the fall of the same year. His father built the first house erected in their vicinity. His family was quite large, and he was a man of great respectability and honesty. The subject of this sketch was married Oct. 15, 1845, to Miss Lavinia Fisher, and this union was blessed with these children—J. H., Barnard C., Mary C., W. A., Eliza E., Anna D., Amilda C., Flora Maude, Margaret E. (deceased). Mr. Bilsing's first wife died Oct. 28, 1871. He was remarried Oct. 5, 1873, to Catharine Dapper, whose parents live in this neighborhood. Of this marriage, there are three children—Aaron P., Augusta Lorena and Frank. Mr. Bilsing is a self-made man, who has worked hard to obtain his present wealth. He commenced as a blacksmith, at which trade he worked for some time. He has now a fine farm of 250 acres, and is engaged principally as agent for all kinds of farming machinery, in which business he has made a success, being well known throughout the county as a man of varied information and honesty. He is enterprising, as the management of his farm will show. He is a Christian, and has been for a number of years, and stands foremost among the citizens of the township.

RICHARD W. CAHILL, retired farmer; P. O. De Kalb. This distinguished citizen, so well known to people of Crawford Co., was born in

Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 6, 1802, and is a son of Abram and Nancy Wallace Cahill. His father was an officer in the State Militia, and at one time had command of all the forces in Western Pennsylvania. In 1818, the subject of this sketch removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, with his parents. In June, 1827, he removed to Crawford Co., filling a clerkship in a store at Bucyrus for six years, after which he came to the farm which he now occupies, and has made it his place of residence for forty-five years. He was married, first, to Miss Eliza Cummins, of Richland Co., who died in 1843. He was remarried, to his present wife, in 1844, her maiden name being Catharine Richards. Mr. Cahill had, in his youth, been denied the advantages of education, and he had accordingly applied himself, when a young man, to the study and reading of various books, so that he became self-educated and self-made. In 1841, his ability and education were recognized by the people of Richland Co., and he was elected to the State Legislature in 1841, and re-elected in 1842 and 1843, serving his constituency in an admirable manner, not partisan. Although elected as a Democrat, he often assumed an independent attitude and voted as his judgment directed. He has a fine family of sons and daughters, of which he is justly proud. His oldest son, Abram, studied law with Osborn, of Dayton, and was also a partner in the firm. He went to Texas and there died. David was County Clerk for a number of years, and is now practicing law in Bucyrus. Isaac is at present Deputy Clerk of Court. Richard Cahill, Jr., is in Napoleon, Ohio, and the younger portion of his family is at home. Mr. Cahill has striven to educate his children for useful positions in life, and now, in his declining years, looks with pride upon his family, an ornament to society. He is a consistent, whole-souled Christian gentleman, and commands the respect and admiration of all who know him. His life has been one of distinction, and one that would be a model for many of the rising generation. Endowed with talent, he has used it for the good of his State and the benefit of his family.

ARTHUR CLELAND, farmer; P. O. Tiro; is the first white child that was born in Vernon Township, the date of his birth being Feb. 6, 1826. He is the son of William and Rachel (Ramsey) Cleland, his father being one of the first settlers in the township. He was born in

County Down, Ireland, May 14, 1796, and came to America with his parents in 1819. They landed at the mouth of the Delaware River, and lived for eighteen months at Wilmington, Del. From there they went to Brooke Co., Va., where, in 1825, Mr. Cleland was married, and afterward came to Ohio, settling here in the woods, and clearing up the soil, and out of a wilderness gaining for himself a fine farm of many acres. He has raised a family of eight children, all of whom are living—Arthur C., Mary, Margaret, Jane, Susan, William, Rachel, Eliza and John. Arthur, the subject of this sketch, received his education in this township, and has always lived in the county, being for some years in Sandusky Township. He was married, Oct. 4, 1855, to Priscilla Gndrum, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—William John, Arthur Bevington and Rachel Anne, all living at home. Mr. Cleland is a man of good and varied information, and a much respected citizen, having held several township offices. His father is also a fine gentleman, being even yet hale and hearty, notwithstanding his advanced age, and the family is one of culture and refinement.

JAMES DIXON, JR., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Tiro. This gentleman, one of the prominent members of the Dixon family, is a son of Jonathan Dixon, and was born on the farm where he now resides, July 25, 1827. As will be seen by other biographies of the Dixon family, his father, Jonathan, was one of the earliest settlers in this township, having removed here from Pennsylvania in 1825. A remarkable fact in the family history, which will be found more at length in the biographies of the older members, is that thirteen children were at one time settled on farms, on all sides of their father's place, within hearing of his dinner-bell. The elder, Andrew Dixon, grandfather of James, Jr., was born in 1776, and emigrated to this county in 1831, some time after the advent of his sons. James, Jr., was educated as well as the schools of his day would permit, and spent the days of his early manhood on the farm. He was married, in May, 1855, to Martha Caldwell, of Vernon Township. By this marriage there are four children—Luatto, David C., James E., Martha A. Mrs. Dixon died in 1870, and her death was mourned by a large number of friends and relatives. Mr. Dixon was remarried in 1872, May 22, to Elizabeth

Simon, born in Cranberry Township. They have two children—Clayton L. and Andrew. Mr. Dixon is living on the farm of his father, who is now an old man, being in his 79th year. Our subject has been identified as a leading stockman, having been engaged in shipping for several years. He has been Justice of the Peace for a long period, and is a man of considerable knowledge and good judgment, who stands high among his neighbors.

J. G. STOUGH, retired farmer; P. O. Shelby; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Oct. 11, 1802, and is a son of John and Catharine (Trautman) Stough. His father was a native of York Co., Penn., and his grandfather was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. His mother's father was born in Maryland, and, while he was very young, the Indians killed his father and carried away into captivity three of his sisters. Some time afterward, he came to Ohio, on the Kilbuck, near Wooster, and rescued them, taking them back home. Mr. Stough's father came to Ohio in October, 1806, and settled first in Columbiana Co., where he lived some twenty-three years. In November, 1826, the subject of our sketch moved to Crawford Co. and settled in Liberty Township. His father came in 1829. He was a minister of the Gospel, and entered the ministry of the Lutheran Church in 1793, and served the Lord in his calling for fifty-six years, dying in July, 1845. Mr. Stough received a substantial education, and commenced to farm. He was a farmer in Liberty Township for forty years, and has been a resident of Vernon for thirteen years. He was married to Sarah Charlton, in Columbiana Co., Aug. 22, 1826. She was a native of Washington Co., Md., and born April 8, 1805. She was a devoted and Christian wife, a loving and sacrificing mother, and blessed Mr. Stough's varied pathway for fifty-three years, departing this life the 4th of September, 1879. They had eleven children—Elizabeth, who is still living and married; John T., dead; Jehu, dead; Catharine, living; Jonas, dead; Francis, dead; Alha, dead; Joseph, a member of Co. C, 49th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro; Sarah Ann, living; Frances, dead; Mary, still living. Throughout his long and peaceful life, Mr. Stough has been a consistent Christian, and more, he has worked hard in the vineyard of the Master, with an eye single for the glory of God. His father before him

beheld his labors blessed, as he lifted up his voice in the primitive scenes of this county. Revered be his memory, and also the memory of his son, who, old and feeble, is now waiting for the gates of pearl to open, and once more join with those who have gone before, and be again united with the wife of his youth and the comfort of his declining years.

JOHN WARNER, farmer; P. O. Liberty Corners. This gentleman, who is one of the prominent citizens of his township and county, was born June 9, 1817, and is a native of York Co., Penn. He is a son of Charles and Catharine (Babbitts) Warner, who with their family removed from their native State and settled in Harrison Co., Ohio, where they remained nine years, removing at the end of that time to Vernon Township, Crawford Co., where John has ever since resided. At the time of Mr. Warner's advent here, it was, of course, a wild and unsettled country, the improvement of which required great labor and exertion. His father was a man of upright integrity, who stood first in the community, and was universally respected. His labors improved a great portion of the land near the town of West Liberty, and it was by his own unaided exertions that he raised his family and gained for himself a competency. John assisted his father when young and was afterward bound out as apprentice to a carpenter, and soon after commenced business for himself. While he was just beginning, his shop was burned to the ground, and he lost all; securing more tools he went to work again and amassed from his own labors a considerable fortune, and has now two farms, comprising in the aggregate 240 acres of land. He was married in 1840, to Rebecca Jane French, daughter of Judge French of this county. Six children were the fruits of this union, two of whom, Catharine and Charles, are dead. Those living are William, Julia Ann, Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Warner is in every sense of the word a self-made man, who has made all by his own exertions. He has a fine home just north of Liberty Corners, and has the respect of the entire community as one of its most influential members. He has served the township as Clerk for fifteen years, and as Justice of the Peace for eighteen, and has given the best of satisfaction in the administration of his offices. He is well read on the various topics of the day, and no man in the township

stands higher in the public estimation than Esquire Warner.

P. B. YOUNG, physician and surgeon, Crestline. Dr. Young, one of the eminent practitioners of Crawford Co., was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 8, 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Susannah (Brown) Young. His father died in 1849, and his mother in 1854. In 1855, the Doctor entered upon the study of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, completing the course in 1860. He began practice in Freedom, Beaver Co., Penn. In 1862, he entered the military service as Assistant Surgeon of the 136th O. V. I., and, in 1863, was commissioned Surgeon of the 2d Penn. V. I., in which capacity he served till the close of the war. He then came to Crestline and began the practice of his profession, and remained there ever since, where he sustains an enviable reputation as a man skilled in the practice of medicine and surgery. He was married in 1862, while in Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah M. Gormley, a native of that State; they have one child, Howard B. Mr. Young is a self-made man in every respect. By his own efforts, he obtained an academic education and pursued his medical studies. During the twenty years of his successful practice, he has attended strictly to the affairs of his profession, devoting to it his entire time and attention. In 1874, he was appointed Railroad Surgeon of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. at Crestline, in which capacity he still serves this company. He has a beautiful and pleasant home, and is blessed with the respect of his fellow-citizens, standing

high among them as a man of truth and principle.

J. B. YETZER, farmer; P. O. Crestline. Among the old and highly respected citizens of Vernon, and especially of the thrifty Germans in its southern part, is the above-named gentleman, who was born in Vogelsang, State of Aargau, Switzerland, April 15, 1819. With his parents he removed to America in 1833, settling on his present property in 1834. His father died when the son was 22, leaving him as almost the entire supporter of the family. The country at that time being very wild, and requiring great labor, Mr. Yetzer worked hard to make his farm profitable and to support his father's family. He was married March 25, 1845, to Hippolyte Catty, who was a native of France; their union was blessed with twelve children, six of whom are living. His wife continued the journey of life with him until Dec. 23, 1876, when she died. Their children, who survive are all in good condition in life, and are such as a father might be proud of. Mr. Yetzer, throughout his life, has been a consistent Christian, adhering strictly to the principles of honest and upright integrity. He still lives on the farm which his labor improved, and has a comfortable home and pleasant surroundings. He stands high in the community, and is one of the best-read men of his township, and has worked hard to achieve his present prosperity, and is now spending the days of his old age in the quiet of the scenes of his early manhood.



TODD TOWNSHIP.

ELI EVANS, farmer; P. O. Poplar; is the son of David and Elizabeth (Dissinger) Evans, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Welsh descent, the latter of German; his father was a weaver by trade, at which he was engaged during the early part of his life. He afterward engaged in farming and died in Crawford Co., Ohio, at the age of 54 years, and Mrs. Evans at the age of 72 years. Our subject was born in Summit Co., Ohio, in 1826, and while young he obtained a limited common-school education. At the age of 20 he engaged in the chair-making business at Bucyrus, Ohio, which he followed for about twenty years, all the work having to be done by hand. About 1865, he purchased some land, since which time he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Evans was married in 1848, to Sarah Stelts, by whom he has had five children, two of whom are living—William and Emma. Mr. Evans has a good farm pleasantly situated just south of the proposed new station of Lemertville, on the O. C. R. R. He is a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, and in politics is a Liberal Republican.

STEPHEN FANT, M. E. minister, Osceola; was born in Louth, Lincolnshire, England, and while a young man emigrated to Canada; afterward to the States. He entered the ministry at Ashland, Ohio, in 1846, since which time he has been so engaged. It is not necessary to recount the number or to detail the amount of work done by this venerable man; suffice it to say that he has been a great revivalist, and we think the means of doing much good in the world. His home for many years was at Delaware, where he educated his children, seven in number, all of whom are now married. Two daughters are living in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, one son in Chicago and the others living in different parts of the State of Ohio. Our subject's charge, as now located, has been organized since he came here in 1878, and is composed of Holmes, Chappel, Little York, Belle Vernon and Osceola, and the different societies taken all together have about 147 members. The only eulogy we will pass upon this venerable minis-

ter's life, is that when his Master calls him home it will not be said that he lived in vain.

JOHN FOSTER, farmer; P. O. Osceola; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in August, 1810, and is the son of Thomas Foster, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of 56; his mother's name prior to her marriage was Elizabeth E. Wilson, a native of England, who died when our subject was an infant. Mr. Foster received a common-school education, and followed clerking at Jersey Shore for twenty-one or twenty-two years. In 1837, he moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, and bought the land where he now resides; he had 20 acres cut down and then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained five years, and, in 1843, he removed his family to their home in Ohio. He was married, in 1831, to Sarah A. Lea; her parents were Lacias P. Lea and Catharine (Rowe) Lea. The former was a native of England and died in Ohio at the age of 80, and the latter died when Mrs. Foster was an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have had seven children, of whom two are living—Catharine, now Mrs. Coder, of Parker Co., Texas; and Sarah E., now Mrs. Norris, of Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio. Our subject is opposed to secret societies; is a member of the M. E. Church, and takes an interest in the elevation of society. He was formerly a Whig, and is at present a radical Republican.

JAMES FORREST, Jr., plasterer and mason; P. O. Osceola; is a son of James Forrest, Sr., who was born in Barre Township, Huntingdon Co., Penn., on May 18, 1799. His mother's name prior to her marriage was Margaret Aston; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., on Aug. 23, 1807. Mr. Forrest, Sr., always followed farming as a business; his early education was very limited, except that acquired by himself. He was a man of great force of character, a reader, and one who, by his own efforts, became able to converse intelligently on nearly any subject. During the war of 1812, his uncle was drafted, and assigned to Commodore Perry's command, and, not being able to go, Mr. Forrest, Sr., volunteered his services to go in his uncle's stead, being then 13 years of age. Being large of his

age, he was accepted, and was one of the crew that took part in the engagement of the Twin Sisters, between the American and British fleets, on Lake Erie, which ended so gloriously for the Americans that it has ever since been styled "Perry's Victory." He filled several offices of trust creditably to himself and to his constituents; he was Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, under Gov. Shunk's administration, in 1844. Himself, with family, moved to Osceola, Crawford Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1854, and purchased a farm north of the town a quarter of a mile, where he died. Being troubled with water-brash, he had become weak and debilitated, and, after a severe storm, the excitement was so great, perhaps, that he gave way and expired in his chair, supported by two of his sons, one on each side of him, in the 81st year of his age. He left no enemies, had a poor opinion of lawyers, thought little of physicians, was opposed to fees, and thought lawyers and all officers of trust ought to be paid salaries; his character was impressed with the hardihood of old, and he was always ready for anything that might occur. He was a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., taking all the degrees, and was Noble Grand of the Lodge at Saulsburg, Penn. There was a beautiful tribute to the deceased passed by a friend, and a poem composed by his daughter, Mrs. Harter, which shows the high degree of intelligence of which the family is possessed. Our subject was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn.; he obtained rather a limited common-school education, but by his own efforts, having read a great deal of history, etc., he is able to converse freely on all general subjects. His early life was passed on the farm, and at the age of 23, he commenced the trade of plasterer and mason, which he has followed ever since, though never serving an apprenticeship. He was married Dec. 16, 1857, to Rebecca J. Brown. They have seven children—John L., Mary Juniata, now Mrs. Charles Welsh; Joseph E., James A., Dahlgren L., Frank M. and Morean B., all living, stout and hearty. Mr. Forrest and his father were always Democrats.

GILBERT JUMP, farmer; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1812. His parents were Elijah and Charity (Jones) Jump, both of whom were natives of the State of New York, his father being a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr.

Jump, with his parents, moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1843, where the latter died, the father at the age of 81. and the mother about the age of 82 years. When our subject came to the State of Ohio, he purchased land near where he still resides, and commenced the task of clearing and improving his farm; and a glance at his premises—his large and commodious dwelling—show how well he succeeded. There were many Indians in the country when he came to it, and, though peaceable with the whites, they had many quarrels among themselves. Mr. Jump was married in 1837, to Olive Aultman. She died in 1844, leaving three children—Ransom, Isaac, and Laraujah, now Mrs. Gundy. Mr. Jump was again married, in 1845, to Eliza McCuen, by whom he has five children—George, Delos, Morell, Seymour and Viroqua. Using his own language, "He has been a Democrat ever since he was born."

WILLIAM T. KELLEY, merchant, Osceola; was born in Wood Co., Ohio, May 23, 1854, and is the son of John A. and Nancy (Patterson) Kelley. His father moved to Wood Co., Ohio, about the year 1830, being one of the first settlers, and building the first log cabin in Montgomery Township, where he engaged in farming. He was Justice of the Peace for many years, and was Probate Judge for two terms in succession before the county seat was removed to Bowling Green, it then being Perrysburg. Both parents died at an advanced age. He has one half-brother, who went to California during the gold fever of 1850, where he has since resided, being now worth probably \$100,000, which shows how well he has succeeded. Mr. Kelley can relate numerous events of his early life, how he stuck in the mud, slept in the woods, and caused his parents no little alarm. He received a common-school education, and was thrown on his own resources when quite young. He worked during four successive summers in a nursery in Geauga Co., Ohio, after which, he went to Gratiot Co., Mich., and engaged with the Monroe Nursery Co., for whom he worked three years, after which he bought a half-interest in a woolen-factory and chair-factory, which was burned in 1876, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. From there, he returned to Mill Grove, Wood Co., Ohio, where he purchased a half-interest in a drug store on borrowed capital, and afterward bought the entire stock. He had an adventure

in business, of short duration, in North Baltimore, Ohio, and in May, 1880, moved his stock of goods and family to Osceola, where he is doing a flourishing business in drugs and groceries. He was married, Feb. 8, 1879, to Lora Phillips, who was raised in Sycamore, Ohio, by which union they have one child. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

G. W. LEITH, retired; P. O. Nevada, Wyandot Co.; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in October, 1810; his grandparents were captives of the Indians for twenty-nine years, roaming from place to place, his father being born during their captivity. They were of the floating frontier class, moving from place to place, finally locating in Fairfield Co., Ohio, where our subject's father died when he was yet a little boy. He was brought to Crawford Co., Ohio, in the beginning of April, 1824, by a guardian, and was engaged in the pursuits incident to farm life, clearing, grubbing, farming, etc. Mr. Leith never had the privilege of attending school, except one-half day in his life, when it rained, and he could not work in the corn. The event of that day was his throwing a chip through a greased-paper window, for which he received an application of the birch, the remembrance of which is still vividly impressed upon his memory, though now in his old age. After his marriage, his wife being a good reader, the Judge learned to read and write, the hardest part being to get the connection of different subjects. When Mr. Leith settled in Crawford Co., he was the first settler in Leith Township, called "Leith" after his grandparents (the captives). The entire county being thinly settled, the Indians and their ponies roamed over the prairies and through the forest at will. And many times our subject has started after his horses in the morning, they having strayed off during the night, and followed after a band of Indian ponies, only clad in shirt and breeches, following trails sometimes all day, without anything to eat. The first week that he was in the county he got lost in the evening, and had to remain out all night; to add to his terrors, the wolves made the night hideous with their howls, often coming so near that he could see them. On several occasions his wife remained in the camp all night alone, without doors or windows, he being away from home. Mr. Leith was mar-

ried to Margaret Steele, of Seneca Co., who has been the mother of ten children, the youngest being twin daughters, though but five are left to cheer them in their old age. The Judge never voted until 1840, for the reason that he was never before satisfied in his own mind that he knew how to vote intelligently, voting for Gen. Harrison, after which he voted the Whig ticket until the organization of the Republican party, which ticket he has voted ever since. In 1845, Mr. Leith was elected to the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he filled during the term of eight years, very creditably for himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. Through the partiality of his friends, he was once nominated for Representative, and twice for the Senate, but failed from the fact that he was in one of the strongholds of Democracy, and could not get the votes. The Judge is one of the early pioneers, having come to the county more than half a century (fifty-six years) ago, and was acquainted with the early settlement and organization of the county. The Judge, though feeble with age and the hardships through which he has passed, still possesses a clear mind and a good memory, and has been one of the most important personages that figured in the early settlement of the county.

LEWIS MILLER, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born March 18, 1836, in Seneca Co., Ohio; he received a good education, attending the common schools while young, and, at the age of 18, entered the Otterbein University, situated at Westerville, Ohio, where he attended for two years, after which he attended Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, one year. Mr. Miller had a desire to enter the legal profession, but, after commencing the study of law, was compelled to give it up on account of his health. His parents were Jacob and Phoebe (Pennington) Miller. His father is a native of Ohio, and still living; his mother was a native of Virginia; she died at the age of 66 years. Lewis has taught about twenty terms of school, has been School Examiner for some time, and has been engaged in farming to some extent nearly all his life. He has been considerable of a sporting man, and was the owner of "Ketchup," bred and raised by his father, taking several handsome races, and making his best time at Tiffin, Ohio, in 2:24. Mr. Miller was married, on Feb. 12, 1880, to Crilley A.

Housetburg. He is a man of good information, and a Democrat.

LUTHER M. MYERS, retired; P. O. Osceola; was born in the State of Maryland in the year 1814, and is the son of Adam and Margaret (Worman) Myers. Mr. Myers attended subscription school while young at different times until he was 14 years of age, paying a small sum per quarter, his grammar consuming a part of his time for three days, and he improvised rules for arithmetic to suit himself. Mr. Myers served an apprenticeship at milling, carpentering and millwrighting. He had charge of a mill for several years, and, in 1848, moved to Wyandot Co., Ohio, where he resided until 1854, at which time he removed to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1844, to Susan Hoy, and both of them are living to a good old age, though not blessed with any children. Our subject has been a life-long Democrat, though laying aside party affiliations at times in local matters, voting for those who, in his judgment, are the most eminently qualified to fill the positions sought. Mr. Myers is a man that keeps thoroughly posted on all general subjects, and takes an interest in all enterprises of interest to himself and those around him. He is a Notary Public, and, by his unpretentious manners, he commands the good will and respect of his neighbors and fellow-men generally.

JOHN OUTHWAITE, farmer; P. O. Osceola; was born in Fulton Co., Penn., on Nov. 10, 1820, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Outhwaite, both natives of Yorkshire, England. They came to America in February, 1818, and settled in Fulton Co., Penn., where they lived seventeen years, and in 1836 moved to Seneca Co., Ohio, where they resided during the remainder of their lives, the father living to the age of 64 and the mother to the age of 54 years. John attended subscription schools in Pennsylvania, and the public schools after coming to this State, receiving a fair education for the time. He left his parents and engaged in business for himself when he was about 25 years of age, and about two years afterward purchased the land where he now resides. He has made several additions since, now being the owner of 240 acres of land, all under cultivation, with good buildings, orchards, etc. He takes an interest in fine stock and in improvements of all kinds.

He was married, Feb. 22, 1855, to Drusilla Brown, of Seneca Co., Ohio, daughter of William and Rachel (Wiltse) Brown. They have two children living, Susan Belle, born Nov. 3, 1859, now Mrs. Tucker, and John R., born March 8, 1863, and three dead, two of whom died young, and one, William B., died Dec. 3, 1879, aged 23 years. He was a young man of promise, and his death was a grief to his father and regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Outhwaite's wife died on Dec. 2, 1868, and on April 27, 1873, he was again married to Susanah Brown, a sister of his former wife. Our subject has been a member of the church nearly all his life, and was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, to which he still adheres.

DAVID POLLOCK, farmer; P. O. Osceola; was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, on Aug. 8, 1825; son of Joseph and Nancy (McKinze) Pollock, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pollock, a native of Virginia, who moved to Richland Co. Ohio, in 1812, being among the first settlers of that county. He helped raise the first house in Ashland and the second house in Mansfield. They lived in Richland Co., until their death occurred, the father dying in 1867, and Mrs. Pollock in 1874. David remained with his parents (getting a limited common-school education, the time of his attendance not exceeding eighteen months in all), until 1851, when he moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he purchased 80 acres of land on which he now resides, and cleared the space to build a house. His farm is all cleared and the additions to it, together with the handsome brick mansion which stands where used to be the little log cabin, showing the degree of prosperity which now surrounds him. He was married, in 1851, to Mary Bailey, who was born in Ashland Co., Ohio; her parents being natives of Jefferson Co., Ohio, and were related to Thomas Ford, once Lieutenant Governor of the State. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Joseph, Loren, Lambert, Robert and Alice L. Mr. Pollock was formerly a Whig and has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

CAPT. JOHN WERT, retired mechanic, Osceola; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., on Aug. 3, 1808, and is the son of Joseph and Barbara (Kitch) Wert, both of American birth. His grandmother was one of the many women

brought to this country, during the early settlement of the country, who served a number of years (being sold to the highest bidder) to defray the expenses of the voyage to this country. Our subject, with his parents, moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1826, and settled on the Sandusky River, about ten miles from Bucyrus, where his father entered 160 acres of land. The Captain, in 1828, attended school in Bucyrus, working morning and evening for his board, being clad in the pioneer outfit—buckskin breeches, moccasins and coon-skin cap. The schooling he received, however, did not exceed four months. He worked one year at \$7 per month, after which he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which business he followed for fourteen years, and afterward followed millwrighting for thirty-three years. The Captain moved to Osceola in 1847, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1831, to Sarah Ziggler, by which union they have been blessed with eleven children, eight of whom are living—Sarah A. E., Mary J., Nancy C., Harriet C., Henry J. F., Edward D., Roy G. and James S. M. He first voted the Democratic ticket, voting for Gen. Jackson, next for Gen. Harrison, and, since the organization of the Republican party, he has been one of its strongest adherents.

JOHN WIREBAUGH, farmer; P. O. Osceola; was born in Pennsylvania on July 28, 1806, and is the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Fisher) Wirebaugh, both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject, with his parents, came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in the year 1812, and, after the formation of Carroll Co., they were in that county, where the parents died, the former being 73 years of age and the latter about 63. Our subject received a limited education, attending subscription school in the old-time schoolhouses, with puncheon seats and greased-paper windows. He moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, during the year 1847, and bought the land where he now resides, and cleared a place for buildings. An event of the first day was that they lost their axes while at dinner, and had the trouble of hunting some time before they found them. Our subject was married to Elizabeth Potts, from which union they had six children—William H., Nicholas J., Elizabeth R., Sarah C., Nathan P. and John F. His wife died while he was yet in Carroll Co., and he was again married, to Elizabeth Horner, who is still living. They have four children—Cyrus S., Stuart C., Ladora E. and Isaac V. Mr. Wirebaugh is a member of the Christian Church at Bucyrus, Ohio, and has been a life-long Democrat.

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP.

J. F. AILER, Postmaster and druggist; was born in Chatfield Township, March 4, 1840. His parents, Frederick and Christina Ailer, were natives of Germany. They were the parents of three children—John, Caroline, and Jacob F. The latter was left motherless when but 4 days old, and his father, being very poor, bound him out to a Mr. Guiss, for a period of twenty-one years. Mr. Ailer's stay with the Guisses lasted until he was 17 years of age, when Mrs. Guiss died, and he was then given his freedom. While at Mr. Guiss', he had little or no chance to see anything of the world, for the only time he was allowed off the place was to go to church or school. When given his freedom, young Ailer hired out to Christian Guiss, for \$10 per month; this was the first money he could call his own, and he saved it

up and went to school, thinking he could put it to no better use than in acquiring an education. Mr. Ailer's schooling was received mostly at Hayesville High School, Ashland Co., Ohio. During the winter of 1857-58, he taught his first term of school; the next summer, again working for Mr. Guiss, and with the money thus acquired, he continued his education. From that time until 1863, he alternately taught school, worked on a farm and studied. In 1863, he commenced clerking in a provision store in Bellevue. His work from that time was somewhat varied, consisting of clerking in stores, and working for railroad companies, etc. In the fall of 1863, he married Miss Susan Guiss, daughter of John and Ursilla (Grant) Guiss; and by her had one daughter—Melissa, who is now dead. His wife died June 8, 1865; her early death

being deeply regretted by all who knew her. Mr. Ailer's second wife was Miss Elsie Rang, daughter of Henry and Emily (Weeks) Rang; to whom he was married Oct. 3, 1867. To this union were born the following family: Franklin J., born Dec. 22, 1868, died July 31, 1869; William H., born Feb. 8, 1870; Alpha O. born July 1, 1873, and Pearl O., born March 29, 1878, and died Aug. 29, 1880. Mrs. Ailer was born July 17, 1850. Mr. Ailer has, at different times, been in the dry goods and drug trade, and at present his occupation is druggist and Postmaster, having been appointed Postmaster on April 9, 1866, and has ever since held that office in New Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Ailer are intelligent and sociable people, and are among the first citizens of the place.

J. F. ACKERMAN, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. New Washington; was born April 13, 1845, on the farm he now owns in Cranberry Township. His parents, John and Mary (Ham) Ackerman, were of German descent, the father being born in Wittenberg, Germany, and the mother in Stark Co., Ohio. The father, when a young man, came to the United States, locating in Stark Co., Ohio. Here he met her who soon afterward became his wife. After living in Stark Co. a number of years, they came to Liberty Township, Crawford Co., and, about 1843, removed to Cranberry Township, in the same county. These people were honest and industrious; coming, as they did, into an almost unbroken wilderness, they endured many privations, that to-day their children might reap the benefit. They were the parents of the following family: Mary, Elizabeth, John, Catharine, Jacob F. and Eliza. The parents of these children are both dead. The subject of this biography was reared on the farm, receiving a common-school education. On Feb. 11, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Kakfer, daughter of John and Fredrica (Loyer) Kakfer, of Liberty Township, and by her has seven children—Eliza A., born May 13, 1870; John W., born Nov. 3, 1871; Emma L., born Sept. 16, 1873; Jacob C., born Feb. 3, 1875; Francis M., born Sept. 13, 1876; Elmore J., born June 30, 1878, and Hattie C., born March 9, 1880. Mrs. Ackerman was born March 4, 1847, in Liberty Township. Mr. Ackerman owns 152 acres of excellent land in this township. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr.

Ackerman is an intelligent and enterprising gentleman. He is well respected wherever known, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

MICHAEL BAKER, New Washington, was born in France Nov. 1, 1831. He is a son of John and Catharine Baker, who were parents of ten children, seven of whom are yet living. His father was a soldier under Napoleon, and served his country with distinction. Michael was raised on a farm, and, in 1843, moved with his parents to the United States, locating in Cuyahoga Co. When 18 years old, Michael began learning the carpenter's trade, which business he followed until 1855, when he began fitting himself for the priesthood. For ten years he studied and went to school, and at the end of that time graduated at the Catholic Seminary, situated at Cleveland. He was immediately assigned to the New Washington charge, and with that charge has ever since been identified. On his arrival, there was nothing but a small frame church, but now, by his perseverance and exertions, the Catholics have one of the finest churches in Crawford Co. The history of that church will be found in the history of Cranberry Township. Mr. Baker is an intelligent gentleman, and the Catholics of New Washington owe much of their prosperity to him.

JACOB J. BEAR, merchant, New Washington; son of Daniel and Julia A. (Haller) Bear, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 6, 1835. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1808. Mrs. Bear was born in Germany in 1816, and they were married in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1832. To them were born six children, three of whom are yet living, viz., John, Barbara and Jacob. John married Sarah Dean, and lives in La Grange Co., Ind.; Barbara is the wife of N. H. Chamberlin, and lives in Williams Co., Ohio; Jacob J. lived with his parents on a farm until 13 years of age, and entered a printing office in Marshall, Mich., where he remained two years. At the conclusion of that time he engaged in the printing business in Coldwater, Mich., where he remained one year. From 1851 until 1859, he traveled through a great many of the Eastern cities at different times, working in the *Times* office at Toledo, the *Review and Plaindealer* at Cleveland, the *Times* at Pittsburgh and the *Times* at Wheeling, Va. For nine months, he was at

Painesville, Ohio, where he published a book on latitude and longitude, entitled "Mnemonotechny." In 1860, he took the "gold fever" and started for Pike's Peak. After a long and eventful trip overland, Mr. Bear and the company with whom he went arrived at their destination in safety. Here he commenced mining, but it turned out a complete failure financially. Mr. Bear sinking his "all" in the enterprise. About this time W. N. Byers established the first newspaper—the *Rocky Mountain News*—in Denver. Mr. Bear immediately engaged his services to Mr. Byers, and, as a matter of history, it can be said he assisted in publishing the first newspaper in Colorado. After nine months unprofitably spent in Colorado, Mr. Bear returned to the States and engaged in his old trade in St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., and other places. In June, 1861, Mr. Bear enlisted in Co. A, 21st Ind. V. I., and served his country through the bitter struggle of the war of secession. He was in quite a number of engagements, among them being Fort Jackson, Phillippi, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Island No. 10 and others. During his army career, he was Post-Printer a greater part of the time. He was discharged in January, 1865. Mr. Bear has been married twice, his first wife being Parmelia Cannon, by whom he had one daughter—Ida M., born April 5, 1867. His present wife was Catharine M. Kariger, to whom he was married Sept. 18, 1873. By her he has four children—Charles I., born June 27, 1874; Eden W., Dec. 4, 1875; Elmer A., Nov. 30, 1878; and Senora B., June 17, 1880. Mrs. Bear was born Sept. 25, 1847; Mr. Bear owns a livery barn and house and lot in the city. He also owns one of the best groceries in town, and he does an excellent business. Is a Democrat in politics, and a keen, wide-awake gentleman.

HENRY BECKER, JR., merchant, New Washington. Among the young and enterprising business men of New Washington is the subject of this biography. He was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 17, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Kate (Breckly) Becker. His parents were natives of Germany, and were married in Pennsylvania. They came to the United States about the year 1825, and to them were born twelve children—Henry, Charles, Kate, Mary, Anne, Edward, Helen, Christopher, Martha, Augusta, Ida and Caroline. The father of these children is at pres-

ent a prosperous merchant in Girard, Penn., and is an intelligent and well-respected citizen in his locality. Henry Becker, Jr., received an excellent education in his native State, and in March, 1877, embarked in the merchant-tailoring business in New Washington. Mr. Becker, although a young man, has had considerable experience in his line of business, and his fair and honest dealings have won for him the name of being one of the best business men in the village of New Washington.

DR. CHARLES T. BENNER, physician and surgeon, New Washington; was born in Tiffin, Ohio, July 29, 1856; he is a son of George and Susanna (Zlize) Benner, who were parents of five children—Josephine, William, Augustus, Charles T. and John. Dr. Benner's youthful days were passed in Tiffin going to school. He was for one year in the employ of Gray & Stevenson, in Tiffin, and, for a short time, clerked for his brother in the same place. In 1874, he commenced the study of medicine, under the instruction of Kinnaman & Hershiser, and, after a thorough study of the branches necessary, he entered the University of Wooster, at Cleveland. After one term of lectures, in the spring of 1877, he began practice in New Washington. Here he met with excellent success, and, the next winter, returned to college, where he graduated. After his graduation, Dr. Benner returned to New Washington and recommenced the practice of medicine. Jan. 8, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie C. Meschinger, daughter of John U. Meschinger, Esq., of Tiffin. Although yet a young man, Dr. Benner, by his gentlemanly deportment, and the success with which he has met obstinate cases, has won an excellent practice, and one that is as desirable as any physician enjoys in Crawford Co. He is an enterprising young man, and a Democrat in politics. He is widely known and highly respected throughout the county.

J. W. and T. B. CARSON; P. O. New Washington. The parents of these gentlemen, Samuel and Elizabeth (Willoughby) Carson, were of German-Irish descent. They were natives of Virginia, and were married in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1814, and to them were born eleven children, eight of whom are yet living. These parents came to Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1835, locating in Venus Township, where they remained until their respective deaths. Mr. Car-

son claims to be a distant connection of the celebrated trapper and Indian fighter, "Kit" Carson. Mr. Carson was a man very decided in his views, and, being a man of excellent judgment, he, in his time, was considered one of the most prominent and intelligent citizens in northern Crawford and southern Seneca Counties. In politics, he was a Democrat until Buchanan was elected President. Being a strong Abolitionist or anti-slavery man, and not liking Buchanan's administration, he threw his influence and support with the new party—Republican—with whom he ever afterward became identified. Mrs. Carson died in February, 1866. She was a fond wife and a kind and affectionate mother. Mr. Carson survived his wife until June, the following year, when he, too, died and was laid away to rest by the side of her who was his helpmeet in life. The names of their children are Robert, J. W., Anne, Harrison H., George, Margaret, Sarah, Hannah, Eliza and Samuel. Robert, Anne and Hannah are dead. The balance of the family are living in Ohio and Michigan. J. W. Carson was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 3, 1818. He was reared on a farm, and in 1841, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Moore, daughter of Maurice Moore, Esq. By her Mr. Carson has twelve children—Margaret J., Elizabeth E. (dead), Hannah L., George (dead), Sarah, Samuel B., Maurice (dead), Eliza, Harrison M. (dead), Mary F., Ida M. and Ettie. Mrs. Carson was born in New Jersey in 1820. Mr. Carson owns 80 acres of land in Venus Township, Seneca Co., where he resides. In connection with farming, he deals quite extensively in stock. He is an uncompromising Republican in politics, and a first-class citizen. His brother T. B. was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, June 7, 1837. His youth and early manhood, like that of his brother, was passed on a farm. He received a good common-school and academical education. May 2, 1861, he was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Bigam) Smith. His wife was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1841. Sept. 1, 1861, Mr. Carson enlisted in Company H, 14th Regiment O. V. I., and was discharged Sept. 9, 1864. He bravely served his country throughout the war of secession, participating in a number of engagements, a few of the more prominent being Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Jonesboro and a number of others. He

and wife are parents of six children—John W., Viola E., Wilbur C., Ulysses, Estella and Francis M. Of these only the two former are living. Mr. Carson owns a large and well-improved farm. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church. The Carsons are very sociable and highly respected people. They enjoy the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

H. M. CORY, insurance, New Washington; was born in Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Dec. 28, 1845. He is a son of Thomas and Esther (Brown) Cory, appropriate mention of whom will be found in the biography of Hon. J. E. Cory, in this work. Mr. Cory was reared on his father's farm, and during his youth received quite a good common-school education. When 20 years old, he commenced attending the male and female seminary of Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio, where he remained two years. He then for one year attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. During the spring of 1870, Mr. Cory went to Kansas, where he engaged in the real estate business for a number of years, and, while engaged in this, read law under the instruction of Thomas C. Cory, a brother, who was living in Parsons. In August, 1878, he returned to his native neighborhood, where he engaged in his present occupation. Mr. Cory represents the Continental Insurance Co. of New York, one of the best companies in the United States. It has a cash capital of \$1,000,000, and the popularity of this company is largely increased in securing Mr. Cory's services in Crawford and Richland Counties. During Mr. Cory's life, he has taught school to some extent, in which he has invariably given excellent satisfaction. He is a Democrat in politics, and we predict for him in the near future an honorable position in that party.

HON. JAMES E. CORY, carpenter and joiner; is a native of Cranberry Township, and was born in September, 1840. He is a son of Thomas and Esther (Brown) Cory, and grandson of Aaron and Elizabeth (McGuire) Cory, who came to Cranberry Township in 1826. Of the grandparents, more is said of them in the history of Cranberry Township. Thomas Cory, son of Aaron, was a native of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and was born in 1810. When 9 years old, he, together with his parents, moved to Richland Co., Ohio. He married Esther Brown,

and to them were born the following family—Mary E., Thomas C., James E., Robert W., Hugh M., Sarah E. and Susan N. Mary is the wife of James Morrow, and lives in Auburn Township; Thomas C. resides in Kansas, his wife was Leona Comstock; James E. and Hugh M. are both single and reside in their native township; Robert W. is a prominent citizen in Lykens Township, and is the husband of Abigail Purky; Sarah is the wife of Henry C. Martin, and resides in Montgomery Co., Kan., and Susan is the wife of John Morrow, whose biography accompanies this work. As far back as can be traced, we find the Cory family to be one of more than ordinary intelligence and enterprise. We first notice Aaron Cory, who, braving the wilds of an unexplored wilderness, emigrated to the interior of Ohio when it was but a Territory, in 1814–15, he settled in Wayne and Richland Cos. Thomas Cory imbibed much of his father's energy of character, and upright and honorable dealings with his neighbors. He was an influential man, and had the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. He was deeply beloved by his family, and, when he died—which event occurred in 1856—his death was greatly deplored by the neighborhood, and especially by his devoted wife and family. His wife died during the spring of 1865. The children of Thomas and Esther (Brown) Cory are all living, and all are prominent and respected citizens in their respective localities. James E. Cory was reared on his father's farm in Cranberry Township, when he received a good education. During the fall of 1879, the people of Crawford Co., recognizing his ability, selected him to represent them in their State Legislature, which he did to the credit of his county. Mr. Cory is also a member of the Board of County Examiners, and has been for the past four years. According to custom, Mr. Cory will at least represent the people of Crawford Co., at Columbus another term, as he gave excellent satisfaction while there before. Mr. Cory is single and makes his home in New Washington. He is a successful carpenter and an intelligent gentleman.

LUTHER COX, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. New Washington; was born May 1, 1826, in Wayne Co.; he is a son of Stewart and Ann (Garretson) Cox, who were parents of seven children. The father was born in 1800, and the mother six years later. They were

married in 1824, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and their children's names respectively are Luther, Lucinda, William, Mary, Alexander, Sarah and Catharine A. This family came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in March, 1839, purchasing 160 acres of land in that Township, and 160 acres in Cranberry Township. While in Crawford Co., Mr. Cox made many good and warm friends. He died in June, 1859, leaving behind him a good record. Luther Cox was reared on the farm. His education was none of the best; he, being the oldest child in the family, was consequently kept at home a greater part of the time to assist in improving and clearing the place. He was married June 10, 1851, to Lucinda Hudson, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Willford) Hudson. Benjamin Hudson came to Cranberry Township, from Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1833, and settled on the farm now owned by George Stoutnor. They were among the earliest settlers of Cranberry Township, and, in their early time, did much to influence settlers to locate in the Township. Mr. Hudson is now dead, but his wife is yet living on the old place, with her son-in-law, John Stoutnor. Mr. Cox, by his wife, had the following family: Sylvia A., born Oct. 22, 1853, died Dec. 17, 1870; Catharine C., born Sept. 8, 1855; Edmond O., born Oct. 10, 1857, died March 15, 1858; Cora M., born July 9, 1866; Mrs. Cox was born July 31, 1832. At the time of his marriage, he was farming his father's place in Auburn Township. The year after they moved to the place where he now lives, erecting a log cabin, almost where his house now stands. He owns 120 acres of well-improved land, in Cranberry Township, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Cox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat in politics. The Cox family are well known in Cranberry and Auburn Townships, and are highly respected citizens.

WILLIAM CUMMINS; P. O. New Washington; was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1843. His parents, Morgan and Elizabeth (Smith) Cummins, came to Auburn Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, about the year 1828. They were the parents of four children—Abner, John, one that died in infancy, and William. Abner is married, and lives in Williams Co., Ohio. John married Caroline Boardner, and lives in Henry Co., Ohio. William passed

his youth and early manhood on his parents' farm. Until 1866, the greater share of his time was occupied in farming and carpentering. He was married, Feb. 15, 1866, to Matilda Hosler, daughter of Jonas and Catharine (Troxel) Hosler, and by her has the following family; David S., born Oct. 10, 1866; Cora M., Sept. 25, 1872; Della M., Oct. 3, 1874; John F., Feb. 16, 1877, died Dec. 10, 1879, and Mary E., born March 11, 1879. Mrs. Cummins was born Dec. 8, 1846. During the spring of 1866, Mr. Cummins came to New Washington and engaged in the saloon business, and so far has been quite successful. He owns a good business house and good private town property in New Washington. Mr. Cummins is a Democrat in politics, and is a man who takes great pains—as all men should—to educate his children. His oldest son, David, only 14 years old, passed an examination before the County Examiners that, but for his age, would have entitled him to a teacher's certificate of high grade. Mrs. Cummins' people were among the earliest settlers in Bloom Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. Mr. Cummins is an intelligent and enterprising man. He spends much of his time in reading, and, although he did not receive anything extraordinary of an education in youth, has, by application, made himself thoroughly conversant with the issues of the day.

WILLIAM H. DONNENWIRTH, merchant, New Washington; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1838. He is a son of John and Margaret (Lang) Donnewirth, who were parents of nine children. The parents were natives of Alsace, Germany. They were married in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1828, and the names of their children respectively are Elizabeth, deceased; John, deceased; Mary, George, William, Margaret, Elizabeth, Andrew and Samuel. The mother is dead; the father is yet living, at an advanced age, in Stark Co., Ohio. Mary lives in Canton, Ohio, the wife of Emanuel Raber. George married Matilda Stump and is a farmer and lives in Stark Co. Margaret lives in Michigan and is the wife of Henry Hefleman, Elizabeth is the wife of Lewis Schneider and resides in Stark Co. Andrew is a saddler, married Mary Ingraham and lives in Summit Co. Samuel is a farmer in Stark Co., his wife being Emma (Housman) Donnewirth. William was reared on a farm, receiving a good com-

mon-school education. He began for himself when 27 years old, by farming. Jan. 30, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine A. Sheetz, daughter of John A. Sheetz by his second wife. To this union were born the following family: Margaret O., born Dec. 2, 1866; Caroline L., born Oct. 13, 1868; Mary M., born Sept. 25, 1870; Etta I., born July 19, 1872; Emma A., born March 14, 1875, and Ida E., born Feb. 3, 1878. Mrs. Donnewirth was born in Auburn Township, Aug. 8, 1838. Mr. Donnewirth opened a hardware store in New Washington in 1872, and by excellent business tact has increased his stock to one of the best stores of its kind in the county. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Donnewirth is a genial, intelligent and enterprising gentleman, and one of the best business men in New Washington.

L. C. DONNENWIRTH, New Washington, was born in New Washington, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1851. His parents were Hon. George and Caroline (Durr) Donnewirth. The main history of the family will be found in the biography of Hon. George Donnewirth, of Bucyrus Township. When 6 years old, our subject, together with his parents, moved to Bucyrus, where he remained until 18 years old. He then apprenticed himself to Jacob Seifert to learn the blacksmith's trade. After about two and a half years, he mastered the trade, and then, for one year, assisted his preceptor. Mr. Seifert died at the end of that time, and our subject, with his half-brother William, continued the business. In 1877, he commenced blacksmithing by himself in New Washington, and as such has ever since continued. Mr. Donnewirth is considered one of the best disciples of Vulcan in the town. On May 1, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Guiss, daughter of Christian Guiss, and to them were born two children—William A., born Oct. 7, 1874, died Jan. 1, 1877; Annetta J., born Feb. 24, 1880. Mrs. Donnewirth was born Aug. 22, 1853. Mr. Donnewirth is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a Democrat in politics. He has held the position of City Clerk since 1874, and Township Clerk since 1877. Mr. Donnewirth is an enterprising and industrious young man, of good morals and good character.

JOHN F. EARLER, New Washington; was born in Germany May 30, 1835. Is a son of John and Mary B. (Mayer) Earler, who were

parents of four children—John F., Earnest F., Caroline and Barbara. Caroline is dead; parents are also dead, having died in the "old country." John F. Earler came to the United States in 1855, locating in Ashland Co., Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand for seven years. The next three years, he was employed by a butcher in a butcher-shop; here he met Catharine Webber, who afterward became his wife. In 1865, he moved to Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, and two years later purchased the farm he now owns. He started a poor boy, but, by economy and hard work, Mr. Earler has acquired quite a competency. His wife died Sept. 12, 1877. Was again married Sept. 6, 1878, his second wife being Catharina Laufer, and by her has two sons, twins—John and Frederick. By his first wife, Mr. Earler also had two sons—John G. and Charles W. Mr. Earler is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and a Democrat in politics. His land is situated north of the center of Section 23, the one-half being the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the other half being the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23. Mr. Earler is an enterprising and well-respected citizen of Cranberry Township.

J. C. H. ELDER, attorney and counselor at law, New Washington; son of Achor and Eliza (Cessna) Elder, who were parents of seven children—Sarah V., Emma, Curtis, William J., J. C. H., Mary and Horace A., all of whom are living, except Mary. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents on the farm until he was 19 years old. He was born in Bedford Co., Penn., June 15, 1849, and in 1868, commenced attending the Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained until 1875, completing the classical course of that college. After graduating, Mr. Elder entered the law office of Hon. Warren P. Noble, with whom he remained, reading law, until he was admitted to the bar, which occurred April 12, 1877. On Jan. 16, 1878, he commenced the practice of law in New Washington, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Elder was married in September, 1877, to Miss Marietta Ash, daughter of Emanuel Ash, of Fostoria, Ohio, and by her has one daughter—Mabel, born in July, 1878. Mr. Elder, on his father's side, is of Irish descent, and on his mother's side, of French and Welsh. His wife is of German extraction. Although a

young man in his profession, Mr. Elder has a good and lucrative practice, and, besides being an attorney, he represents two reliable insurance companies—the Cooper Insurance Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and the Insurance Co., of North America, of Philadelphia. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Elder is an enterprising young man of good and moral habits, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and we predict for him an excellent future and an enviable record.

C. K. HEABLER, practical miller, New Washington; of the firm of Endsow & Heabler, was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 4, 1847. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Heabler was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1807. They were the parents of eleven children—William, deceased; John; Catharine, deceased; George; Emanuel, deceased; Henry; Samuel, deceased; Elizabeth, David, Sarah and C. K. Out of those living, C. K., Henry, George and John are millers, as was their father before them. David is a shoemaker. George, David and C. K. were faithful and efficient soldiers in the late war. The father died in June, 1875. His widow survives him and resides in Attica. Mr. Heabler owned a farm, on which his family lived, while he attended the milling business. He was a kind and firm man, and very strict in his religious views, and his habits were strictly temperate and moral. At his death, the neighborhood lost a prominent and good citizen and a kind neighbor. Our subject, Christian K., was brought up on a farm, but learned the milling trade when quite young. When 19 years of age, he engaged his services to his brother, who was a miller in Attica, with whom he remained twelve years. For one year he milled in Napoleon. In January, 1880, he, together with T. B. Endsow, bought the large grist-mill at New Washington, and, as millers, are second to none in the county. Mr. Heabler is a Democrat in politics. He was married Jan. 26, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Swartz, daughter of Peter and Martha Swartz. To this union were born two children—Roscoe G., born Jan. 22, 1871, and Ettie M., born July 22, 1875. Mr. Heabler owns a half-interest in the mill, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and an intelligent enterprising gentleman.

GEORGE HEPP, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Washington; is of German descent, and was born in Alsace in 1832. His parents, John and Melinda (Summer) Hepp, came to the United States in 1843, locating in Seneca Co. They were the parents of two children—George and Peter. Peter married Elizabeth Baach, and lives in Seneca Co. Mr. Hepp died in 1872. He was a good man, and was a prominent and respected man among the Germans. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on the farm and in attending school. He was married, in 1856, to Mary Westrick, who died in 1858, leaving a fond husband and baby daughter to mourn her loss. The daughter's name is Caroline, and she is now the wife of Lawrence Wechter, living in Cranberry Township. On Nov. 1, 1859, Mr. Hepp remarried, his wife being Margaret Wenslie. By her he has nine children—Elizabeth, born in 1860; Mary, in 1861; Anthony, in 1862; Jacob, in 1865; Melinda, in 1868; Joseph, in 1870, and died the same year; Frank, born in October, 1872; Rosa, in 1875, and Anna, in 1877. The Hepp family are all good, industrious citizens, and enjoy the respect of all who know them. They are Catholics in religion, and prominent farmers in Cranberry Township. Mr. Hepp owns 102 acres of highly improved land adjoining the village of New Washington. He is taking especial pains to educate his children, as he wishes them to grow up intelligent men and women, and fully capable of assuming prominent positions in society.

ROBERT G. HILBORN; P. O. New Washington. Among the old and time-honored residents of northeastern Crawford Co. is the subject of this biography. He was born in Richland Co., Ohio, May 15, 1823, and was one of a family of nine children, of whom Isaac and Nancy (George) Hilborn were the parents. Mr. Hilborn, the father, came to Richland Co. as early as 1813, being one of the very earliest settlers. In 1826, he came to Crawford Co., locating in Liberty Township, and afterward in Sandusky and Auburn Townships. Mr. Hilborn died in the latter township during the spring of 1863. He was a man of great energy of character, and did much to advance civilization in the county. The biographies of their sons, Robert, Samuel, John and William, appear in this work. Robert, like his brothers, was reared on the farm, and, being the oldest

boy, was detained at home to help clear and improve the place, and thus did not receive the advantages in education that boys now do. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Eckis, daughter of Jacob Eckis, Esq., of Auburn Township. In 1847, he built a cabin in the woods of Holmes Township, where he lived with his young wife ten years. He then moved to Auburn Township, and, about this time, lost his wife. By her he had the following family: Minerva A., now the wife of William Taylor; Martha; Sarah A., now the wife of George W. Gregg; Emma L., now the wife of Joseph Tilton; Amena E., the wife of Christian Graffmiller; Ida, now the wife of Dee Milroy, and one son that died in infancy. Not long after the death of his wife, Mr. Hilborn bought the John Robinson farm, in Cranberry Township. He was married to his present wife March 25, 1862. Her name was Mrs. Nancy Hanna, widow of John Hanna, and daughter of James Crawford, a relative of Col. Crawford, who was burned at the stake by the Indians. His last marriage bore to him three children—Isaac H., born in January, 1863; Hepzibah, in September, 1865, and Kate, in July, 1867. Mr. Hilborn lived on the John Robinson place six years, and, in 1869, moved to New Washington. His present occupation is hotel-keeping, he being the proprietor of the City House. He does a good business, and is reasonably successful. Mr. Hilborn remembers distinctly many an experience in his early life in the then forest of Auburn and other townships. When but a boy, he remembers carrying provisions to the Indians, and of many memorable scenes connected with them. Mr. Hilborn is an honest and respected citizen in New Washington, and no name is more respected in the neighborhood than his.

J. S. HERSHISER, M. D., physician and surgeon, New Washington; is one of a family of ten children, whose names respectively are Mary A., Cyrus, Caroline, Anthony B., Sarah, John S., Aaron, Bertha, Jacob H. and Adeline H., all of whom are living except Bertha. The father of this family was Samuel Hershiser, who, with his wife, Sarah (Schertzer) Hershiser, were honored and highly respected citizens of Bedford Co., Penn. John S. Hershiser, the subject of this biography, was reared on a farm. He received an excellent common-school education, and, for two years, was a student in the

college at Oberlin, Ohio, where he began fitting himself for the medical profession. After this, and for three years, he studied under the instructions of Dr. S. B. Bell, of Mansfield, Ohio, and, in 1856, attended medical lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He remained there one year, and then, in the spring of 1857, came to New Washington and began the practice of medicine. Here he remained until the winter of 1865-66; he then attended the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, situated at Cleveland, where he completed the course of the regular school of medicine, graduating with honors. Since that time, he has always practiced his profession at New Washington. On the 30th of April, 1857, he was united in marriage with Sarah J., daughter of John Dull, of Vernon Township, and by her has one son, Charles C., born Jan. 22, 1858. Mrs. Hersher was born May 5, 1837. Dr. Hersher is one of the best physicians in Northern Ohio. It has always been his aim to be "at the top" in his profession, and his present popularity shows the success which his determination has met with. He is one of the prominent men of New Washington, is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MATTHIAS KIBLER, deceased; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 11, 1822. He was the youngest in a family of eight children, six of whom are yet living. He, together with his parents, John and Maria Kibler, came to the United States in 1839, locating in Trumbull Co., Ohio. Here Mr. Kibler passed his time working on a farm, working on a canal and working in a tannery, and, at intervals, going to school. In this way he received a good common-school education. On the 22d of October, 1846, he united in marriage to Frederica Pfahler, daughter of Matthias and Barbara Pfahler, and to this union were born eight children—Maria, born Dec. 5, 1847, died July 25, 1850; Samuel J., March 9, 1851; Franklin P., June 27, 1853, died July 15, 1854; James M., Feb. 15, 1856; Lovina, April 5, 1857; John W., June 28, 1859; Caroline, April 25, 1862, died Aug. 13, 1862; Louisa M., July 20, 1863. Of these, Samuel J. is the only one married. On the 22d of April, 1875, he married Miss Elizabeth Herr, of Seneca Co., and by her had three children—William B., born April 13, 1876,

died April 14, 1876; Alfred G., Aug. 1, 1877; and Clara O., June 20, 1879. The mother was born May 24, 1854. Mr. Kibler, Sr., came to Cranberry Township in 1841, and embarked in the tanning business on the farm now owned by Daniel Easley. In the winter of 1846-47, this tannery took fire and was burned to the ground. The next spring, Mr. Kibler moved to New Washington and engaged in farming, tanning, and the boot and shoe business. He built the tannery now owned by his sons, S. J. Kibler & Bro., and he was one of the principal citizens of his time. His death occurred Sept. 23, 1876. Mr. Kibler was a man of keen foresight and intelligence, and, during his time, held many offices of honor and trust. He was the first Mayor of New Washington, and was Mayor at the time of his death. His son, S. J., succeeded him in the office of Township Treasurer. Mr. Kibler was a Democrat, and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He was well known all over Crawford Co. as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. His widow still survives him, at the age of 56, and is living in New Washington. The Kibler family is an old and honored one, and no name commands more respect than does that family.

J. F. KIMERLINE; P. O. New Washington; is a son of John and Mary (Derr) Kimerline, who were the parents of seven children, and were natives of Germany, the father being born in 1820, and the mother in 1818. They were married in Germany, and came to the United States in 1853, locating in Wooster, Ohio. The names of their children respectively are William, Lewis, John, Maggie, Christina, Fred and Elizabeth. William, Christina and Elizabeth are dead. Lewis is a butcher by trade; he married Barbara Derr, and resides in New Washington; John is single, and lives in Cleveland; Maggie is single, and resides at home with her father, in Wooster. Mrs. Kimerline died Jan. 2, 1880. The subject of this article was born Dec. 6, 1855. He passed his youthful days on the farm and in attending school, receiving the common-school education which most boys in the country receive. When 17 years of age, he determined to increase his mental acquirements, and fit himself for teaching. With this purpose in view, he first attended the schools of Smithville for a time, and when sufficiently qualified, commenced alternately teaching and

going to school, which has been his occupation ever since. Mr. Kimerline is at present Principal of the New Washington schools. He is a young man of good habits, and has the reputation of being an excellent instructor. He is a member of the graduating class of 1882, in the college at Ada, Ohio. Mr. Kimerline is a Democrat in politics, and is enterprising and industrious, and has the respect and esteem of his employes and acquaintances.

DANIEL KELLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Tiro. There is no more honored and respected name in northeastern Crawford County than that of Keller. George and Mary Keller were the parents of eight children, only two of whom are living. They were married in Pennsylvania, and in 1827, emigrated to Stark Co., Ohio. After eighteen years of pioneer life, they removed to Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, settling on the farm that is now owned by Daniel Keller—the subject of this biography. Mr. Keller was a man of powerful frame and constitution, and one well calculated to become one of the best and hardest pioneers of Crawford County. Here he built him a log cabin, where he and his wife lived happily together until they were called to their final account before God. The mother died Aug. 26, 1854, a well-beloved and respected mother. Mr. Keller died Feb. 3, 1860. He was a man of a deep moral and religious nature, and his loss was keenly felt by a large circle of friends. Daniel Keller, the only son now living, was reared on the farm. His boyhood and early manhood were similar to that of a great many other boys of that time, with perhaps but few exceptions. He has been singularly unfortunate in his marriage relations, having been married four times, his first, second and third wives being dead. By his first wife, Catharine Eckis, to whom he was married in 1848, died in 1854, leaving him two children to care for. His second wife, Annie Crall, to whom he was married in 1859, died without issue. Mr. Keller's third wife was Margaret Smith, daughter of the old pioneer preacher Smith. She died in 1871, bearing Mr. Keller four children—John S., Emma, Minnie and one that died in infancy. His first two children were Isaiah and Mary. Mr. Keller is a kind and genial gentleman. He owns 80 acres of good land, is a Republican in politics, and holds to the United Brethren religion. He is enterprising and in-

dustrious, and commands the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

J. & A. G. LEDERER; P. O. New Washington. A. G. Lederer was born in Cranberry Township, Dec. 19, 1853. His parents, Jacob and Magdalena (Donnenwirth) Lederer, were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1819, locating in Stark Co., Ohio. They came to Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1826, where the Lederer family has since resided. The family consisted of Jacob and Magdalena Lederer, parents, and John, Jacob, Adam G., Matilda and Odella, the children. Of the children, Matilda is the only one dead. Mr. Lederer was a man of good morals and steady habits. His death was a deep loss, not only to his family, but to the neighborhood in general. He died as he lived, a pure, upright man in the sight of his God, on Aug. 19, 1857. His widow survives him and resides in New Washington. John married Elizabeth Kline, and resides in New Washington; Jacob lives on the old place with his brother Adam, and is the husband of Mary (Guiss) Lederer; Odella is the wife of Andrew Croonenberger, and they live with her mother in New Washington; Adam G. was, like his brothers, reared on a farm. He received a good common-school education in youth, and finished it by going to the high school in Lexington, Ohio, two terms, and Fostoria, Ohio, one term. Since then he has been engaged in farming and teaching school. He is a teacher of fourteen terms' experience, the last three years being taught in New Washington graded schools. He was married, Feb. 8, 1876, to Miss Ella A. Hartuppee, and by her had one child, Eva, born Jan. 2, 1878, and died Oct. 24, 1878. The mother was born Feb. 24, 1854. The Lederers are Lutherans in religion, and Democrats in politics. They are intelligent and first-class citizens.

DAVID D. LANTZ; P. O. New Washington; was born June 18, 1833, in Oreville, France. His parents, Valentine and Catharine Lantz, were natives of Germany, and the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter. Five sons and the daughter are yet living. They were married about the year 1828, and came to the United States in 1834, locating in Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, on the farm now owned by George Hepp. Mr. Lantz is now dead. He was a man of great

energy of character, and of firm but kind demeanor. He was well and highly respected by his friends, and his death was greatly deplored by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Lantz is yet living, and makes her home with her daughter in Sandusky City. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and, owing to the poor schools of that early day, received but a moderate education. When 20 years of age, he began farming for himself, but made his home with his mother, his father being dead. The marriage of David D. Lantz and Caroline Bibel was solemnized Sept. 29, 1863. Mrs. Lantz is a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Fireing) Bibel, and her marriage with Mr. Lantz produced four children—Oscar, born June 30, 1864; Katie, born Oct. 20, 1865; Ellen, born March 4, 1867, and Percy, born Feb. 9, 1878. Mrs. Lantz was born Aug. 28, 1841. Mr. Lantz's present occupation is farming and threshing. He owns 20 acres of valuable land within the corporate city limits of New Washington. Is a Democrat in politics, strictly adhering to the principles laid down by the National Democratic party. Mr. Lantz has held the office of Constable of his township, and he is a genial, intelligent man, and is well and highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN MILLER, merchant, New Washington. Among the prominent and influential business men of New Washington is this gentleman, who was born July 2, 1839, in the province of Lorraine, France. His parents, Peter and Mary A. (Ludman) Miller, were natives of France, the father born in 1811, and the mother in 1818. They were married in 1838, and were the parents of nine children, viz.: John, Mary Ann, Hubert, Magdalena, Nicholas, Mary, Josephina, Julia and Jacob; eight of these children are yet living. The parents left their native country for the United States, arriving in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 19th of July, 1847. They remained in Buffalo until 1856, when they removed to Crawford Co., Ohio, locating in New Washington, where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits. Here the father remained actively engaged in business until 1866, when he sold out and returned to Buffalo. The father is dead, but the mother is still living, and resides at Buffalo, as do several of the children. John Miller received the advantages of a common-school education. In 1865, he, in connection with P. D. Studer, embarked in the boot

and shoe trade, at New Washington. After about one year, Mr. Miller sold his interest to his partner, and engaged in a general mercantile business; he has ever since remained in this business, and has, by his upright conduct and strict business habits, built up a large and steadily increasing business. Mr. Miller was married, Jan. 12, 1862, to Miss Catharine Yochum. She was born March 31, 1840. From this union are nine children—Peter C., Clara M., Mary E., Josephina O., Henrietta L., Elvina E., C. L., Henry L. and Clara R. Mr. Miller is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He has held a number of positions of honor and trust in the municipal and township governments, and is at present Director of the County Infirmary of Crawford Co. He owns valuable property in New Washington, and is one of the prominent and influential men of Crawford Co.

JACOB METZGER, New Washington; is the son of Pius and Mary (Best) Metzger, who are natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1828, and the mother in 1832. About the year 1833, they were married, and to them were born eight children, six of whom are yet living. Their names are John (deceased), Pius, Mary, George, Kate (deceased), Jacob, Joseph and Matilda. The parents are yet living, and are honored and respected citizens of Richland Co. Jacob Metzger was born Oct. 14, 1856, and was reared on a farm. He received a common-school education, and, when 22 years old, opened a furniture store and cabinet-shop in New Washington, where he has since remained. On the 22d of June, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Stouder. Mrs. Metzger was born Oct. 28, 1857, and was one in a family of fifteen children, eight of whom are yet living. Her father was a Frenchman, and served nine years in the French army. Her mother was a native of Germany, and they were Catholics in religion. Mr. Metzger is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church. He is an enterprising young man, and owns the best and principal furniture store in the town, keeping constantly on hand a full line of furniture, and selling at reasonable rates, which gives him a trade extending over a large territory. He is honest and diligent, and he and his wife are well and favorably known in the community.

JOHN MICHELFELDER, Jr., merchant, New Washington; was born in New Washing-

ton, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1847. His parents, John and Fredrica (Utz) Michelfelder, were natives of Germany. The father was born in 1818, and the mother in 1823. They came to the United States in 1846, coming direct to Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, and, in 1847, were married. To this marriage were born the following family: John, Fredrica, Jacob, Catharine and Frederick. Fredrica is the wife of George Hildebrand, and lives in New Washington. Jacob, Catharine and Frederick live at home with their parents. The father owns 15 acres of valuable land within the city limits, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ just outside the corporation. He also owns a boot and shoe store in town, his sons at home assisting him in running it. John, Jr., lived on a farm until he was 14 years of age, and then commenced learning the boot and shoe making trade with his father. Until he was 21, he assisted in the shop. When he reached his majority, his father employed him for two years longer. In 1870, he and his father formed a partnership, to be known as J. Michelfelder & Son, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes. This partnership remained unchanged for three years, and was then dissolved by mutual consent, the father continuing the business. The son then built a business house in New Washington, and, on his own responsibility, opened a boot and shoe store, which he has continued successfully ever since. On Dec. 1, 1870, he was united in marriage with Matilda High, daughter of Michael High, and granddaughter of Adam High, the old pioneer of that name. Mr. Michelfelder is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church; owns $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres within the city corporation; does a good business and is in every way prosperous.

VOLNEY POWERS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. New Washington; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 12, 1814. When 4 years old, he, together with his parents, emigrated to Ohio. His father and mother, Dr. Lemuel Powers and Jane S. (Bacon) Powers, were the parents of nine children—Volney, Louisa, Julia, Alonzo, Abigail, Phæbe A., Jane, Rolla and Mary. Volney and Jane are the only ones living in the family. Jane is the wife of Dr. Teller, and lives in Vineland, New Jersey. The father, Dr. Powers, was a good and prominent citizen, and an excellent physician. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Volney Powers was reared and educated in

town. When 16 years of age, he engaged in the hating business in Plymouth for twelve years. He then discontinued that business and engaged in the mercantile trade, in New Washington. Mr. Powers established the first ashery in New Washington, and by this made quite a start in life. After six years in the mercantile business, he bought a nice farm near the city corporation line. On June 15, 1837, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Ream, daughter of Samuel Ream, and by her has a large and interesting family. Mr. Powers owns an excellent stock farm of 240 acres, in Cranberry Township. He takes an active and leading part in matters tending to advance education. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOSES PUGH; farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. New Washington; was born in Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, April 6, 1843. He is a son of Aaron and Mary (Jackson) Pugh, and grandson of Moses and Christina (Baker) Pugh. His parents were married in April, 1837, and to them were born the following family: Elizabeth, William, Moses, James, Lanson and Anson (twins), Alfred and John. The parents and grandparents of these children came to Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1846. In 1862, Aaron Pugh and wife, with his total wealth, consisting of a sled-load of household goods, moved into Cranberry Township, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Moses. Here his energy and indomitable will showed itself. At one time Mr. Pugh was worth \$25,000, but he has divided his property among his children, so that he has only some fine town property in New Washington and Crestline, and a few acres of land in the country, near the former town, where he and his wife live happily together in their advanced years. When seventeen years of age, the subject of this biography enlisted his service in his country's behalf, and remained fighting manfully for about four years. He was in Co. H, 55th O. V. I., and participated in a number of engagements; a few of the more prominent being Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Cedar Mountain, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and, also, was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He entered the service as private, and was mustered out as 2d Lieutenant. At the conclusion of the war he came home, and on the 26th of July, 1866,

married Miss Martha Johnston, daughter of Jacob Johnston, Esq., and by her had seven children; the three following named are the only ones yet living—Leila G., Effie I. and Mary. The mother of these was born May 14, 1843. Mr. Pugh is a Free-Will Baptist in religion, and a staunch Republican in politics. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the best and most respected citizens of Cranberry Township.

ROBERT ROBISON, stock-dealer and farmer; P. O. New Washington; was born in Perry Co., Penn., in 1825. He is a son of John M. and Jane (Baxter) Robison. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and to them were born nine children—Margaret, William and Susan (twins), Robert, Martha J., Mariam, Nancy, Elizabeth and John. Five of these are yet living. Parents came to Cranberry Township in 1835, locating half a mile west of the village of Waynesburg. Mr. and Mrs. Robison are dead, both having lived to see the county around them (once all woods), leveled down by the hand of the agriculturist. Mr. Robison was among the early blacksmiths, and his son Robert passed the greater share of his time in the shop, assisting his father in whatever he was called upon to perform. Robert has followed that business to a greater or less extent ever since. He was married, March 26, 1846, to Mary A. Robison, and by her had one son—George A., born July, 1847. He married Mary J. Patterson, and lives in Crawford Co. Mr. Robison's wife died soon after the birth of his son, and on the 24th of May, 1852, he married her cousin, Esther Robison. By his second wife, Mr. Robison has six children—Margaret J., born July 1, 1854; Mary E., born Nov. 19, 1859, died March 7, 1861; John E., born Sept. 29, 1862, died Sept. 5, 1865; Richie A., born Sept. 5, 1865, died Oct. 10, 1865; James E., born Oct. 22, 1866, and Willie L., born April 11, 1869. The mother was born May 25, 1832. Mr. Robison's occupation since his marriage has been blacksmithing and farming, in and near Waynesburg. He had but a poor start in life, but by industry, honesty and frugality has acquired valuable real estate in Cranberry Township. He at present owns 190 acres of well-improved land. Is a Democrat in politics, and is an intelligent and enterprising man.

J. H. STEVENS, farmer; P. O. Tiro; is a son of Amos and Hannah (Cunning) Stevens,

who came to Cranberry Township in 1834. His parents were married Jan. 1, 1801, and were the parents of six sons and five daughters—Nancy, Augustus, Sophia, Margaret, Robert, Hannah, Amos, Jacob, Benjamin, Daniel and Sarah A. Of these, Hannah, Amos, Jacob, Benjamin and Daniel are the only ones living. Amos is in Taylor Co., Iowa; Benjamin is in Crawford Co., Ohio, and Daniel is in Williams Co., Ohio. Jacob H. was born Oct. 31, 1817. Like his father before him, he is a practical farmer and stock-raiser, and was raised as such. Mr. Stevens was married, April 12, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Wallace, daughter of Jefferson Wallace, Esq., and to them were born ten children—Minerva, born May 6, 1849, died July 20, 1873; Sarah E., born Jan. 14, 1851, died Dec. 29, 1873; Amos W., born April 23, 1853; Fernando and Arlando (twins) Jan. 16, 1855; Arlando died Aug. 3, 1855; Almira, born March 18, 1856; Sherman H., May 24, 1858; Clara B., Feb. 12, 1860, died Sept. 30, 1864; Julia M., born March 7, 1862, and Nora E., July 7, 1864. Mrs. Stevens was born April 28, 1828. The Stevenses are of English-Welsh descent, while the Cunnings are of English-Irish descent. Robert Cuning, grandfather of Mr. Stevens, was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1777. He was immediately pressed into the army to help the colonies to gain their independence from Great Britain, and, through that long and bloody war, served the colonies faithfully. Amos Stevens, father of Jacob, was one of the best of farmers. He was an honest, kind-hearted man, and enjoyed the respect of a large circle of friends and neighbors. He was a local preacher in the M. E. Church, and did much to improve the morals of the early citizens of Cranberry Township. Jacob Stevens is a Republican in politics, but favors a strong prohibitory law. He owns 230 acres of land in Cranberry Township, 126½ in Liberty and 100 acres in Sandusky Township. Mr. Stevens is an old, time-honored citizen of the township, and he is one of the leading men in northeastern Crawford County.

PETER D. STUDER; P. O. New Washington. Peter Studer, Sr., is a native of the beautiful Swiss Republic, that nestles among the snow-crowned Alps, in Southern Europe. His birth occurred in 1819, and, though his parents were very poor and humble, they were

industrious and honest, and loved their country with true Swiss devotion. But the little republic could not give its poor the education and advantages they craved, and many of them, loving the cause of liberty, turned their faces toward the West, where a new country was draining all Europe of its freedom-loving people. In 1841, Mr. Studer was united in marriage with Miss Eva Studer, daughter of a Tyrolean. After his marriage, seeing thousands of his countrymen flocking westward across the Atlantic, he also began thinking of leaving the land of his birth—the land he loved—and following his people to the new El Dorado across the sea. But the gaunt wolf of poverty stood in the way, and for many years prevented a consummation of his wishes. In 1853, himself and several other Swiss citizens petitioned the Government to defray the expenses of their voyage to America; the Government agreed to do this if the people would relinquish their claim to the national timber for ten years. This was done by scores, but Mr. Studer refused to go until the following year, when he, in company with many others, started on the long journey to the United States, with but little means at his command, and a family dependent upon him for support. He settled in Chatfield Township, and soon obtained employment as miller in a grist-mill. His children were Peter D., Susanna, Paulena, Oliva, Joseph and John. Paulena, John and Oliva are dead; Susanna is the wife of Cornelius Schlachter, and resides in Huron Co., Ohio; Joseph is married, and lives in the same county. Mrs. Studer, Sr., died Aug. 27, 1873. Peter D. was born in Switzerland in 1842, came with his parents to the United States in 1854, and, when 16 years old, began learning the shoemaker's trade. He mastered the trade at the end of three years, and then was employed by his preceptor for one year. The following year, he came to New Washington and began working at his trade, but, not receiving much work, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked for a time, and soon after went to Nebraska. He returned to New Washington in a short time, where he has since been, and is to-day one of the most prominent and influential men in the township. Oct. 23, 1866, Mr. Studer was united in marriage with Miss Catharine, daughter of Paul Miller; to this union were born seven children—Paulus F., born Sept. 23, 1867; Mar-

garet C., born Sept. 9, 1869; Catharine A., born Dec. 16, 1870; Joseph A., born Aug. 29, 1872; John B., born Jan. 31, 1874; Maria S., born May 7, 1876, and Emma C., born June 7, 1879. Mrs. Studer was born March 17, 1847. Mr. Studer is a Democrat and a Catholic; has been Justice of the Peace, and is the present Mayor of the village. He is one of the most respected citizens of Cranberry Township, and is a genial, intelligent gentleman.

JOHN A. SHEETZ, retired merchant, New Washington. Among the old and honored residents of Cranberry Township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Germany in 1809, and when in his 21st year emigrated to the United States, locating in Columbiana Co., Ohio. He lived there a short time and then moved to Wayne Co., and engaged in farming. In May, 1836, he was united in marriage with Margaret Weisenbacher, who died in July, 1836. In October, 1837, he married Miss Margaret Beaver, who died giving birth to a daughter, Catharine A., who is the wife of William H. Donnenwirth, whose biography accompanies this work. Mr. Sheetz is at present living with his third wife, whose name was Margaret Hesse, widow of Elregott Hesse and daughter of George Donnenwirth. He was married to her in 1842, and to this union were born the following family: Jacob, born in 1843; Maria M., born in 1845 and died in 1871; George, born in 1849 and died the same year; Caroline, born in 1850; John, born in 1852, and Pauline, born in 1854. His wife by her first husband, Mr. Hesse, had one daughter, Matilda, who lived with Mr. Sheetz until she married George Schwemly. She is now dead. Mr. Sheetz first began the mercantile business, with a general assortment of goods, at New Washington, in 1842. In 1879, his trade and stock had so increased as to necessitate the buying of a larger store-room. He at present owns the large brick block now occupied by William H. Donnenwirth and Sheetz & Bro., his sons. Mr. Sheetz is an honest, straightforward man, having made most of his money by hard labor and honorable dealing. He is a Democrat in politics and has always been identified with the Lutheran Church. He and his family are well known and highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM SEYDEL, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. New Washington; was born in

Northumberland Co., Penn., July 22, 1813. His father, Andrew Seydel, was born in Pennsylvania March 15, 1791, and Mary (Vandling) Seydel in New Jersey Feb. 27, 1791. They were married in 1812, and to them were born the following family—William, Eliza, John, Catharine, Sarah, Keziah, Michael and Samuel. Sarah and Keziah are dead. The father died Sept. 20, 1878, and the mother Sept. 21, 1848. In 1823, the parents came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, and after a time moved to Stark Co. In 1845, they came to Cranberry Township, where they lived the balance of their lives. The subject of this biography was reared on the farm until 1831, when he was apprenticed for three years, to learn the potter's trade. After serving his time out, he continued that business for two years, and since that time has confined his time wholly to farming. On April 2, 1836, he married Margaret Cook, daughter of Daniel and Martha (Frye) Cook, and by her had five children—Martha J., born Feb. 21, 1837, died Nov. 14, 1869; Mary A., born Sept. 10, 1838; Eliza M., born Jan. 28, 1840; John M., born Jan. 29, 1845, and Nancy, born March 10, 1847. The mother died Feb. 1, 1871. Mr. Seydel was remarried June 6, 1872, to Deanna (Bloom) Champion, daughter of Daniel Bloom, and widow of William B. Champion. Mrs. Seydel by Mr. Champion had two sons and one daughter—Joseph D., Francis M. and Maggie L. Mr. Champion died March 1, 1851. Mr. Seydel is a Democrat in politics. His wife belongs to the Protestant Methodist Church. Her father was an old school-teacher in Richland Co., and Mrs. Seydel remembers when he used to start out to teach school in the morning with nothing but a trail to show him the way. Mr. Seydel owns 80 acres of good land and is a respected gentleman.

M. SIEFERT; P. O. New Washington; son of John and Saloma (Lantz) Siefert, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1830. His parents were natives of Germany, and, like a great many of the more enterprising and freedom-loving citizens of that country, emigrated to the United States. This was in 1828, and their location was in Stark Co., Ohio. In 1834, they removed to Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. To show the industrious and economical spirit of these people, we will say that after paying \$85 for 80 acres of land, he had only \$25 to commence housekeeping on. Some people

would have thought this no start at all, but the spirit of enterprise was in the hearts of these humble people, and in time they were able to give their children a much better start in life than they themselves had. Their children were Michael, John, George, Jacob, Annie and Catharine. Michael and Annie are the only ones living; the latter being the wife of John Schwimly, and resides in Chatfield Township. Michael passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, in Cranberry Township. On the 29th of January, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Christina Hoffses, and by her had a family of fourteen children—Jacob, Michael (dead), John (dead), George, Caroline, Annie, Fredrick (dead), William, Michael (dead), John, Andrew (dead), Clara, Emma and Frederick. Mrs. Siefert was born in August, 1846. Mr. Siefert continued in after life as he had been raised, i. e., farming. In 1864, he went into the stock business, and followed that and farming until the 14th of February, 1879. He then purchased the grain elevator in New Washington, of Charles Bros., and he has dealt in grain at that point until the present time. Mr. Siefert takes an active part in all educational enterprises that tend to advance education in the county. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church in New Washington. Besides the elevator and two lots in New Washington, Mr. Siefert owns 208 acres of excellent farming land in Cranberry Township, and is an honest and upright man in his dealings with his fellow-men.

GEORGE B. WOLF, New Washington; was born in Reinbiern, Germany, Sept. 27, 1850. He is a son of Valentine and Mary (Kramer) Wolf, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were the parents of fifteen children, nine of whom are yet living. They came to the United States in 1852, and located in Richland Co., but soon removed to Ashland Co., where they now reside. George Wolf remained at home, assisting his father on the farm until 16 years of age, when he apprenticed himself to A. H. Risser, at Hayesville, Ohio, to learn the harness-maker's trade. After serving an apprenticeship of three years, he worked on a salary for a time. In 1871, he went to Ashland, and worked for a man there for awhile. During the fall of 1872, he came to New Washington and opened a harness-

shop, under the firm name of Risser & Wolf, the senior partner being his former preceptor. In 1874, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wolf continuing the business. On his arrival, Mr. Wolf met with considerable opposition. He started with scarcely any capital, but by good work and square, honest dealing, has made quite a good headway, and is to-day recognized as one of the best workman of his

kind in the county. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth Huber, was solemnized March 8, 1877. His wife is a daughter of Charles Huber, of New Washington. Mr. Wolf is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Reformed Church. He is an enterprising man, and is said to be one of the best business men of New Washington.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH L. BOGAN, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1818, and is a son of John H. and Margaret Bogan, both of whom were natives of Maryland. They resided awhile in Pennsylvania, and went from there to Loudoun Co., Va., where they lived until 1835, when they went to Stark Co., Ohio, and in 1840, came to Marion County, and in 1848 to Crawford County, where they lived and died. The father died Feb. 19, 1858, and the mother in 1864. J. L. Bogan came with his parents from Virginia to Stark County, and also to Marion County, where he lived until 1847, when he went to Indiana, and in 1855, came from there to Crawford County, and has lived in the county since that time. He purchased a farm of 100 acres, where he now resides, most of which he cleared and improved, and has since added more to it, now owning a farm of 121½ acres of well-improved land. He began business for himself a poor man, and, by hard work and close application to his business, has made something of a fortune. He was raised on his father's farm, and had the advantage of a common-school education. He was married in 1839 to Mary A. Carnes. She was born in Scotland and came to America with her parents in 1834, they settling in Stark County, where they died. From this union there were ten children—Margaret, John A., Wm. L., Henry H., George, Joseph M., Ellen, Samuel, Jennie and Jefferson. All are living but one. Mr. Bogan had one son, John A., in the late war, who enlisted in 1863, served nine months, and then re-enlisted and served until the spring of 1865. He took part in a number of engagements—Champion Hill, the battle of the Wilderness, etc. He came home safe, with the exception of the loss of a finger.

JOHN BECK, farmer; P. O. Leesville; was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, the son of Adam and Mary Beck, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1829, they left the place of their nativity for Crawford Co., and settled in Jefferson Township, where the father entered land, and, in 1831, built a saw-mill on the farm that John Beck now owns, and, in 1835, changed it to a grist-mill. The father died in 1875, and the mother died in Pennsylvania about the year 1828. In his father's family, there were nine children. The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm and received a common-school education. He was married, in 1833, to Eliza Swisher, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Crawford Co. with her parents about the year 1827. From this union, there were six children—William, Isaac, Andrew J., Adam, Samnel S., Hezekiah. The mother of these children died in 1852. Mr. Beck was again married in the fall of 1852, to Eliza Rhodes. She, also, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Seneca Co., Ohio, in an early day. From this marriage, there were nine children—Mary C., Margaret A., John F., Autobine, Joseph R., Nancy E., Laura J., Lucinda H. and Louisa A. Mr. Beck had three sons in the late war. He began business for himself a poor man, and, by persistent application to his business, has accumulated quite a fortune, and now owns a farm of 161 acres of well-improved land, most of which he has cleared and improved himself. He is a carpenter by trade, a business he followed for a great many years, in connection with his farming. He and his wife are members of the U. B. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

DANIEL BECK, farmer; P. O. Gallou; was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, the son of Adam

and Mary Beck, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Beck's mother died when he was quite young, and his father married again in a short time, and, in 1829, came to Crawford Co. They settled in what was then Jackson Township, now Jefferson. The father entered a great deal of land in the county, much of which he cleared and improved. The father died in 1856. He had a family of nine children, only four of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming as a business. He received a common-school education, and was married, in 1845, to Nancy Larimer, who was born in Perry Co., Ohio, where her parents lived and died, and where she lived until her marriage. From this union there were six children, one of whom is now dead—Margaret J., Josiah L., William S., Isaac S., Louisa F. and Robert W. He began business for himself almost entirely upon his own resources, and has made most of his possessions by his own hard work and persevering energy, and now has a finely improved farm of 92 acres of land.

W. P. DEAM, hotel, North Robinson; was born in Crawford Co. in 1838, and is the son of George and Rebecca Deam, who were natives of Franklin Co., Penn. The former is of German, and the latter of Scotch, descent. They came from Pennsylvania to Crawford Co. about the year 1837, and settled in Whetstone Township. The father was engaged for a number of years after coming to the county on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and, in 1857, purchased a farm and improved it; followed farming for a few years, and then traded his farm for a flouring-mill in North Robinson, which afterward burned down, and was the means of making him lose all that he had worked so long and so hard to accumulate. He died in 1871, and the mother yet lives in the county. They had a family of six children, all of whom live in the county yet, with the exception of one that is dead. W. P. Deam was raised on a farm until 20 years of age, at which time his father went into the milling business, and he was engaged in the mill for about fourteen years, or until their mill was burned, since which time he has been engaged in various kinds of business. He worked at carriage painting for several years, and was afterward salesman for awhile, selling buggies and carriages, and at the present time is in the hotel business in North Rob-

inson. He was married, Jan. 23, 1862, to Rebecca C. Caskey, who was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1842. Her parents were also natives of the same county, and came to Crawford Co. in 1843, where her father yet lives. Her mother died in 1850. From this union there were six children, one of whom is now dead—Charles O., Mary J., Ida R., Clara A., John M. and Harry S. Mr. Deam took part in the late rebellion, enlisting in February, 1865, in Co. C, 197th O. V. I., and served until August of the same year, when he received his discharge. Politically, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL S. FREEZE, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1819, son of John T. and Susan Freeze, who were born in Germany, and came to America about the year 1811, and settled first in Philadelphia, then went to Lancaster Co., and in 1831 came to Crawford Co., where the father died in 1875, and the mother in 1840. In the father's family there were five children—William, Samuel S., Elizabeth, Susan and Adam. Mr. Freeze was raised on his father's farm, and has always followed farming as a business. He received a common school education and was married, in 1849, to Lena Everly; she was born in Germany, and came to America with her parents in 1841, they settled in Crawford Co., where her parents lived and died. From this union there were four children—John J., Caroline E., Eliza, William A. Mr. Freeze began business for himself a poor man, and by hard work and proper economy has accumulated quite a fortune, and now owns about 400 acres of well-improved land in this county. His children are now all married, and doing business for themselves. He and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN J. FREEZE, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in Crawford Co., in 1848, and is the son of Samuel and Magdalena Freeze. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Germany, she came to America, and to Crawford Co., when young, and the father came to the county about the year 1825, and has lived here ever since. He has a family of five children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming as a business. He received a common-school education. He has been married twice; his first marriage was in 1869, to Hannah C. Snider, who was born in the

county, her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Crawford Co. at a very early day. From this union there is one child—Charles A. The mother of this child died in 1875. Mr. Freeze lived a widower until 1877, when he was again married; this time the lady of his choice was Margaret Trumpler, who was born in Richland Co., where her parents came at a very early day. From his second marriage, there is also one child—Albert L. Mr. Freeze has always followed farming and stock-growing as a business, owns a fine farm of 80 acres of land, and is in good circumstances.

MICHAEL HERSHNER, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in York Co., Penn., in 1815, son of Henry and Elizabeth Hershner, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1825, they came to Crawford Co., and settled in what is now Jefferson Township, one mile south of where Mr. Hershner now lives, where the father entered a half-section of land, all of which they cleared and improved. His father died about the year 1850, and his mother in 1853. In the father's family there were nine children. The subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood with his parents, and received a common-school education. He was married in 1835, to Catharine Horn; she was also born in Pennsylvania and came to Crawford Co. in 1835, the year she was married. From this union, there were nine children—Henry, Elizabeth, Ellen, Adam, John, Jeremiah, Mary, William O. and Lydia V. When Mr. Hershner began business for himself, he had some assistance from his father, but has made most of his present possessions by his own endeavors; in 1839, he and his brother purchased a saw-mill at Middletown, which they worked for five years, and with that exception Mr. Hershner has followed farming and stock-growing for a business. He had one son in the late war, Adam, enlisted in 1862, and served three years, and when his time was out enlisted again and served nearly a year longer; first enlisted in Co. K, 64th O. V. I. He took part in a number of engagements, and was wounded at Murfreesboro.

B. HECKERT, Treasurer of Leesville Stone Co., Leesville; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1812; son of Casper and Elizabeth Heckert, who were natives of the same county, and where the father died in 1820. Mr. Heckert spent his youth and early manhood with his

mother; received a common-school education, and was married, in 1833, to Mary Rinehart, who was also born in Pennsylvania. From this union there were eleven children—Casper, Elizabeth, Catharine, John, Jacob, Frank, Margaret, Moses, Mary J., Fannie A. and Albert. Five of these children are now dead. In 1852, Mr. Heckert left the place of his nativity, and came to Crawford Co., settling in Jefferson Township, and in 1859 came to Leesville, where he purchased a flouring-mill, which he ran for a number of years, then sold it, and in 1862 went into the mercantile business in Leesville, where he sold goods until 1878. He now is one of a company that own and work the Leesville stone quarries, and is treasurer and business manager of the same. These quarries furnish a superior quality of building stone, and are extensively worked. Mr. Heckert had two sons in the late war—John and Frank—the latter serving nearly three years, and the former about eight months. Frank took part in a number of engagements; was at Vicksburg, Nashville, and a number of others, taking part in eighteen battles in all. Mr. Heckert and family are members of the German Reformed Church.

FREDERICK KILE, farmer; P. O. Galion. The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford Co. in 1849; the son of Tobias and Catharine Kile, who were born in Germany. The father came to America about the year 1833, and the mother a few years later. They were among the early settlers of Crawford Co.; they settled in Whetstone Township, where they yet live, having entered the land they live on, and done all the clearing and made all the improvements on this land. In the father's family there are ten children, all of whom are yet living. Frederick Kile was raised on his father's farm, and has always followed farming for a business. He received a good common-school education, and was married in 1872 to Caroline Freeze, who was born in the county, and whose parents came to the county about 1825. From this union there were four children, one now dead, Samuel F.—Catharine M., Harry F. and William. Mr. Kile began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and has been quite successful, and is now in pretty good circumstances. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

CHRISTIAN LOBER, minister and farmer;

P. O. North Robinson; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1835, the son of Michael and Eve Lober, who were born in the same place, and came to America in 1856. They settled in Wood County, where the father yet lives. The mother died in 1877. Christian Lober came to America two years previous to his parents; he also settled in Wood County, where he resided until 1863, at which time he came to Crawford County. He was educated in Germany, and is a man of fine culture and education. He is a minister in the German Reformed Church, and has two charges in Crawford County, the Windfall Church, in Jefferson Township, and the German settlement church, in Vernon Township, both of which are in a flourishing condition under his ministrations. Mr. Lober came to the farm that he now resides on, in 1873. He owns a fine farm of 80 acres, and is a successful farmer as well as a successful minister. He began business for himself when he came to America, entirely upon his own responsibilities, and by close attention to business, and strict honesty and integrity, has been prospered in all his undertakings. Mr. Lober has been married twice. His first marriage was to Barbara Maurer; she also was born in Germany, and came to America the same year her husband did, but was married in America. They were married in 1857, and had one son, Henry. The mother of this child died in 1864. Mr. Lober remained a widower until 1866, when he was again married. This time the lady of his choice was Mary B. Beach, who was born in Crawford County. Her parents were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America, and to Crawford County at an early day. This union was not blessed with children.

ELIAS MCCLURE, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of John J. and Esther McClure. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and father, of Washington Co., Md. The father went to Pennsylvania, where he was married and where he resided until about 1828, when they came to Richland Co., Ohio, and in about 1829, came to Crawford Co. The father entered land in what was then Jackson Township, now Jefferson, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided for about sixteen years, when he purchased a piece of land near Leesville, in the same township, where he died in

1847. The mother is yet living. When the father first came to the county, he had only money enough to pay for the land that he entered, and by hard work and proper economy he accumulated quite a fortune; he was a sash-maker by trade, and worked at this business in connection with his farming. He was a man of a good education and held the office of Township Clerk for a great many years. He had a family of seven children, two of whom are now dead. Elias McClure was raised on his father's farm, had the advantages of a common-school education. He was married in 1852, to Elizabeth Rynold, who was born in Washington Co., Md., and came to Richland Co., Ohio, with her parents in a very early day, and where she lived until her marriage. From this union there were eight children, three of whom are now dead. They were Mary E., Melissa J., Horace G., Benjamin F., Elmer A., Milton M., Della M., and one died in infancy. Mr. McClure began business, like his father, on his own responsibilities, and made most that he now has by his own hard work. After a few years, however, he received a little money from his father's estate, but he had the foundation of his fortune laid before he received any assistance. He now has 108 acres of well-improved land, and has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business.

WILLIAM MCKEAN, farmer; P. O. Leesville; was born in Crawford Co. in 1841; son of Dr. John McKean, who came from Columbiana Co. to Crawford in about 1835, and settled at Leesville, where he practiced medicine for a great many years. The father now lives in Crestline, where he is also yet practicing medicine. The subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood with his parents, and has the advantage of a good education. He is of a family of nine children, four of whom are now dead. He was married in 1863, to Wilmina Smith; she was born in Perry Co., Penn., in 1841, and came to Crawford Co. with her parents in about 1858. Her parents settled near Leesville, where they lived and died. From this union, there are three children—Beulah B., Harry L. and Bertram S. The mother of these children died in February, 1880. Mr. McKean has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business. He and family are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM PRICE, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1828; son of John and Rebecca Price. His father was a native of Belmont Co., and his mother of Chester Co., Penn. The latter came to Belmont Co. with her parents when quite young. Our subject's grandfather Price came from Wales and settled in Belmont Co., where he spent his days, and where his father lived until 1871, when he went to Guernsey Co., where he now lives. In the father's family there were three children, one of whom is now dead. Mr. Price was raised on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. He has always followed farming and stock-raising for a business. He was married in 1851, to Margaret Brokaw, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio; they had a family of eleven children, five of whom are dead—Mary L., George V., Sarah J., John, Joseph L., Martha A. and Rebecca E.; four died in infancy. In 1859, Mr. Price left the place of his nativity for that of Morrow Co., where he resided until 1862, when he came to Crawford Co. and purchased a farm of 87 acres, where he now lives. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

J. P. ROBINSON, farmer and trader; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1828, and is the son of William and Sarah Robinson, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Crawford Co. in or about 1830. They settled in what is now Jefferson Township, and purchased a tract of land in the woods, which they cleared and improved. The village of North Robinson derived its name from this family. The father died about the year 1854, and the mother yet lives at Crestline. In the father's family there were nine children—James, John, Samuel, J. P., William, Archibald, David, Mary J. and Deborah. Mr. Robinson was raised on his father's farm, in Crawford Co., and had the advantages of a common-school education. His principal business has been farming, although he has at times turned his attention in other directions. He at one time sold dry goods and groceries in North Robinson for about one year, and, since about 1877, until within the last few months, has been engaged in the grain trade in the same place. He was married, about 1858, to Mary A. Dixon, who was born in Crawford Co. Her parents were natives of

Indiana Co., Penn., and came to Crawford Co. at a very early day. This union never was blessed with any children. Mr. Robinson began business for himself without the aid of any one, and, by perseverance and strict attention to business, he has gained quite a fortune. Although he has met with misfortunes that are common to men in business, and lost some money, he did not sit down and repine, but kept bravely on, without a murmur, to repair his fortunes, and has been successful in doing so. He is a man that is universally respected, and also a man of rare business abilities.

MAJ. JAMES ROBINSON, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1817. His father removed to Crawford Co. in 1831, locating at North Robinson. James and his cousin walked all the way from their old home, driving the cows. He remained and made his home at his father's farm, until he was 26 years of age. He was elected Town Clerk of Jackson Township in 1839 and 1840, and in 1845 he was elected Recorder of the county, and held this office two consecutive terms of three years each. He then went to farming, and continued in that pursuit for three years, during which he served as Justice of the Peace for Jackson Township. In 1857, he was again elected Recorder and served one term. In 1867, he was elected to the Legislature from his district, and re-elected in 1870. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace in Jefferson Township, and served two terms. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Jane R. Donahey, of Stark Co., Ohio. They have three children living—Virginia, James C. and Irene M. Mr. Robinson is residing at present upon his farm, two miles northwest of Galion, on the edge of Jefferson Township. He is known far and near as "Major" Robinson, having received this title while serving in the Ohio State Militia. The laws of the State from 1836 to 1859, required every able bodied man from 18 to 45 to belong to the "Militia." Mr. Robinson served in all ranks, from private to Major, when he resigned to accept the office of Captain of Light Infantry. The "Major" is a genial, kind-hearted gentleman of the old school; although passing into the "sere and yellow leaf," his years sit lightly upon him and he bids fair to outlive some of his younger friends. All honor to the men, who, after serving years of public trust, bequeath to posterity a stainless name.

WILLIAM SHERER, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born in Crawford Co. in 1843, the son of Adam and Nancy Sherer, who came to Crawford Co. about the year 1842, the father being a native of Pennsylvania. They settled in Whetstone Township, and purchased a farm, most of which he cleared and improved. When the father came to the county, he began business for himself a poor man, and by perseverance and steady application to his business he accumulated quite a fortune, and has been able to give each of his children a good start in the world. William Sherer was raised on his father's farm, and has always followed farming as a business. He received a common-school education. In 1862, he enlisted and served three years in the late rebellion; he was in Co. E, 101st Ohio V. I.; was in the battle of Stone River, Chickamauga and a number of others. He was married, in 1866, to Sarah J. Beltz, who was born in Crawford Co. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Crawford Co. at a very early day. From this union there were five children—Francis M., Wilbert J., Alonzo P., William M. and Nancy B. Mr. Sherer has a farm of 100 acres three and one-half miles northwest of Galion, and his business is farming and stock-growing. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

OLIVER SMITH, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Crawford Co., in 1846, and is a son of Joseph Smith, who was of German descent, his parents coming to America about 1795, and settling in Pennsylvania, where they lived and died, and where Joseph lived until about 1840, when he came to Crawford Co. In his family there were five children—Leonard, Gilbert, Mary E., Matilda and Oliver, all of whom live in the county yet. Oliver is the youngest of the family, and he yet resides on the farm that his father purchased when he came to the county, and which was cleared and improved by the family. In 1869, Oliver was married to Eliza Van Voorhis, daughter of W. R. Van Voorhis, whose biography appears in this work, and who was among the first settlers of the county. From this union there are seven children—Florence V., Frank, Le Roy, Jessie M., Orvil A., Harry, and the youngest is yet unnamed. Mr. Smith has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business.

WILLIAM STALEY, farmer; P. O. Galion;

was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 5, 1808, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Staley, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Crawford Co. in 1826, and settled in Whetstone Township, where they lived for a number of years, and then went to Michigan, where they died. The father died in 1840, and the mother in 1859. William Staley was raised on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education, and was married, in 1839, to Elizabeth Whitmore, who was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., and came to Crawford Co. with her parents in 1828. Her parents are now both dead, her father dying in 1861, and her mother in 1879. From this marriage there were eight children, three of whom are now dead—Catharine A., Margaret J., Elizabeth E., Amanda P., John R., Mary B., William R. and Eliza M. In 1861, William R. and Eliza died, and, in 1870, Elizabeth E. died. Mr. Staley began business for himself, entirely upon his own resources, and has made all he now has by his own hard work and economy. He helped his father to clear up two farms, and has cleared one for himself, and so has done his share toward clearing in the county. He now owns 80 acres of well-improved land, and has always made farming and stock-growing his business. His wife is a member of the German Reformed Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

HENRY S. SHELDON, farmer; P. O. Leesville; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1808; son of Daniel and Phoebe (Green) Sheldon. The latter was born in Ireland, and the former in the State of New York, where they lived and died. Mr. Sheldon's parents died when he was quite young, and he lived with his Grandfather Sheldon until 13 years of age, and, from that time until he was 19 years of age, he was on the water. In 1826, he came to Crawford Co., and has lived in the county ever since. He was married, on March 12, 1835, to Nancy Ridgely, who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1813, and came to Crawford Co. at a very early day. From this union there were ten children—Matilda, Rachel, Mary A., Sarah J., Andrew J., Rebecca, Annas W., William H., Henry and Nancy. Mr. Sheldon began business for himself a poor man, and has been somewhat fortunate in business. He is a cooper by trade, a business he followed for a great many years.

HENRY THOMAN, farmer; P. O. Leesville; was born in Germany in 1842; son of

Conrad and Magdalena Thoman. The mother died in Germany. Mr. Thoman came to America with his father in 1846 and settled in Crawford Co., where the father died in 1864. He lived with his father until he was 10 years of age, and, since that time, has done for himself. He received a common-school education. In 1862, he enlisted for three years in the Union army, and was out about nine months, when he was taken sick and was discharged from the service. He came home, and in a few months had recovered sufficiently to re-enlist in Co. L, 10th O. V. C., and served until the close of the war, taking part in several engagements—Atlanta, Jonesboro, and a number of others. At the close of the war, he came home and worked as a farm laborer for a number of years. He was married, in 1870, to Lydia C. Freeze, who was born in the county. From this union, there are four children—William, Ira, Pearly and Fannie. Mr. Thoman began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and, by hard work and economy, he has gained a competency. His health was seriously impaired while serving his adopted country. He and his wife are members of the U. B. Church.

W. R. VAN VOORHIS, farmer; P. O. North Robinson. The subject of this sketch was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 25, 1802, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Myers) Van Voorhis, who were natives of the same county in New York. Mr. Van Voorhis came to Crawford County with his parents in 1821. They left New York for Washington Co., Penn., where they resided until they came to Crawford County. They settled in Whetstone Township, where the parents died. The father died in 1856, and the mother in 1850. When they came to the county it was almost an unbroken wilderness, and the land they entered at that time had to be cleared before they could raise the necessities of life, and of course they saw many hard times, and endured many privations, before they got their land under cultivation. Mr. Van Voorhis was 19 years of age when he came to the county, and he has noted the wonderful change that has been made in the county since he first knew it. He has been married twice. His first marriage was in 1824, to Hannah Jones, who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, and came to Crawford County with her parents in 1821. From this marriage there were seven children, two of whom are now dead. Hiram

N., Daniel, Abraham, Sarah, Rebecca J., Catharine, and one died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1841. About the year 1836, Mr. Van Voorhis went to Michigan, where he resided until 1841, when he returned to Crawford County, and remained until 1860, when he again left, this time going to Wood Co., Ohio, where he resided until 1877, and returned to Crawford County again. He yet lives here, and expects to spend the balance of his days here. In 1842, he married his second wife, Almeda (Johnston) Warden, widow of Benjamin Warden, who died in 1840; he was a native of Harrison Co., Ohio, as also was she. They came to Crawford County in 1821, having two children—Nathan C. and Benjamin F. Ten children were born to Mr. Van Voorhis by his last marriage, two of whom are dead—Amanda, James M., Mary, Eliza, Geo. S., Martha, Isaac M., John R., Alice and Albert. Mr. Van Voorhis began business for himself without the aid of any one, and made all he has by hard work and economy. He had one son, John M., and his two step-sons, Nathan C. and Benjamin F. (Warden), in the late war, all of whom lived to return home. Mr. Van Voorhis and wife are members of the Disciples' Church.

CALEP WEAVER, farmer; P. O. North Robinson; was born in Germany in 1839, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Weaver, also born in Germany, who, emigrating to America in 1845, and coming direct to Crawford Co., settled in Jefferson Township, where they lived until 1849, and then went to Vernon Township, where they died. The father died in 1858, and the mother in 1871. The father was married twice, and there were six children by his first marriage and the same number by his last. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the second set of children. When the parents came to America, they were very poor, but, by hard work and proper economy, they accumulated something of a fortune. Calep Weaver was raised on his father's farm, and has always followed farming for a business. He did not have the advantages in the way of acquiring an education when he was young that are now afforded, and his education is consequently very limited. He began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and, by close attention to business, has made quite a fortune. He was married, in 1860, to Margaret Delp; she was born in Crawford Co. Her parents

were natives of Germany, and were early residents of the county. From this marriage, there were five children, one now dead—William F., John H., Samuel E., Emeline and Louis H. Mr. Weaver went to Defiance Co. in 1861, where he purchased a farm of 80 acres of land in the woods, which he cleared and improved, and, in 1870, he sold this and returned to Crawford Co. and purchased the farm that he now resides upon, consisting of 100 acres, in Jefferson Township, most of which he has cleared, and has put all the improvements on it. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN WEBER, farmer; P. O. Crestline; was born in Germany in 1832, and is the son of John Weber. Mr. Weber came to America with his father in 1845, and settled in Crawford Co., where his father died, in 1856. His moth-

er died in Germany about the year 1835. The subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. He was married, in 1858, to Elizabeth Delp, who was born and raised on the farm that Mr. Weber now owns and resides upon. From this union there are two children—George and Andrew. He began business for himself a poor man, and is now in good circumstances. When he first began business for himself, he worked as a farm laborer, and in this way accumulated enough to buy a threshing machine, and, for a number of years, followed threshing for a business, and, in 1859, purchased the farm of 79 acres that he now lives upon, and has since followed farming and stock-growing for a business. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

CHATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BURGBACHER, farmer; P. O. Chatfield. Esquire Burgbacher, one of the staunch and reliable men of Chatfield, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, town of Boll, County of Sulz, June 23, 1824; son of Johannes and Rosina (Bippus) Burgbacher. He emigrated with his parents, in 1835, to this State, locating in this township, and purchasing 80 acres in Sec. 7, of Trueman Wilkinson, he being the second owner; 6 acres of this land was all that was cleared. John was thus early in life inured to hard labor, and subject to many of the privations incident to a pioneer settlement. His father dying Jan. 27, 1842, the care of the farm devolved upon John, who was at this time 18 years of age, which post of responsibility he held until he was 25 years of age. On July 3, 1849, he was joined by wedlock to Susanna M. Koenig, who was born Dec. 1, 1829, in Zell, Rhine Bavaria, and whose parents were William and Mary L. (Fey) Koenig, who were born Oct. 21, 1797, and Jan. 4, 1795, respectively. They emigrated to this country in 1833. Mr. Koenig was one of the first coopers in this part of the country. Since the marriage of Mr. Burgbacher, he has remained continuously on the homestead; he began first by buying out the heirs' interest, until he became the legal

possessor of the entire farm. Ten children have been born to him, six of whom are living, viz.: Mary L., now Mrs. William Hohl, of Lima, Allen Co.; John W., in Defiance Co.; Rose, now Mrs. Jacob Breigle, of this township; William H., married Ellen Goler, daughter of George and Mary Strable, of Defiance Co.; and Elizabeth, at home. The farm of Mr. B. contains 170 acres of land; he has acquired the same with the assistance of his faithful spouse. During his life, he has been a true Democrat, having served two terms as County Commissioner, as Justice of the Peace over twenty, and as School Director twenty-four years. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Johannes Burgbacher, above mentioned, died in his 68th year, and his wife, Dec. 14, 1850, aged 64.

AARON CARRICK, farmer; P. O. Carothers; was born June 27, 1836, in Huron Co., Ohio, being the third child of Joseph and Frederica (Harklerhodus) Carrick, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. He was born on July 16, 1808, and she on Sept. 8, 1809, in Bedford Co. They were married April 6, 1829, in Stark, and moved afterward to Columbiana Co. To them were born William, Laura A., Aaron and Sarah. William is in Seneca, Rock-

away Township, and Sarah is now Mrs. Jesse English, of Carothers, Seneca Co. The Carrick family came to this township in 1846, locating on the farm now owned by Aaron, purchasing 105 acres; but a small portion was cleared at that time. Aaron's father was a carpenter by occupation, but after coming to this township applied himself to farming. He died Nov. 12, 1877, a worthy and respected citizen. Aaron's early boyhood was spent in attending school and at work on the farm. In August, 1862, when the war cloud was hanging over our Republic, and deluging our land with the crimson tide, and stalwart men were needed to combat the traitors' advance, Aaron was ready to respond to the Nation's call, and donned the blue, and for three years he was found at the front and did his duty until the termination of the war. During this time he was a participant in some of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war. His regiment was the 123d Ohio V. L., and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was once taken prisoner by Moseby, but escaped him and rejoined his command. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits, he came home and resumed farming, and in 1868, was married to Lucy Ann Ficke, who was born in Venice Township, Seneca Co., daughter of Peter Ficke. Of three children born them, but one survives, Jacob A. He has 105 acres of land.

J. H. DAVIDSON, farmer; P. O. Chatfield; first saw the light of day, May 28, 1835, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 20, in Chatfield Township. His parents were Richard and Rebecca (Hill) Davidson, he was born May 28, 1799, in Virginia. His father was George Davidson, who was a first cousin to Colonel Crawford, of Broken Sword fame. He was a soldier in the Revolution when 18 years of age. The land upon which his son Richard was born, was that which he obtained through the Government, in consideration of his services in the Revolutionary war, which title was never perfected, and he failed to have the matter adjusted, and it finally fell into other hands, where it has remained to this day, though justly should be in the Davidson family. The elder Davidson emigrated to this State in the early part of the present century, and settled in Knox County, being one among the first settlers, and remained here until his death. Richard, his son, removed to this county in 1830,

and settled on the land now owned by our subject, who was the fifth child of a family of twelve, nine of whom lived to maturity. In 1832, his father was elected Justice of the Peace, being the first dispenser of justice in the Township, and was, for several years afterward, prominent as one of the leading spirits in the township. John H. was 13 years of age when his father died; he then remained with his mother, and assisted in her maintenance. Removed to Marion County in 1857, where he was employed as a teacher, remaining here until 1862; he then returned to the homestead, where he has since lived. He has been twice married, first, to Ann M. Hopple, in September, 1865; she died two years later. March, 1871, was married to Laura J. Williams, born in Liberty Township in 1848, she is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Shofstall) Williams, who were from Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Three children—Nellie May, Florence M. and Walter Edward—are the younger representatives of the Davidson family. Is Democratic in politics, and has served as Justice of the Peace several terms; a teacher for twelve terms in all, and has ever been one among the prominent, enterprising and public-spirited men of his township. Is a representative of one of the prominent church societies, and is an upright Christian gentleman.

JOHN GREEN, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born Sept. 15, 1844, in Liberty Township, Crawford Co.; eldest son of Jacob Green, who was born in Wurttemberg March 13, 1818, who was a son of Frantz Gottlieb Green, who was born Dec. 11, 1775, and emigrated to this State in 1832 and settled in Liberty Township. Jacob Green was married to Magdalena C. Treftz, who was born July 15, 1823, in Wurttemberg, daughter of Michael and Rachel (Rou) Treftz, who came over in the same vessel with the Green family. Mrs. Green came to this county with her parents, who entered 40 acres in Chatfield Township. When her father went to enter the land, he left his family in a barn at Bloomingville, there being no other accommodations. Mrs. Green and her sister walked from that point to Sandusky, to hire out, which they did, receiving 18 cents per week. She afterward worked in Columbus, walking the entire distance several times, through the forests, and carrying her clothing and food, and stopping at the farmhouses over night when she

could, and at the taverns, paying 6 cents for a bed. John was raised to farming. There were eleven children in the family, ten of whom are living. At the age of 25, he was married to Barbara Pitts, born Aug. 25, 1846, in Chatfield Township, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rock) Pitts, who were natives of Pennsylvania. After John's marriage, he engaged in farming on his own behalf, and has now 104 acres of land. Of six children born, four are living—Clara E., Anna M., Oscar L. and Ida A. Jacob Green died in June, 1875. He has a brother, John, who has been serving in the regular army since the Mexican war, now in the West, in the cavalry service; is a General, and a valiant officer, and is a terror to the Indians.

JOHN HANES, farmer; P. O. Carothers; is a son of Daniel Haines, whose wife was Sussanna Bordner, both of whom were natives of the "Keystone State," near Reading, and emigrated to Stark Co. about the time of the Indian war, locating in Pike Township, where John was born, on Jan. 5, 1819. His father entered 40 acres of land, but died soon after. The family being poor, John's minority was spent in acquiring means to maintain them, always turning over his earnings to his mother. Soon after he became of age, he went to Huron Co., where he worked out by the year for ten successive twelve-months. Returning then to Crawford Co., he was united in wedlock to Parmelia Shade, who was born in September, 1829, in Stark Co., Ohio, daughter of Samuel Shade. Having some money, he and his brother Chris purchased 80 acres in the northeastern part of Chatfield Township, which they held in partnership for about six years. He then sold out to his brother, and purchased 74½ acres of his grandfather and Uncle George Bordner, on Sec. 5, and has since added to it until he now has 120 acres, all of which he has acquired by hard toil and prudent management, his farm ranking among the best of its size. It is well tilled, and everything pertaining to it proclaims the thrifty enterprise of its owner, whose resolve was, in early life, that, should Providence grant him health, he would industriously apply himself to the acquisition of a good home and a reasonable competence, which resolve he has now realized. Of seven children born to him, five are living—Rufus, of this township; Ellen, now Mrs. Isaiah Keller, of Bucyrus; Samuel,

Daniel and Ida, at home. There were twelve children of his father's family, he being the sixth. His school advantages were very limited indeed. He is among the few in the township who cast their vote for Republican principles. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

FREDERICK HIPPI, farmer; P. O. Chatfield. Among the prominent citizens in this township is the above-named gentleman, whose long association with this locality, his sterling qualities and recognized merits have justly placed him in high esteem in the community, in which he has been a resident since 1833. Was born Dec. 9, 1822, in Bessingheim, Wurtemberg, Germany; son of Christian F. and Sabina (Beckbissinger) Hipp, to whom were born six children, our subject being the second. In 1833, he emigrated to this State with his parents, who located in Chatfield Township, and engaged in farming. After attaining his majority, he went to Bucyrus, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade, which, being completed, he set up in business at Richville, and continued steadily at the same for over a score of years, when he engaged in the mercantile business at this place for five years, since which time he has been engaged as a tiller of the soil, and has been successful in his efforts. When he began for himself he had nothing; when he went to keeping house he made the greater part of his own furniture, humble and plain of its kind, yet their wants were few, and their chief desires were to secure a home and sufficiency for their declining years. Providence has crowned their efforts with success, they having now 200 acres of excellent land and town property. His amiable wife was Catharine Kunzi, born December, 1825, in Wurtemberg, in the "Faderland." She was a daughter of Andrew and Eve Kunzi. Fifteen children have crowned the union of Mr. Hipp and wife. Of the number now living are—Jacob, in Seneca Co.; Louisa, Mrs. J. H. Robison, of Bucyrus; Henry, at home; Mary Ann, Mrs. C. D. Markley; John, Charles, Savina, Sarah, Frederick and Emma. Democratic in sentiment, he has for several years past been one of the wheel horses in the Democratic party, and has filled several offices of trust in his township, as Postmaster and as Justice of the Peace eighteen years, he and Esquire Burgbacher being the present dispensers of Justice in the township. Mr. Hipp

is a liberal patron of the public journals, and is a friend and supporter of all enterprises in which the public weal is concerned.

CHRISTOPHER HANES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Washington; is among the prominent farmers and self-made men of this township, beginning in life a poor boy. His father dying, he was thus early in life left without a paternal friend to counsel and advise, and was thrown out upon the cold world to battle with its tempests and storms without a shilling in his pocket. His only capital was a good constitution and willing hands, which he brought into requisition, and to these he is mainly indebted for the condition of things about him as seen to-day. He was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 4, 1819, to Daniel and Susanna Hanes, who had twelve children. Christopher worked out by the month to get his start, working six years for Stephen Russell. His school advantages were of an exceedingly limited character. Free schools were not then in vogue. Having saved some money, he, in company with his brother John, purchased 80 acres in this township, which they held in common a few years, and, then buying John's interest, he has since added to it at different times, until he now has about 400 acres, upon which are eight orchards. His farm ranks among the best in the township, and is highly productive, he raising as much grain to the acre as any of the surrounding farmers. Stock-raising is given especial attention, and his entire efforts in a business way seem to have been, in the past, crowned with marked success. His wife was Julia A. Smith, who was born in 1822, in Virginia, of well-to-do parents, who, moving West, located in this township and bequeathed to their descendants a liberal patrimony. Eight children have crowned the union of Mr. Hanes to Julia, his wife—George (the eldest, resides at home), Samantha (Mrs. John Martin), Elizabeth A., Frank, Susanna (Mrs. William De Roche) and Matilda are those now living. In 1875, he built a spacious brick farmhouse, 32x32, with a large observatory, and cellar under the entire building, making the finest farm residence in the township.

DAVID KALB, farmer; P. O. Chatfield; was born on the homestead, situated a short distance southwest of Richville, where he first beheld the light of day May 21, 1844. His father, William, was born in August, 1800, in

Wurtemberg, Germany, and was married to the mother of David in the year 1828, whose maiden name was Savina Haner, born in April, 1803. In 1833, they emigrated to this State in company with Esquire Hipp and father, making his first settlement in Holmes Co., where he bought 80 acres in the woods, where he built a rude cabin and lived about two years and a half. In 1836, during the month of February, he came to Chatfield Township and bought 110 acres in Sec. 19, and but 3 acres were cleared. For the 110 acres he paid \$400. Their outfit for keeping house was not elaborate or expensive; sat on benches and ate their frugal fare, at night resting their tired limbs on rude bedsteads of their own construction. They planted their corn among the stumps, and harvested the same with a butcher knife yet they labored on and awaited the growth and development of the country, and lived to see the day when they were surrounded with all the conveniences of life, and a sure competence for their declining years. David remained with his parents until March 12, 1869, when he was married to Catharine Brigle, born in this township Sept. 6, 1843, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Sheffer) Brigle; since has resided on the homestead. Has six children—Rosella M., Emma M., Lucy E., Clara O., William H. and John A. Has 340 acres. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Of the four children—sisters and brothers—all of them are residents of the county.

GEORGE LEONHART, farmer, New Washington. Is one of the largest land-holders in the township. He was born March 3, 1810, in Alsace, near the river Rhine. He was a son of George Leonhart, who was born in 1776, and died in 1832. The year following, our subject embarked for the United States to better his condition, although tolerably well-to-do in Germany, yet, having heard such favorable accounts of America—of the cheap homes and reasonable compensation for labor—he severed his relations with the land of his nativity, and set sail for the "land of promise." He came first to Stark Co., bringing with him \$800, which he invested in land; this he improved to some extent, and sold it at \$200 advance and then moved to this county, locating in Chatfield Township, in 1837, with \$1,000 in cash. He purchased 160 acres of land, and has aug-

mented the first purchase at different times until he now has nearly 800 acres of land. Having always enjoyed excellent health, he has worked hard, been very economical, managed well, and is to-day one of the wealthiest farmers in the township. Immediately prior to his embarking for America, he was joined in wedlock to Margaret Sceapes, who was born December, 1814. To this couple have been born six children, who are John; Kate, Mrs. Hammer; Elizabeth, Mrs. Adam Reechart; George, in Kansas; Adam, at home. Aside from his land possessions in this township, he has four sections of land in Texas, purchased in 1879. Although he has already reached his three score and ten years, he is looking forward to still riper years, to extend his boundaries and increase his store by landable and legitimate means.

M. J. LUTZ, merchant, Chatfield; is among the rising young merchants of Crawford Co., and was raised to farming pursuits. He was born Aug. 29, 1854, in this township; son of Michael and Savina (Kalb) Lutz, who were natives of Germany, and emigrated to this State, locating in this township, many years ago, and have been, since their arrival, closely identified with its interests. At the age of 18, Michael J. left the farm and engaged at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about five years. On Feb. 6, 1879, he engaged in the mercantile business at Richville, with Mr. Morhoff, under the firm name of Morhoff & Lutz, and they are doing a thriving and prospering trade, it having doubled since their commencement. They keep a general stock, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, queensware, and such articles as are required among the farmers, and at prices to suit the times. On Sept. 16, 1880, he was united in marriage to Christina Zeller, who was born July 6, 1856, the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Bardon) Zeller. In 1879, he was elected Township Treasurer. He and wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL LUTZ, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Springs; was born on the farm he now owns, in December, 1837, and is a son of Gottlieb and Eva Kibler. He was born in Wurtemberg, 1797, at Oberamts, Backnang; she was born July 11, 1808. He died April 28, 1868; she died Oct. 17, 1850. To them were born twelve children, five of whom lived to maturity, Daniel being

the sixth. In 1832, Gottlieb emigrated to this State, stopping first at New Lisbon, and, the year following, came to Chatfield, where he located, entering 40 acres of land in the "green woods," and building a rude log cabin. He lived several years the life of a pioneer, the wolves and bears being their companions and neighbors, making the night hideous with their howls, and the sheep-pens and sties almost tenantless by their nightly depredations. One viewing the well-kept and farmer-like premises of Daniel Lutz in 1880, one would scarcely imagine how great the contrast when his father first settled here and the present time. Now, the forest and rude cabin are things of the past, being supplanted by fruitful and productive fields, the premises being adorned by excellent and well-designed farm buildings. Daniel stayed with his paternal ancestor until 20 years of age, then, learning the carpenter's trade, he followed the same until he was 27 years of age. On Oct. 5, 1863, he was united in wedlock to Elizabeth Ulmer, who was born July 28, 1837, in Liberty Township, daughter of Daniel Ulmer, who was born in Wurtemberg; to them were born twelve children, eleven of whom are living. Mr. Lutz has 128 acres of choice land, and is an excellent and successful farmer. Two children—David and Katie—compose the family. Mrs. Lutz's mother's maiden name was Barbara Brosey. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the Lutheran Church, and are true representatives of the better class of farmers.

J. D. LOYER, farmer; P. O. Chatfield; was born Oct. 19, 1843, in Liberty Township, Crawford Co., Ohio; son of Michael and Catharine Crouse, who were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, his birth bearing record 1805; his wife, one year later. In 1837, they crossed the broad Atlantic, to seek a home in the Western wilds, and amid the pioneers of the almost unbroken wilderness. After reaching America, they wended their way toward the setting sun, making their stand in the Buckeye State, where they purchased 90 acres in Liberty Township, Crawford Co. Here the family were raised, which numbered, in all, twelve children, but six now living, J. D. being the ninth in order, who lived with his parents until 21 years of age, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for eight successive years, during this time making his father's

house his home. In 1871, he came to Chatfield and purchased an interest in a steam saw-mill, which he yet holds. Dec. 10, 1874, he was united in marriage to Catharine Lutz, who was born in this county, Oct. 10, 1856, to Michael and Savina (Kalb) Lutz. Two children have crowned this union, who are Clara M. and William F. Farming and milling is the business in which he is now engaged. Has 40 acres of land, and has recently erected a commodious house, completed in 1879, and, during the present year, a large barn, of modern style of architecture. In 1874, he was elected Township Clerk, and is yet serving in that capacity, with satisfaction to the people.

MATTHIAS LOYER, farmer; P. O. Chatfield, is the tenth child of Michael and Catharine Loyer, and was born Feb. 24, 1846, in Liberty Township. His father was a farmer, and raised his boys to agricultural pursuits, Matthias living with his parents until he arrived at maturity. He subsequently learned the tanner's trade at Richville, under Gottlieb Kibler, whom he served four years. In 1871, he and his brother, J. D. Loyer, purchased the steam saw-mill at Richville, and are prepared to do custom sawing to order, and at reasonable rates. On May 2, 1872, he was married to Savina Lutz, who was born in this township, Sept. 5, 1853, the daughter of Michael and Catharine Lutz. Has three children—Michael E., Ida M. and Mary L. His father died in 1874 and his mother in 1877. All of the family yet living, reside in this county, with one exception, a sister who lives in Paulding Co. He has 40 acres of land, and other valuable property.

BENJAMIN MARTIN, farmer; P. O. Chatfield; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., was born March 9, 1816, and was the eldest son of David and Barbara Martin, who were, likewise, natives of the same locality. David Martin was a Mennonite preacher, and raised his boys to agricultural pursuits. Benjamin's early boyhood was spent in attending school, and assisting in the many duties that pertain to farm life. At the age of 26, he was wedded to Mary Weaver, who was born Dec. 16, 1824, in Cumberland Co., Penn., and at an early age, removed with her parents to York Co., Penn., where she grew to womanhood. They died when she was nine years of age. Oct. 27, 1842, was the date upon which was celebrated their association as

man and wife. The first year after his marriage, he rented land, then purchased land of his father and erected farm buildings thereon, which he occupied for nine years. In the spring of 1853, he moved to this county, locating on 160 acres which he had purchased the fall previous, of Charles Gibson, in Chatfield Township, he being the first owner, having received his title from "Uncle Sam." There were but about 45 acres cleared at the time of his purchase. After the second year he built a stable, and the fifth year erected a better house than the former. Of ten children born to him, seven are living—Henry C., in Montgomery Co., Kan.; Barbara O., now Mrs. John Mahon, of Cranberry Township; John S., Samuel, James M., Mary E. and Peter J. His farm consists of 143 acres, and is well improved, being a pleasant home, adorned with evergreens, and the house and yard with flowers and plants, of which Mrs. Martin is a lover. He and wife are members of the Mennonite Church. They have adopted his brother's child, Marietta; she resides with them. Though the township is largely Democratic, yet he is loyal to the Republican party.

GEORGE SHAFFER, farmer; P. O. New Washington; was born Dec. 15, 1815, in Alsace, Neabronn, Uhrwirlter, and is a son of John and Catharine (Zeider) Shaffer, who were born in April, 1786, and January, 1787, respectively. John Shaffer, the father of our subject, was a tailor by trade, which vocation he taught his son, but, it being distasteful to him as an occupation, he never followed it. Having entertained favorable impressions of America, he resolved he would cast his lot with it, and, at the age of 18, he bade adieu to the "Faderland," "and set sail for the land across the sea, to better his fortune, and a farmer to be." Upon his arrival, he turned his steps toward the Buckeye State. Reaching Stark Co., he remained within its borders two years, during which time he worked by the day and month, and then came to this county in 1835, having \$50 in money. He entered 40 acres the year previous to his coming, in Chatfield Township, Sec. 3, in the southeast quarter. The land was covered with dense timber, which he began in a small way to clear up. So, building a rude cabin, he and his wife began life in earnest. They were married in Stark Co. July 15, 1833. Her name was Anna Zoebst, and she was born in 1809, at the same

place as himself. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Liever) Zoebst, who emigrated to this country. The log-cabin above mentioned was for many years the best house in the neighborhood. The first year, he had three acres cleared, which he sowed in wheat. The wolves and other wild beasts were his most plentiful neighbors and frequent visitors. Money was exceedingly scarce, and very hard to obtain. Their wants were few, but, when money became a *dire necessity*, he would go off many miles and obtain work on the canal and other public works to obtain the "needful." Their furniture was plain and home-made. Their frugal meals were relished heartily, though eaten off rude tables of his own con-

struction, while sitting on the soft side of slab stools. Yet they were happy and murmured not, but hoped for better days, when they should be able to afford better. The children born to him are George, now of Henry Co.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Donnewirth; John, now in Indiana; Jacob, in Cranberry; Adam, on the home farm; Catharine, now Mrs. Shaver, and Anna, now Mrs. Richart, of New Washington. His wife died in March, 1877. His farm consists of 150 acres of land. Mr. Martin is one of the best citizens in the township, stanch and reliable in every particular. He has been a member of the church founded by Martin Luther since he was 15 years of age, and is an exemplary and consistent Christian.

TEXAS TOWNSHIP.

A. ANDREWS, farmer; P. O. Melmore; was born in Chester Co., Penn., Sept. 15, 1808. His father, James Andrews, was a native of that county, and was there married to Margaret Clendenin, whose father and two brothers had served in the Revolutionary war. Their ancestors fled from Scotland during the persecutions, and after residing for a short time in Ireland, emigrated to the New World, and settled in Pennsylvania. James Andrews served in the war of 1812, and was in pleasant circumstances at that time, but, meeting with financial reverses, he came West to better his waning fortunes. In 1817, he settled in Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he lived six years, and then came to Seneca County, and resided there until 1832, when he located in this county, where he resided the remainder of his life. He died in 1840, and his wife in 1863. They had eight children, but our subject and John, his twin brothers, who were the oldest, are the only ones now living. Mr. A. was early inured to hardships, and his struggles at that time have, no doubt, been the forerunner of the success that has attended his labors. In 1829, he returned to his native county, in the Keystone State, and worked for his uncle until the spring of 1831, receiving \$115 for his services. He then returned to this State, walking all the way from Steubenville, and with the \$100 bought 80 acres of State land, on which his father's family moved the following spring. Mr. A. and a

younger brother developed this as fast as possible, and a few years later bought another piece of the same size, to which the family moved at Arthur's marriage, which was celebrated Feb. 22, 1838. His helpmeet was born in York Co., Penn., in 1817, and accompanied her widowed mother and brother to this State a few years previous to her marriage, her maiden name being Ann E. Duncan. Mr. Andrews was much interested in the settlement of this part of the county, and spent considerable time, in assisting the settlers in finding the location of their claims. He has been quite successful, and possesses a fine property, the result of his own labor and industry. Both he and his wife have long been laborers in the Master's vineyard, being among the first members of the Presbyterian Church in this township, and, when it was abandoned, were transferred to the Melmore Society. They have no offspring, but they have befriended orphans and homeless children, and reared them to lives of honor and usefulness, and their hospitality is seldom surpassed. Mr. Andrews has served as Justice of the Peace, and held other township offices. He was a Whig in early life, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He is now a Republican.

REUBEN CAPP, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born Oct. 18, 1835, in Lebanon Co., Penn. His father, Andrew Capp, was a native of the Keystone State, and for many years taught

school. He was married to Elizabeth Stakerer, and in the spring of 1861, emigrated to Illinois and engaged in farming. He died in 1878, and his companion survived him. Reuben left home in 1856, and came directly to this State, where he has since lived. For four years he worked as a farm hand in this and Seneca counties. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twelve years, and such was his success that at the end of that time he had saved the sum of \$4,500. He then relinquished the trade, bought himself a farm of 100 acres of land in Seneca Co., and has since been a farmer. He has been uniformly successful, and is a thrifty and well-to-do farmer. He moved to this township in the spring of 1878, although he still owns his farm in Seneca Co. He was married Dec. 19, 1858, to Sarah T. Kunsman. She was born Oct. 3, 1839, in Lehigh Co., Penn., and is the only child born to William and Lydia (Young) Kunsman, both of whom were reared in that county, although the father was born in Berks Co. In the spring of 1851, he removed to this county and secured a farm in Texas Township, on which he lived until his death on Jan. 31, 1876. He built the second brick house in this township. Mr. Capp's union has been blessed with one child, William A. S. Mr. Capp has always been a Republican.

HENRY COON, farmer; P. O. Poplar; is one of the respected and intelligent citizens of this township, and was born in what is now Wyandot Co. May 25, 1835. His paternal grandfather, John Coon, emigrated to this country from Germany, and served with credit in the Revolutionary war. He married and settled in Pennsylvania, and among the children born to them was Adam, whose birth was recorded in 1803. When he was 7 years old, the family removed to Ross Co., Ohio, and from there came to what is known as the "Pickaway Plains." While here, the old Revolutionary hero again entered the service of his country, taking part in the war of 1812. He was a blacksmith by trade, and made many articles for the Indians, among others a tomahawk and pipe combined, with which they were highly pleased. Before he was of age, Adam took leave of the old home and came to what is now Wyandot Co. His capital consisted of an ax, iron wedge and maul, made and presented him by his father, and constituting the

essential tools for one's use in those days. He soon after bought 80 acres of land, at 75 cents per acre, but, being unable to pay for it all, was obliged to sell a part in order to save his home. He was married to Elizabeth Hackerthorn, who was born in England and was brought to this country in her infancy, being carried 700 miles in the arms of her mother and an aunt. Her father, John Hackerthorn, held a Captain's commission in the war of 1812. Adam built a cabin for his fair bride, covered it with bark, and, with a few necessary articles of furniture, part of which were of his own make, they lived happily for three years, with no floor but the bare ground. They were industrious and frugal, and redeemed the part of their farm which he had sold, as soon as possible. They prospered, as such people ultimately will, and possessed a handsome property at his death, which occurred March 19, 1877. Henry, his son, has always been a tiller of the soil, and, since April, 1871, has lived in this township, where he has one of the most desirable farms to be found in the county. He owns, in all, 240 acres, part of which is in Wyandot Co. He was married, Dec. 15, 1859, to Nancy J., daughter of James and Mary E. (Annoe) Little. She was born in June, 1837, in Wyandot Co. Their union has given five children, three of whom are living—John W., James M. and Willard L. He is Presiding Officer of the I. O. O. F., and held township offices until he refused to serve longer. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a stalwart Republican, and voted first for John C. Fremont.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, farmer; P. O. Melmore; was born Dec. 24, 1824, in Licking Co., Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Griffith, both of whom were natives of Wales. His father served five years in the regular army, and, soon after his term of service expired, emigrated to this country with his wife and child. He came direct to Ohio and settled in Licking Co. He was in humble circumstances, and for some time labored at anything that presented itself. As soon as he possessed the means, he bought a tract of land in what is now Harmony Township, Morrow Co., and there removed his family. The land was covered with heavy timber, and, like most foreigners, he knew very little about clearing, the most of which was done by his sons. He died in 1862, his companion having departed this

life in 1851. They had five children—Catharine, Edward, David, Thomas and John. The sons were all pedagogues in their early life. David and John were in the late war. The latter belonged to the cavalry, and died a short time before the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The subject of this sketch commenced doing for himself soon after he arrived at a legal age, and has always been a tiller of the soil. He was married, in June, 1850, to Margaret, daughter of David and Anna (Morris) Rees. Her parents were early settlers of what is now Morrow Co., where she was born in April, 1828. After his marriage, he lived in that section a few years, and then went to Wood Co., and resided there until 1864, when he moved to where he now lives, owning a model farm of 100 acres. His happy union has produced five children—Priscilla, Viola, Rose, Wellington and Artie (deceased). The eldest is now the wife of Albert Gibson, and is living in Kansas. She taught school previous to her marriage. Viola is one of the successful teachers, and has lately returned from the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. Griffith is a member of the Baptist, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and voted first for Gen. Taylor.

JOHN HUDDLE, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 29, 1841. His father, Benjamin Huddle, was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., and, when 12 years old, came to this State, and lived in Fairfield Co. He had received only the elements of a common-school education when he was required to take his place on the farm. He was married to Anna Seitz, a sister of the well-known and gifted Elder Seitz, and soon after moved to this county, where he purchased a tract of new land in Lykens Township. Possessing but little means, he had a hard struggle, but eventually came off victor. He sold this property and bought another farm of new land in Seneca Co., which he and sons also developed. He owned over four hundred acres of land, besides a hotel at Bloomville, which shows what can be accomplished when willing hands clasp those of industry and frugality. He died Jan. 28, 1860, and was followed by his wife Aug. 12, 1863. Their union was fruitful of eighteen children, twelve of whom are living, one being a lawyer, and another in the real-estate business at Tiffin, Ohio. One daughter resides in

California, and another in Illinois. The subject of this sketch has done for himself since his father's death, and has always been a farmer. He was married, May 18, 1865, to Anna D., daughter of William C. and Mary (Dean) Stevens, of Melmore, Ohio, where she was born Jan. 3, 1846. This union has given five children—Pliny B., William D., Perry J., Melvin C. and Florence. Mr. Huddle moved to where he now lives in September, 1866. He has been connected with the township offices, and is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He has always been a Democrat.

MARTIN HOLMAN, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born Nov. 9, 1797, in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Martin and Catharine Holman. His father's parents were emigrants from Germany. When the subject of this sketch was 11 years old, his father moved to Mason Co., Ky., and one year later to Clermont Co., Ohio, where he lived the rest of his life. He was thrown from a horse and killed when away from home. The mother was thereafter supported by her sons, Martin standing in this relation for four years. When 19 years old, he went to the tanner's trade with his oldest brother, and followed it until he came to this county. He was married, March 14, 1826, to Rosanna, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Heshberger) Foy. She was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 12, 1802, and, when 3 years of age, came to Ross Co., Ohio, where her mother died and her father was married to Mary Van Gundy. He moved to this county many years later, and, after the death of his wife, went to Indiana, where he died. Martin remained with his brother for three years after marriage, receiving \$8 per month for his services. From this he saved as much as possible, and coming here bought 80 acres of new land. This was in March, 1829, and their land, being all heavy forest, has required much hard labor to bring it to its present valuable and arable condition. After a lifetime of toil, this old couple are resting from their labors, on the farm that was the scene of their early struggles. Their union has produced nine children—Jacob, who married Sarah Scott; John, married to Hannah Brown; Mary, unmarried; William, married to Catharine Perdue; Sarah A., married David Pontious, but is now deceased; Leah, the wife of Asa D. Lee; Frances, wife of William W. Dewiel; Peter, who was wounded at the battle of Berryville, and died Sept. 10,

1864; and Michael, united to Lydia Dewiel. Mr. Holman has held different township offices, and both he and wife are members of the U. B. Church. He says he always has been a Democrat and always will be, and cast his first vote for "Old Hickory."

J. JUMP, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born December 6, 1814, in Greene Co., N. Y., and is a son of Elijah and Charity (Jones) Jump. His father served in the war of 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to this county in 1844, and lived here the remainder of his life. He died in 1874, in his 80th year, and his companion in the spring of 1877, in her 87th year. Mr. J. commenced doing for himself when of age, and has always been a tiller of the soil. He came to this State in the spring of 1843, and located in this county. He bought a tract of forest land, and after hastily erecting a cabin, went to work with a will and determination, that resulted in his owning one of the most productive and highly cultivated farms in the township. The primitive cabin of early days, has been exchanged for the present commodious and imposing structure; and other improvements have been made until he now has one of the model homes of the township. He was married, in December, 1838, to Deborah, daughter of Harvey and Hannah (Banks) Close. She was born in York State in 1817, and has blessed him with nine children—Harriet A., William H., Mary J., Ruth A., Seth, Virgil, Emily M., Clayton R. and Dow F. Four of these are married, and Seth is attending the "Ohio Medical College" at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Jump has held various township offices, and has been County Infirmary Director for four years. He belongs to the Masonic order, has has always been a Democrat, and cast his first ballot for Martin VanBuren.

JACOB KOONSMAN, retired farmer; P. O. Poplar; is a son of Michael and Sarah (Strauss) Koonsman, both of whom were natives of Bucks Co., Penn., and it was there that the subject of this sketch was born, on July 27, 1824. His father was a farmer, and shortly after Jacob's birth, the family moved into Northampton Co. The father died in 1858, the mother in 1874, having borne twelve children, of whom Jacob was the seventh. He was apprenticed to a tailor, but quit before the expiration of his time, and has ever since labored on a farm. He came to this State in

1851, and has ever since been a resident of this county. He landed here with only \$56 in money, but possessed a large capital of industry and economy, which, being well directed, has yielded paying dividends, as the possession of a valuable farm and town property attests. He has been retired from active labor for the last six years, and is enjoying the fruits of his early toils. He was united in marriage Nov. 14, 1861, with Mary A., daughter of Edward and Rachel Porter. She was born in this county Nov. 1, 1832, and has given him four children, the two eldest dying in infancy. Those living are Pearl W. and Clark P. Mr. Koonsman has refused all offices except that of School Director, in which he has served a number of years. Both he and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a Republican since the party was organized, but was a Democrat in early life.

LEWIS LEMERT, retired farmer; P. O. Melmore; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Aug. 5, 1802. His father, Joshua Lemert, was born in that State, his parents being emigrants from Germany, and, when only 8 years old, his father died. He was apprenticed to a hatter, but never worked at the trade after his apprenticeship expired. He was married to Mary Wright, and, in 1808, moved his family to this State, and settled in Coshocton Co. He was in humble circumstances, but with the help he received from his sons cleared up a farm. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and it is said was the strongest man in his regiment. He died in 1858, in Muskingum Co., his wife having died several years previous. Lewis obtained only a meager education; but by tact and care now possesses a fair business knowledge. He was married, Jan. 2, 1823, to Ruth, daughter of William and Rachel Perlew. She was born in Bedford Co., Penn., April 4, 1802, and accompanied her parents to Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1816. In the spring of 1826, he bought 80 acres of land in this township, and, after raising his crop, came here, and cleared a small "patch," which he put in wheat. He built a cabin and moved here, where he has since lived, and carried on a vigorous warfare with the elements of nature for many years. His farm has increased in size, as well as value, and yearly yields its bounties to its grateful possessor. His marriage has been blessed with nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are

Laban J.; Sarah, wife of William Davis; Eliza, who was united to Andrew Gregg; Joshua; Mahala, who married William Gregg, but is now deceased, and Wilson C. All three sons have taught school, and Laban and Wilson attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which Wilson graduated. In the late war, Joshua served three years in the 7th O. V. I., and then raised a company, of which he was captain, for more than one year, or, till the "close of the war." Wilson was in Indiana, studying law, entered the 7th Regiment of that State, and held a Colonel's commission. Mr. Lemert and wife have devoted a lifetime to Christianity, joining the M. E. Church soon after coming to this county, and often had services in their house, before the church was built. To this cause, they have contributed financially as well as spiritually, and are now waiting for the "Master's call." He has held various township offices, and was Land Appraiser in 1860. He commenced business on the "cash basis," and has strictly adhered to this through life, and, although he was partly raised in a still-house, he has used neither liquor nor tobacco for many years. He is a Republican.

PETER LONGWELL, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 24, 1810. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1815, with his father, and settled in Licking County, but after living a few years there they moved out on the frontier, and settled near Little Wyandot in 1821. Mr. Longwell has a vivid recollection of the privations of pioneer life. He remained on the farm till his 18th year, when he went to millwrighting, and worked at his trade until 1837. In 1836, Mr. Longwell rebuilt the Indian mill at Wyandot. Mr. Longwell is a son of Isaac and Phebe (Cargall) Longwell. In March, 1834, he married Miss Mary Winslow; from this union eight children were born—Emily, Charles, Asbury, Delancy, Willis and Julia are the names of those still living. Mr. Longwell lives on his farm, and, though an old man, he seems several years younger than he is. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united in 1835. He has taken the *Advocate* for 41 years. Has been a prominent man in the church, is well informed and conversant with all subjects. Mr. Longwell married a second time, Mrs. Joanna Winslow, his brother-in-law's widow.

JACOB MILLER, retired farmer; P. O.

Poplar; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1809, and is of German descent. His grandfather, Andrew Miller, possessed a large farm, and a fine mill property in Germany, which was destroyed by the army, during the war with France, and his two sons becoming subject to the "draft," although he had previously paid the sum necessary to clear them, he left everything, and with his wife, two sons and a daughter, fled to America, and settled at Hagerstown, Maryland. The family all died the same season, except Jacob, and he soon after came to Fairfield County, in this State, and taught school. He was there married to Barbara Burtner, who had come there from Pennsylvania, after reaching maturity. In March, 1830, the family moved to Seneca County, where they lived until their death. Jacob, who is the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son, and his school life is embraced in two days' attendance. He commenced working out when quite young, and himself earned the \$100 with which his father entered 80 acres of land in Seneca County. He cleared this besides a great deal for others. He was married, on Feb. 25, 1831, to Phoebe Pennington, who was born in Virginia, and came to Seneca County in 1826. In January, 1849, Mr. Miller moved to where he now lives, and where he and his sons have cleared some 200 acres of land. He has from time to time added to the original purchase, until he possessed nearly 1,000 acres; but a few years since, he transferred most of this to his children. His wife died April 9, 1875, having borne eight children, four of whom are living—Nancy, Lewis, George W. and Levi L. On March 2, 1876, he was united to Miss Nancy La Follet. She was born June 21, 1838, in Hampshire Co., Va., and came here in 1858. She has borne him two children, one of whom is living, named Howard J. Both he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has always been a Democrat, and voted first for Andrew Jackson.

JOHN H. MULFORD, merchant, Poplar; was born Jan. 2, 1845, in Richland Co., Ohio. His father, John Mulford, was born in New Jersey in 1808, and was the son of William Mulford, who served in the war of 1812. John learned the trade of tanner, and, coming to Ohio, worked awhile at Sandusky, and from there went to Monroeville, in Huron Co., and set up in business for himself. While there, he

secured a life partner in the person of Miss Lodusky Beverstock, who was born in Vermont, and came to this State while in her youth. He finally abandoned his trade, and, moving to Richland Co., engaged in farming. In 1848, he embarked in mercantile pursuits in that county, being two years at Ganges and one at Belleville. He then moved to this county, arriving at Benton, July 8, 1851, and followed the same business until 1859, when he retired to his farm. In 1852, he erected the storeroom in which his son now conducts the business. He died Dec. 20, 1878. John was reared to the occupation of farming, which he followed until October, 1874, when he went into the mercantile business with James Ontealt, and on Jan. 19, 1880, he became the sole proprietor, keeping a stock of general merchandise, as well as an assortment of drugs. On Feb. 24, 1868, he was united in marriage to Julia, the daughter of Peter Longwell. She was born March 13, 1848, and has borne three children—Rolla D., Mary L. and Jessie D. Both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN MASKEY, carpenter and farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born Aug. 27, 1833, in Ashland Co., Ohio. His father, Benjamin Maskey, was born and reared in the old Keystone State, and there learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and clothing himself most of the time. He served in the war of 1812, and was married to Nancy Rhinehart, and near 1831, moved to Ashland Co., Ohio. In 1849, he moved to Wooster, assisted in building the court house at that place, and then came to this county, where he ever after lived. He bought a small farm near Osceola, on which he died in 1867, in his 78th year. His wife departed this life in 1873. Christian learned the trade with his father, as did also his four brothers, and when of age bought 20 acres of land with his careful savings. He kept adding to its size as well as enhancing its value, and in April, 1870, when he sold and moved to Benton, he had 80 acres of land. He owns a farm as well as town property, and has virtually relinquished the trade. He was united in marriage to Emily Close, Oct. 27, 1857. She was a daughter of Harvey Close, who was born in York State, in 1792; served in the war of 1812, and came to this place in 1869, where he lives with Mr. Maskey. Emily

was born June 27, 1825, in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and came here a few years previous to her marriage. She died Nov. 6, 1877, and Dec. 24, 1878, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Jervis and Deborah Jump. She was born Dec. 23, 1845, and has borne him one child, Clara E. Mr. Maskey is a member of the Masonic order, and the Patrons of Husbandry. Is serving his fourth term as Trustee, and has always been a Republican.

J. F. MELROY, farmer; P. O. Poplar; son of Samuel and Lucinda Melroy, was born Nov. 30, 1853, in Texas Township, Crawford Co., Ohio; was raised on the farm, and follows that business at present. He received only a limited education as common schools afforded, but is a practical business man. He married Miss Emma Swalley, Dec. 26, 1878, and lives on the Swalley Homestead; they have one child, Miss Maud Melroy.

ELTING PAUL, farmer; P. O. Melmore; was born June 15, 1838, in this county, and on the farm on which he now lives. His father, Dodridge Paul, was born in New Hampshire Sept. 19, 1796, and was there reared to the pursuit of farming. Believing there was better land and a more productive soil farther west, than he had seen in his own State, he left the old homestead when of age, and started for the great West, of which he had so often heard. He worked in Buffalo one year, and then came to what is now Erie (then Huron) Co., Ohio, where he was married to Roxana Whitney. She was born Oct. 3, 1799, in Rutland Co., Vt., and while yet young her parents moved to this State. After their marriage they lived for several years in Erie Co., where he labored at anything he could get to do, but, having bought a quarter-section of land in this county, he concluded to move to it, and accordingly arrived here in May, 1825. Leaving his wife and two children at the house of a friend in Seneca Co., he came on alone, and unaided built a cabin in the dense forest, which a neighbor helped him to cover with bark. He then moved his family to this primitive residence, but, there being no door, they waited for him to cut one, and then, moving in their household goods, built a fire in one corner, and the careful wife prepared a supper, which the husband pronounced to be the happiest meal of his life. They had no door, except a blanket, and the wolves howling around the cabin when night approached, made

it lonesome indeed, besides they were frequently visited by Indians, who wanted something to eat. He cleared 3 acres that season, which he sowed in wheat, and built another and more substantial house, into which they moved during the winter. He cleared 6 acres for corn the next spring, and set out an orchard of 100 apple trees. From this time on they were quite successful, and at his death, in October, 1850, possessed a valuable property. His companion is still living, making her home with her youngest son, on the old homestead, which he now owns, it being one of the best in the whole township. He served as 2d Lieutenant in Co. C, 136th, O. N. G., and returned uninjured. He was married Nov. 10, 1860, to Mary C., daughter of Jacob and Christiana (Hess) Hershberger. Her parents were of German descent and came from Virginia to this State, and settled in what is now Wyandot Co., where she was born, on May 31, 1839. One child has blessed their union—Jimmie H. Mr. Paul has always been a Republican and cast his first ballot for A. Lincoln.

WILLIAM H. SEERY, farmer; P. O. Poplar; is one of the prominent and intelligent farmers of this township, and is favorably known as an energetic and enterprising citizen. He is the eldest son of Peter Seery, a sketch of whom appears in this work (see Lykens Township), and was born May 19, 1848, in Crawford Co., Ohio. He has always followed agricultural pursuits except two summers that he worked at the carpenter's trade. For several years he has been connected with a threshing machine, and has succeeded beyond expectation, as competition was lively. He was married, in August, 1871, to Matilda, daughter of Peter and Mary Stutzman. She was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., and came here when in her youth. Her parents are still residents of the Keystone State. Mr. Seery moved to where he now lives in December, 1878. His marriage has given four children—Minnie M., Orin O., Lawrence and Clara. His wife belongs to the U. B. Church. He is a Republican in politics.

SANFORD SOBERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Poplar; is the third of a family of seven children, and was born Oct. 22, 1834, in Seneca Co., Ohio. His father, Jacob Sobers, was born near the city of Philadelphia, and learned the trade of miller, millwright and carpenter. He was a good workman, and

was married while working in York State to Mary Matrawn. In 1833, he moved from there to this State, and located in Seneca Co., where he yet resides, owning a pleasant little farm. He has worked at the carpenter's trade mostly, in this State, but of late years has devoted his time to farming. Sanford learned the trades of carpenter and millwright with his father, and worked until one year after his marriage, when he commenced dealing in stock in this and adjoining counties. His ventures have been crowned with success, and he now owns 70 acres of land, clear of all incumbrance, and all self-made property. His marriage was celebrated Dec. 6, 1859, the other contracting party being Corillia Sweet, who was born May 25, 1837, in Champaign Co., Ohio. Her father, Daniel Sweet, was born June 14, 1795, in Fleming Co., Ky., and is a son of William Sweet, who came to that State from Rhode Island, served under Harrison in the war of 1812, and afterward moved to Ohio. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Mershon. Daniel came to Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1815, and there married Antilla Thompson. He was a carpenter by trade, and in 1839, came to Hardin Co., farmed three years, and has since lived in this county, where his wife died, Nov. 6, 1873. He is now living with Mr. Sobers, who moved to this county in 1869. The subject of this sketch has always been a Republican, and voted first for Fremont. His marriage has been blessed with three children—Huron A., Wilber I., and Ethel B.

MICHAEL C. SNYDER, grist-mill, Poplar; was born Jan. 24, 1824, in Franklin Co., Penn., and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Cover) Snyder, both of whom being natives of that county. Samuel was a blacksmith by trade, but in the latter part of his life was obliged to relinquish it, as it had seriously impaired his health. He moved to Seneca County in 1846, and lived there until his death, in 1870, his companion having died one year previous. Michael went to the miller's trade in 1841, being at first in his native State, and then in Maryland, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Seneca County, and conducted a mill until the fall of 1860, when he came to this county. Here he has been connected with the mill at Benton, and in 1872, bought the property. He does a good custom trade, and railroad facilities will soon place him on the list of

shippers. He will undoubtedly take advantage of this, and being an industrious as well as a "jolly" miller, we wish him success. He was married in 1847, to Susan, daughter of George and Mary (Koontz) Heckman. She was born in 1826, in Maryland, and has given him nine children, six of whom are living—Mary A., Susan A., John W., Samuel L., Benjamin F. and Lloyd H. The four eldest are married. Mr. Snyder has held township offices, but he is not a strict party man; for several years he has been a Prohibitionist.

F. WILLIAM SCHWAN, physician and surgeon, Poplar, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 3, 1843, and is a son of John G. Schwan, who was born in Prussia, Germany, and there received a good education. Being a man of liberal opinions on questions of public policy, he emigrated to America, whose laws were more in harmony with his views, and settled in Pennsylvania. He married a lady of Bavarian birth, named Barbara A. Feeher, and for many years was engaged in the tobacco trade, although he owned a farm. He died in 1877, and his wife the following year. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, which he improved by attending the Williams Academy, at Ithaca, N. Y., and then a special course in the sciences and languages at the University of Indiana. He entered the Signal Corps of the Regular Army, and, after serving with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, was detailed for special service in the Adjutant General's office, Department of Pennsylvania. He was discharged in 1865, and highly commended for the able manner in which he had performed his duties. In the autumn of the same year, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and, the following year, he went into partnership with Dr. Croninger, of Willshire, Ohio. He completed his course, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in the spring of 1867. He located at Galion, Ohio, where he remained one year; but, not being satisfied with the location, he returned to his native State, and settled at Middleburg, Snyder Co. While there, he raised a company of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was chosen Captain. He was afterward tendered the commission of Major General of the Eighth Division, but, thinking the office incompatible with his chosen profession, he declined, but,

later, accepted the surgeoncy of the division. Owing to the overcrowding of his profession in that State, he again wended his way westward, and located at Loyal Oak, Summit Co., where he remained several years, but, inducements being held out, he removed to Zwingle, Iowa, where he was instrumental in the organization of the Zwingle Normal Institute, of which he was Vice President and Instructor in Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene. His health failing, he relinquished his connection with the institution, and returned to Ohio in the spring of 1877, and, locating at Benton, in Crawford Co., he has established a lucrative practice. He is a careful investigator, a thorough scholar, and his genius in mechanism has displayed itself in the manufacture and improvement of many instruments used in his chosen profession. He is one of the leading members of the Seneca County Medical Society, and also belongs to the Northwestern and State Societies. His union with Mary E., daughter of Dr. Heckerman, of Tiffin, Ohio, was celebrated March 13, 1867. She was born July 24, 1848, in Pennsylvania, and has borne three children. The only one living is Hattie Florence, born July 12, 1869. Dr. Schwan is a member of the Masonic order, and, having always taken an active interest in education, is a member of the School Board. He is a Republican.

JEREMIAH WALTER, farmer; P. O. Poplar; is the only son in a family of six children, and was born Jan. 16, 1826, in what is now Wyandot, then Crawford, Co., Ohio. His father, Daniel Walter, was born in Pennsylvania in July, 1797, and, when 7 years old, accompanied his parents to Ross Co., they being among the pioneers of that county. He received only a meager education, as his school years were mostly passed in clearing off the heavy forest and contributing to the family support. When near his legal age, he came to what is now Wyandot Co., with one Thomas Leeper, and worked for him thirteen months for \$100. With this he bought 80 acres of land, and then had to work out again in order to obtain the necessary tools with which to develop his purchase. Heeding the injunction of Scripture which says, "It is not good for man to be alone," he secured a helpmeet in the person of Susanna, daughter of Peter and Susanna Baum. She was born May 2, 1795, in Pennsylvania, and came to Ross Co. at an early day, from which she came to Wy-

andot Co. a short time previous to her marriage. He built a rude cabin, with stick-and-mud chimney, puncheon floor, and other surroundings of a like character. Although they started life in humble circumstances, by industry and economy they were at length pleasantly situated and amply rewarded for their early privations. He died Aug. 7, 1875, in this township, to which he had moved a few years previously. His companion still survives him, and makes her home with her children. The subject of this sketch has always been a farmer, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. His marriage to Jane Barrack was celebrated Feb. 22, 1850. She is a daughter of John and Jane (Dunlap) Barrack, and was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Dec. 14, 1829, and

came to this township when 5 years old. Mr. Walter developed the farm now owned by Henry Coon, and lived on it from 1852 to 1864, when he came to where he now resides. He owns a quarter-section of highly cultivated land, has erected tasty and substantial buildings, and has a home that is attractive and interesting to his family as well as others. Their children are Elva (deceased), Alice, Lyman P., Dora E. and Scott. All are married except the youngest. The eldest son is now attending the Starling Medical College at Columbus, and expects to finish the course in 1881. Mr. Walter has held various township offices, and was Land Appraiser in 1880. He has been a Democrat since the commencement of the late war.

DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL COULTER, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born May 13, 1801, in Huntingdon Co., Penn., is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Bryce) Coulter, formerly of Pennsylvania; came to Ohio in 1832, and settled in what was then Marion Co., now Crawford, on the place he now owns; is the only one of the pioneers who still owns the first 40 acres that he entered of the Government. Was married, April 18, 1826, to Miss Sarah Keer, of Pennsylvania. Their children are John H., of Marion Co.; James N., of Des Moines, Iowa; William K., Macon Co., Ill.; Sarah, wife of William Simmons, Esq.; Margarette, wife of Thomas Price, of Marion; Martha, wife of William Keer, of Piatt Co., Ill.; Samuel, now living at Holden, Mo.; Mary, wife of John Hourer, of Marion Co.; George W., now living at home; Samuel and James were soldiers for three years during the war. Elizabeth, his sister, has been living with him for about twenty years since his wife died. He owns 200 acres of good land; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and polled his first vote for Jackson, and has been a Democrat ever since.

MAJ. M. G. CARMEAN, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; he was born in Ohio, Dec. 31, 1804; a son of John and Nancy (Grayless) Carmean, formerly of Maryland. They emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1804, and set-

tled in Rock Co., where the subject of this sketch was raised, and where he married, Sept. 30, 1829, Miss Rachel Long, of Pennsylvania. The following children were born to them: Mary A., wife of H. Coulter, of Marion Co., Ohio; Jonathan D., living in Bucyrus; Ellen E., Matthew L., married Miss Grolsbaugh, of Pennsylvania; Nelson died Aug. 17, 1851. Maj. Carmean was, for a number of years, the Major of the Marion Co. State Guards. Has been noted throughout this county as a successful veterinary surgeon. He came to this county with no money, but a strong constitution and a will to work, and by economy and industry he has secured a competence, owning 900 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Carmean are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Carmean is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Has been honored by his neighbors by being elected Trustee for many years. He is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN HOOVER, farmer; P. O. Wyandot; was born Sept. 22, 1844, in Antrim Township, Crawford Co., but shortly after his birth, Wyandot Co. was organized and Dallas Township formed, which included the farm upon which Christian was born; he is at the present time living on a portion of this land which his grandfather, Christian Hoover, settled upon in 1822, and shortly afterward purchased from the Government. His only son,

William Hoover, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 1, 1816, in Pickaway Co., and was but 6 years of age when his father removed to Crawford. William was married, Oct. 18, 1838, to Miss Phoebe Swisher, of Groveport, Franklin Co. They were the parents of ten children, five boys and five girls; these children are all living. Christian Hoover is the second son, he received a thorough education in the common branches at the district schools of his township; his first teacher was Archibald Beels, now an editor at South Bend, Ind. When he grew old enough to work, he labored on the farm, assisting his father until he became of age. In the spring of 1866, he commenced to farm for himself, and has been engaged at this occupation ever since with more or less success; he has paid some attention to the raising of stock, but his income has been derived from farming more than from stock-rearing. He was married Oct. 21, 1868, to Miss Lo Kirby, and they are the parents of five children, four are still living, three boys and one girl—Ernest, Burdette K., Charles W. and Maud. Mr. Hoover has never been anxious to serve the people in an official capacity, but has been frequently chosen to conduct the business of the school district.

JOHN T. HOOVER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Wyandot, Ohio; was born in Dallas Township, Crawford Co., Sept. 1, 1840; is a son of Tom Hoover, of Bucyrus; was raised in this township, and married to Miss Mary E., daughter of James Hufty, of Logan Co., Oct. 18, 1866. They have four children—Pauline, Parmelia, Leo H. and Ray. He owns 160 acres of good land. When his county called, he enlisted in the 11th Ohio Battery, and for thirty-eight months was at the front doing good service. Was with Gen. Fremont in Missouri in the fall of 1861, stationed at Fort Lamine; at Otterville during the winter of 1861-62; then crossed the country to Booneville and St. Charles; then to Cape Girardeau, Mo.; was with Gen. Pope at the memorable taking of Island No. 10, and the Mississippi campaign of the spring of 1862; then went with Gen. Pope's army to Pittsburg Landing, where, for forty days and nights, was on duty with his battery in the "On to Corinth" struggle; was at the battle of Iuka, Miss., when his company lost sixteen men killed and thirty-two wounded; they then lost their battery, but regained it the

next day, and, at the second battle of Corinth, the Confederates had cause to remember the long-range "whistles" of the 11th Ohio; moved with Grant to Grenada, Miss., and with Sherman to Vicksburg; also took part in the capture of Milliken's Bend, Napoleon and Grand Gulf; and was at the front during the march to Jackson, and in the great battle of Champion Hill; siege of Vicksburg; afterward at Helena and Little Rock, Ark., and was sent to assist in Gen. Banks' Red River expedition. During all these long, weary years, Mr. Hoover was never absent, sick or failed to do his duty. Crawford Co. should be proud of such a soldier.

JAMES HUFTY, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Bucyrus. James Hufty was born in Greene Co., Penn., July 8, 1818, and was a son of James B. Hufty (who was born in Berks Co., Penn.), and Cassandra (Lucas) Hufty, of Greene Co., Penn. They had born to them four sons and four daughters—Thomas L., living in Indiana; Jacob, now living in Cass Co., Mo.; John L., in Iowa; Martha, wife of David Taylor, Esq., of Wisconsin; Amanda, who died at home in Greene Co., Penn.; Cassandra, now Mrs. Hughes, living in Pennsylvania; Phoebe, now Mrs. Pryor, of Iowa. Mr. Hufty died on the old homestead in Greene Co., Penn., on Aug. 3, 1874. Mrs. Hufty is now living with her son James, in Crawford Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Parmelia McLain, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, formerly of Greene Co., Penn. They had born to them one son and three daughters—Sarah A., Mary E., wife of John T. Hoover, of this township; Charles M., now of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; and Frances L. Mrs. Hufty died March 1, 1871. On the 15th of October, 1873, Mr. Hufty was married again to Miss Elizabeth V. Wright, of this county, formerly of New York. Mr. Hufty moved from Pennsylvania to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1837, and, in 1848, moved to Crawford Co., and settled where he now resides. Few men in the county have been more successful in business, and none have the confidence of the county to a greater extent than Mr. Hufty. He has been elected Commissioner for six years, giving satisfaction to his constituents, and is at present Land Appraiser of his township. He has been Trustee of the township a number of years, and for ten years was the Assessor, and has also been for a number of years connected with the

School Board, and the good schoolhouse and schools show the hand of a master. He owns a good and well-improved farm of 289 acres of land, is a leading Democrat, and his motto is, "What is worth doing is worth doing well." He is one of the board of officers of the Crawford County Agricultural Society.

MRS. MARY J. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1830, and was a daughter of David Whitesel, of Pennsylvania, and Rebecca Emmerson, of Virginia. She was united in marriage to Samuel T. Johnson Dec. 30, 1853. Mr. Johnson was born Sept. 4, 1827, in this county, and was a son of Mr. M. Johnson, a sketch of whose life appears in Bucyrus Township. They had nine children—Herschel, Belle S., Jennie, William, David W., Thomas F., Otoa A., Henry and Ellis. Mr. Johnson died March 13, 1871, leaving Mrs. Johnson with a large family of little children to care for, which she has done well. She owns 240 acres of fine land in Dallas Township. Her father, David Whitesel, moved to Indiana several years ago, and died in 1878. There were fourteen of the Emmersons, who all lived to maturity.

JOHNSTON FAMILY. Prominent among the early pioneers of Crawford Co., who were instrumental in opening a wild and unbroken tract of valuable country, and through whose industry, settlers were induced to seek homes within the boundaries of what is now one among the richest agricultural districts of the Western Reserve, were Mr. Thomas F. Johnston and his wife, whose portraits, with other of the old pioneers, were selected to embellish the pages of this book.

The name of this branch of the Johnston family is of Irish origin, as the father of Thomas F. emigrated from Ireland to the United States, and settled in Lycoming Co., Penn., where Thomas F., his only child, was born, on Feb. 3, 1800. But little of the surroundings of his early life are known. However, as he grew to manhood, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, which trade he learned, and had worked at it for about two years previous to his marriage to Miss Martha L. Walton, which event occurred on Sept. 20, 1823. Mrs. Johnston is the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Rogers) Walton, and was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., May 11, 1803. Her grandfather Walton was one of three brothers who emigrated from England.

Her parents were farmers, and at that early day but few opportunities were afforded for attaining an education. After their marriage, they remained residents of Lycoming Co. until the fall of 1825, when, in company with a brother-in-law of Mrs. Johnston, a Mr. Benjamin Warner, they set out by team over the old Pennsylvania wagon road for the West. They had journeyed as far on their way as the little town of New Gardon, Ohio, when they were stopped by a heavy snow-storm, where, the very next day after their halt, Mr. Johnston was taken sick with fever, and did not recover till the following spring. On April 1, 1826, they again started, and this time succeeded in completing their journey without further mishap. It was the intention of Mr. Johnston to begin work at his trade upon his arrival in Bucyrus. A very short time, however, served to convince him that such means of support for himself and family must not be thought of, as the city of Bucyrus at that time comprised eight log cabins and two little frame buildings, and a dry board, from which to make an article of furniture, could not be found in the place. Mr. Johnston's principal property consisted of a set of tools, and, when he found these of but little use, he turned his attention to farming, and settled first on 40 acres located in Whetstone Township, Crawford Co., that he purchased by the help of Mr. Warner, where he resided until 1829, when, becoming dissatisfied on account of the scarcity of timber, he removed to Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio, where he resided during the years 1829-30-31, and then returned to his old home, and settled in Dallas Township, Crawford Co., about four miles from his former residence. While he was a resident of Hancock Co., the citizens nominated him the Republican candidate for County Auditor, to which office he was elected, and discharged the duties pertaining to it to the entire satisfaction of all interested. While Mr. Johnston's duties, as an officer of the county, called him from his home much of the time, Mrs. Johnston was left to protect herself against the Indians and wild animals, both of which were very plenty, and, among the latter, was the large gray timber wolf, which sometimes became very ferocious, and would gather in quite large numbers around the cabin. Their cabin was but a rudely constructed affair, and in its then unfinished condition, was lacking a door, to supply which, Mrs. Johnston had hung

a bed-quilt to protect herself and her small children from the night air, Indians, wolves and other wild animals. Those were truly pioneer days, of which but few of the present generation comprehend the hardships and privations.

In the latter part of 1831, as before stated, Mr. Johnston removed from Hancock Co., and again settled on his farm. He was induced to return to Crawford Co., on account of a number of his own and Mrs. Johnston's relatives, who had followed them westward. On returning to the farm, it was the custom of Mr. Johnston to work at his trade in the winter and follow farming in the summer. He also gave much attention to stock-raising, and particularly to sheep, of which he would have at times as many as 6,000. As he acquired more capital he increased his stock business and bought more land. He was a good financier, and in all his undertakings he was successful. At the date of his death, which occurred very suddenly on Nov. 1, 1862, he owned 1,300 acres of choice land. He was one of the noble old pioneers of the county, whose death was mourned by many tried and true friends of pioneer days. He was a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and for many years he held the office of Justice of the Peace in Scott Township. In 1865, Mrs. Johnston removed to Bucyrus, where she still resides. She is now in her 78th year, and is one of the honored and respected old ladies of the city. In her old age her life is being spent in the company of her daughter and youngest child, Miss Agnes, who is the only one living of the nine children born to them. In this sketch of the Johnston family, it is our purpose to give a brief sketch also of each of these nine children, the oldest of whom was H. D. E. JOHNSTON, who was born on Aug. 8, 1825, in Lycoming Co., Penn., and was about two months old when his parents emigrated to Crawford Co. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he was engaged in farming and attending to stock, a business in which he subsequently became engaged on his own account. Though he had few opportunities of acquiring an education, he grew, through experience in the stock trade, to be a shrewd, careful and successful business man. He and his younger brother, S. G., were instrumental in helping their father to his earlier success, as the former did not leave home until he was about 28 years

old, and the latter 26. They remained this long to help their father pay for a second 600 acres of land. They then engaged in the stock trade on their own account, and for a number of years were associated together in this business, the elder doing most of the buying, selling and shipping, while S. G. looked closely after the interests of the business at home. On May 6, 1857, H. D. E. was married to Miss Jane Ludwig, youngest child of Mr. Samuel Ludwig, who was one of the old pioneers of Crawford Co., and whose portrait and biography appear in this book. For two years after their marriage, Mr. Johnston was engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He then removed to Bucyrus and engaged exclusively in the stock trade for three years. He then returned to the farm where he was engaged in the stock business and at farming until his death, which was caused by consumption and occurred on April 19, 1870. Mr. Johnston was an active member of the community, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the war of the rebellion, though he was not subject to the draft, he was in raising the funds, and contributed to buy substitutes for those citizens of Dallas Township who might be drafted. He left, at his death, a fine property of 515 acres to his wife and their three children, all of whom were daughters.

S. G. JOHNSTON, the second son, was born Sept. 4, 1827. His advantages during early life were about the same as those of his older brother. Their interests were much the same, and he also remained with his parents till he was 26 years old. As before stated, he became associated with his brother in business. Their first purchase of land together, was the old Isaac Monnett farm of 500 acres. This farm afterward became the property of S. G., and is still owned by his widow and heirs. During the war of the rebellion, he also contributed largely to the substitute fund of Dallas Township. He was an active, energetic business man, and, at his death, which was also caused by consumption and occurred on April 19, 1870, he left to his wife and children 900 acres of valuable land. Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Mary J. Whetzel, and there were born to them nine children, six of whom are now living, five sons and one daughter.

HENRIETTA JOHNSTON was the eldest daughter and the third child born to Mr. and Mrs.

Johnston. She was possessed of a quick and intelligent mind, and, though the opportunities were few in their country home, she learned very readily, and, with the few advantages of her surroundings, she acquired a fair education, after which she attended the Marion schools. She had advanced so far at the age of 14 years as to be able to teach, and, for a short time prior to her marriage, she was engaged in this work. On Oct. 19, 1847, she was married to Mr. Thomas J. Monnett, who was a minister of the M. E. Church, and has since become a distinguished member of one of the most prominent families of Crawford Co. Her disposition and nature were all that a minister could desire, as, at the early age of 10 years, she had united with the M. E. Church, and remained until her death a consistent member and a hard worker in the Sabbath school. She aided Mr. Monnett much in his ministerial duties, and frequently, by her quick perception and long study of the Scriptures, made many valuable suggestions that added much to the power and eloquence of his sermons. There were six children born to them, four only of whom are living, three sons and one daughter. Her death, which was caused by consumption—a disease hereditary in the family—occurred on Nov. 20, 1871.

LAVINA JOHNSTON was born on the farm of her parents on Jan. 20, 1832, and was the fourth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston. Her short life was spent in the home of her parents. At the early age of 15 years, she sickened and died of the same disease which afterward caused the death of her brothers and sisters—consumption. Her death occurred on May 15, 1846.

JOSIAH S. JOHNSTON was born on Feb. 22, 1834. His death occurred in his infancy, and was caused by his falling into a well and drowning on Nov. 1, 1835.

W. H. H. JOHNSTON, the fourth son and sixth child of his parents, was born June 28, 1836. His early life was spent on the farm. He acquired at the district schools a fair education, and then took a full course at the Columbus Commercial College. Shortly after finishing his college course, he entered as a volunteer the 34th O. V. I., under Col. Shaw. He entered the service for three years, but the exposure and hard marching through which he passed soon brought on spinal disease, on ac-

count of which he was honorably discharged, not, however, until his father had gone to Washington and interested the Secretary of War in his behalf. Shortly after he was brought home, his parents sent him for treatment to the Longview Hospital of Cincinnati. His death occurred there on April 24, 1865. June 22, 1863, he was married to Miss Caroline Car-nahan, whose death occurred about eight months after their marriage.

JAMES Q. JOHNSTON, the fifth son and seventh child, was born Nov. 5, 1838. His life was spent on the farm until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he, too, entered the 34th O. V. I., under Col. Shaw. A short season of army life destroyed his health and soon brought him home to his parents, a victim of that dread disease consumption, from the effects of which he died March 10, 1865.

OREGON JOHNSTON, the youngest of the sons, was born on Feb. 4, 1843. Though much against the wish of his parents, he, too, entered the army for three years. He was also a member of the 34th O. V. I., and one of the Lieutenants of Company A. He was the only one of the three brothers who withstood the hardships of army life, and served his full term of enlistment. His duties were of a miscellaneous nature, as much of the time he was on detail duty. He was an excellent sharp-shooter, and did his country very effective service in this peculiar mode of warfare. After returning from the army he spent about one year in Columbus, in the employ of the Government. In the winter of 1871, he married Miss Kizzie, daughter of John Hill, who was one of the early pioneers of Marion Co., Ohio. Though Mr. Johnston had passed unharmed through many hard-fought battles, he was forced at last to give up, and, on Nov. 1, 1876, his death was caused by consumption.

AGNES J. JOHNSTON, the youngest of the nine children, was born Aug. 15, 1845. Her early education was received principally at the Bucyrus schools, which she attended until she was 14; she then completed her education at the Oberlin College. In early childhood she was hurt so badly while at play as to leave her lamed for life. For several years she has spent most of her time in New York and Jersey City, under the care of the best medical skill of those cities.

E. B. MONNETT, farmer and stock-dealer; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, March 21, 1837; is a son of A. Monnett, of Bucyrus. Mr. Monnett was raised in Marion and Crawford Counties, and was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Ellen C. Barton of Pennsylvania, Nov. 20, 1861. They have been blessed with four children, two of whom are living—Nettie B. and William A. Mr. Monnett owns one of the best stock farms in the county, consisting of 553 acres of land in Dallas Township, watered by the Scioto River, running through from north to south, thus always furnishing a bountiful supply of pure, fresh water to his herds. He is extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock to New York, Pittsburgh and other Eastern cities. He commenced when he was 22 years old, and has kept it up with increased vigor ever since. He makes a shipment nearly every week in the year. He also owns a nice little farm near Bucyrus; is a strong friend of education, and has been one of the School Board for a number of years; is clerk of the township, and is always identified with all progressive movements in the county; is a stalwart Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Monnett are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OLIVER MONNETT, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1840, the son of A. Monnett, Esq., whose life appears in this work. He was raised in Marion and Crawford Cos., Ohio, and was married to Miss Etta, daughter of Charles Reamer, Esq., of this county, and formerly of Pennsylvania. To them have been born two sons and three daughters—Lorain H., Dimma, Milla, Charles A. and Emma. He owns 954 acres of land, all well improved, on which is built one of the best houses in the county. Mr. Monnett is extensively engaged in stock-raising, often having over 1,000 head on his farm. He is favorably disposed toward all Christian denominations, but is himself a member of the M. E. Church.

M. J. MONNETT, farmer and stock-dealer; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1847, son of A. Monnett, of Bucyrus; was raised in Marion and Crawford Cos., and was married to Miss Alice A., daughter of G. W. Hull, Esq., of Bucyrus (a sketch of whose life appears in this work), Jan. 5, 1869. They have had one son born to them—Orra Eugene. He is en-

gaged in raising stock on his fine farm of 560 acres of land, which is in excellent condition, and well watered, the Scioto running through it from north to south. Mr. and Mrs. Monnett are members of the M. E. Church, having their membership at the Scioto Chapel. Mr. Monnett is a Republican in politics, of the stalwart stripe.

MRS. MARY MASON, farmer; P. O. Caladonia, Ohio; was born in Dallas Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1823; daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Smith) Line, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mr. Line moved from Pennsylvania to Delaware Co., Ohio, and from there, in 1820, to Crawford Co., where the subject of this sketch was raised. She was married, April 12, 1846, to John Mason, who came from England in 1820, and, after he married, settled on the place now occupied by Mrs. Mason. They had born to them Nancy A., wife of Charles L. Sayler, of Harvey Co., Kan.; Fannie, wife of Z. W. Hipsler, of Marion Co., Ohio; Ellen M., wife of Otis Brooks, of this county; Rosa, wife of J. Hord, of this county; William, now living at home; Robert, who died, at the age of 20 years, March 20, 1871; Ada, who died Feb. 15, 1855; and Charlotta, who died Dec. 3, 1872. Mr. John Mason died July 13, 1876. Mrs. Mason owns 270 acres of good land, and has been a member of the M. E. Church for thirty years.

CALEB McHENRY, farmer; P. O. Bucyrus. This gentleman was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1829, and was a son of Malcomb and Elizabeth (Wickart) McHenry, who moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Columbiana Co., and afterward moved to Richland Co., Ohio, where they lived until 1838, when Mr. McHenry went West to hunt a new home, and has never been heard of since. It is supposed that the Indians killed him. Mrs. McHenry went to Indiana, where she died on Feb. 6, 1878. The subject of our sketch was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, April 15, 1852, to Louana, daughter of Dennis Palmer, Esq., of Bucyrus Township. They were blessed with six children—Christiana L., wife of R. L. Hudson, Esq., of Delaware, Ohio; Millard C.; Easter, wife of Jacob Shupp, Esq., of Todd Township; Joseph C. and Mary C. Mrs. McHenry died Dec. 1, 1863. Mr. McHenry was again married to Miss Adeline M. Rex, of Dallas Township. They had four children—Martha M., Orpha M., Milan C. and William C.

Mr. McHenry has been elected Justice of the Peace for sixteen years, and has been often elected one of the Township Trustees, and has also been for many years connected with the School Board, as Clerk of the Chairman. He owns 149 acres of good, well-improved land; is a Republican in politics, and has made Dallas Township his home since 1840, with the exception of a period from 1852 to 1860, during which he lived in Lake Co., Ind., and at its expiration returned to Dallas Township, where he has been ever since.

LINUS H. ROSS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born Aug. 21, 1854, in Bucyrus Township, and is a son of John Ross. He attended the common schools until he was 18 years of age, when he entered the Bucyrus Union Schools, remaining for one year; in 1875, he attended Mt. Union College, and in 1876, Ada Normal School, thus laying the foundation for future usefulness. He was married Oct. 17, 1877, to Miss Kate Monnett, youngest daughter of Abraham Monnett, who was born Jan. 8, 1858, in Scott Township, Marion Co., Ohio. They have one child—Grace A., born Feb. 12, 1879. Mr. Ross has always worked on a farm, and for a number of years has been dealing in stock, as partner of his father until 1876, when he embarked in the business alone, dealing in sheep, hogs and cattle, and has a farm of 560 acres of fine land. He has lived on this place since March, 1880, and has a fine frame residence of ten rooms. He and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican in politics. He is a thorough student, is well informed, and spends his leisure hours in reading and study.

WESLEY ROBERTS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Bucyrus; was born in Logan Co. Jan. 25, 1829; was a son of John Roberts and Louvina (Walton) Roberts, formerly of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Elsa A. Monnett, which union has been blest with two sons—Isaac, living in Maryland, and Madison, living in Marion Co., Ohio. Mrs. Roberts died October, 1852. Mr. Roberts was married the second time, to Miss Elizabeth Newsom, of this county, in March, 1858. They have born to them—Frank, Joseph, Charley, Willis, Marcellus, Ida M. and Belle, who died from the effects of a burn. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, Mr. Roberts was comparatively a

poor man, but by untiring perseverance and care, has been able to accumulate a large fortune. He has one among the best farmhouses in the county, and owns 1,500 acres of good land, and raises more corn and wheat than any farmer in Crawford Co.; is also engaged in buying, feeding and shipping stock. He feeds all his corn on the farm to cattle, hogs and sheep. Last year he sold a lot of 400 of the latter. He believes in attending to his own business, has often been solicited to accept office, but always declines, believing that it pays to take care of his own interests; is Republican in politics.

BARNHART SAYLER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Bucyrus. Among the many enterprising men of Crawford Co., there is no more active and wide awake than Mr. Sayler, who was born in Richland Township, Marion Co., Ohio, Dec. 9, 1828. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kefner) Sayler, formerly of Berks Co., Penn., who came to Ohio in 1799. Mr. Sayler rode on horseback 300 miles, carrying his pack-saddle and trusty rifle, to Pickaway Co., Ohio, and moved to Marion Co. about 1820, where the subject of our sketch was born and raised, and where he was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss C. J. Owens, of Marion Co., on Sept. 21, 1854. They moved to Dallas Township in 1874, and bought the 360 acres of land they now own. They have twelve children—Ira F., now in Kansas; Charles L., John B., A. Lincoln, Eugene B., Clara E., Ida M., Willie O., H. Perry, Mirtie E., Thomas E. and Minnie Pearl. They also have an adopted child Mary Petrie. Mr. Sayler is a breeder of fine Norman horses, and his success at the fairs in getting the red ribbons shows that he understands the business. He is also engaged with his son Ira F., in the cattle business in Kansas. They own quite a herd of blooded stock in that growing State. Mr. and Mrs. Sayler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are known and beloved for their Christian bearing; they are also identified with the Sunday schools of the county. Mr. Sayler has been three times elected Justice of the Peace, unanimously, by his neighbors. He believes in temperance in all things, and is an advocate of prohibition.

WILLARD T. WHITE, farmer; P. O. Wyandot; is the son of Charles W. and Hannah Hoover White; born Aug. 8, 1845. Charles White, grandfather of the subject of this

sketch, was born and raised in Virginia. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he was about 16 years of age. He was placed on the muster roll of the militia, and was in active military service several years during the struggle of the colonies for American independence, and a portion of this period under the immediate command of Gen. Washington. White also served for several years in that branch of the service styled "minute men." When his father died, a portion of the estate inherited by the son consisted of slaves. Charles, having been reared under the teachings of slavery, was not at first opposed to the system. He made several additional purchases of this species of property, and, in a few years, removed to Kentucky, where he lived for some time in Fayette Co. But, having fought for liberty in his younger days, he could not reconcile the right to hold his fellow-men in bondage with the principles of eternal justice; and, becoming disgusted with the iniquitous system, he liberated his negroes, some thirteen in number, and shortly afterward removed to Ross Co., Ohio. Previous to this, he had enjoyed a competency, but his devotion to the cause of freedom and practical abolition caused a great reduction in his available assets, and, for some years, he was in straitened circumstances. When he removed to Ross Co., about 1812, he had barely enough to purchase the farm of 145 acres of land upon which he settled; but, by industry and hard labor, he soon became in better financial condition. He resided in Ross Co. for some forty years, and died about the year 1856, at the advanced age of 96 years 6 months and 14 days. He was the father of three sons—Samuel, George and C. W. White. The two elder were soldiers in the American army during the war of 1812. The youngest son, who was born in Fayette Co., Ky., within a mile and a half of Lexington, July 18, 1802, was too young to engage in the second struggle for American independence. When about 18

years of age, C. W. White left his home in Ross Co. and visited the New Purchase for the purpose of seeking another home in this section of the State. About the year 1820, he obtained a situation at the old Indian Mill, located on the Sandusky River, several miles above the present site of Upper Sandusky. He was employed by the Government Indian Agent, received \$15 a month and boarded himself. His assistant in the mill was Charles Garrett, and, at this time, the nearest white settler was at the Indian mission, then Upper Sandusky. White assisted at the mill for some three years. During this time, he saved money enough to purchase his first farm, consisting of 207 acres, now located in Dallas Township, which farm he has owned for over half a century. After working for different persons during the next nine years, he removed to his land, and, by industry, economy and hard labor, he has acquired a competency. At the present time, he owns some thirteen hundred acres, all in Dallas Township except some ninety-seven acres which are in Bucyrus Township. During his life, he has paid more attention to the rearing of stock than to farming, and the principal source of his income in past years has been obtained by raising cattle. C. W. White was married, Nov. 25, 1830, to Miss Hannah Simmons Hoover, and they were the parents of three children, who are still living—Loreno, now Mrs. J. J. Fisher, of Bucyrus; Willard T. White and Charles White. The mother of these died many years since, but their father is still living, at the advanced age of 78 years, with his oldest son, who resides at the White homestead, in Dallas Township. Mr. C. W. White has frequently been chosen to fill various township offices during the last half-century, but has never been anxious to serve the public in an official capacity. During the war, although not subject to the draft, he assisted in "clearing Dallas Township" on several occasions.

LYKENS TOWNSHIP.

EPHRAIM H. ADAMS, carpenter, Poplar; was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1831. His father, Eli Adams, was born in 1803, in the old "Bay State," and when 3 years old accompanied his parents to Cortland Co., N. Y. In 1813, they moved to Ohio, and settled in Huron Co., where the father died. In 1825, Eli came to this county, and entered 80 acres of Government land in what is now Texas Township, which he developed. He married a lady named Mary Andrews. He moved into Bloomville several years ago, where his wife died, Jan. 1, 1876, and he is now living with one of his sons. Ephraim went to the carpenter's trade when young, and has followed it ever since, with few exceptions. In 1861, he entered the service of his country, in the regiment known as the Mechanics' Fusiliers. After they disbanded, he entered the 136th O. N. G., Company H, and did duty at Fort Worth. He is the patentee of the well-known "Adams' Buckeye Roller," which was patented Sept. 7, 1875, and has invented other agricultural implements. He was married Aug. 26, 1862, to Lutitia, daughter of Asa and Nancy (Lee) Brown. She was born in Crawford Co., in the year 1840, and has borne him three children, two of whom are living—Asa E. and Hayes. Mr. Adams is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is identified with the Republican party. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RUDOLPH BRAUSE, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Saxony Germany, Feb. 19, 1826, and is a son of Gottfried and Anna (Hays) Brause. His father was a tanner by trade in early life, and, in the spring of 1831, emigrated with his family to America, landing in Crawford Co., Ohio, Lykens Township, Sept. 11 of that year. He immediately entered a quarter-section of land, and lived on and improved the same until 1856, when he disposed of it and went to the State of Iowa, where he now lives, being in his 92d year. His companion departed this life in 1878.

Rudolph lived under the parental roof until he organized a home of his own. His marriage was celebrated Aug. 3, 1851, Mrs. Catharine Celler, widow of John Celler, becoming his wife. She was born in Germany March 23, 1822, and came to this country when 7 years old, her parents being George and Catharine (Kinsley) Klink. She had, at the time of her marriage to Mr. Brause, two children—Elizabeth and Catharine, both of whom are married. He bought 40 acres where he now lives, there being a little cleared and a small cabin for improvements. He was poor in purse but rich in energy and determination, and, with the aid rendered by his industrious wife, not only developed this, but has purchased other farms, and is now ranked among the independent farmers of the county. Their primitive home has been superseded by a more massive and beautiful structure, perhaps the best in the township. Of the eight children born to them, four are living—George, John, Fidelia and Willis. They have befriended a deserving little boy by the name of Lewis D. Pickering, an intelligent and interesting child, and a source of comfort to them all. The whole family belong to the Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK C. BAUER, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born in Saxony, Germany, April 5, 1819, and is a son of Caspar and Susannah (Hoffman) Bauer. His father was one of the overseers of the Deeringer forests, a position he held until his death, near 1842, when 56 years old. Frederick secured a position in his father's business when in his 17th year, and remained in the Government's employ while in that country. In June, 1842, he was married to Henrietta Bauer, and, in the year 1846, emigrated to America in company with his mother and sister. His wife remained behind, with the purpose of following when he became located. Coming direct to Crawford Co., Ohio, they located, but Frederick, not liking the country as well as he

anticipated, returned to Boston and went to work in a sugar refinery, where he remained five years. While there, his wife and child joined him, the eldest child having come over with his grandmother and lived with her until the arrival of the mother. Having saved a neat little sum while in the city, Mr. Bauer again came to Crawford Co., and secured the farm on which he now lives. But a small part of this was cleared, and the rest was accomplished by himself. He is well and favorably known throughout the county as a successful, careful and industrious farmer. His marriage has been blessed with seven children—William, Louisa, William Frederick, Albert, Lewis, Henry and Mary. The eldest was recently killed in a saw-mill in Putnam Co., Ohio, where he was then living. Mr. Bauer, wife and children are members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES MADISON DITTY, merchant, Wingert's Corners, youngest son of William and Susan Ditty, was born April 11, 1854, in Holmes Township. His father was a successful farmer and school-teacher, and died in the fall of 1856, leaving the subject of our sketch fatherless at the tender age of 2 years. His mother then removed to Wingert's Corners, and, two years later, she was married to Jacob Stearns, of Lykens Township. By this last marriage she has two children—Alice and Magdalena, both married to respected farmers of Lykens Township. The mother died in 1860. Mr. Ditty attended district school until his 19th year, when he attended a normal school in Republic, Seneca County. At the age of 20, he went to Upper Sandusky, and entered the grocery and provision store of Harmon Bowen as clerk, and remained there six months, when he came to the farm of his step-father, in Lykens Township, and remained three years, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Wingert's Corners, opening a grocery and provision store in company with Jacob Shuck, and is now thus engaged and doing a good business. Mr. Ditty has been a prominent man in the politics of the township, and was recently elected Township Clerk, and is discharging his duties with faithfulness and satisfaction.

DAVID FRALICK, farmer; P. O. Broken

Sword; was born Dec. 14, 1835, in Lebanon Co., Penn., and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Garrett) Fralick, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. His father was a weaver by trade in early life, but relinquished it for farming. In 1836, he moved to this State and located in Richland Co., where he lived about eight years, and then came to Crawford Co. After residing here about six years, he returned to Richland Co., and, following his chosen pursuit of farming, remained quiet until 1860, when he disposed of his property and again moved into this county, which was ever after his home. He died April 1, 1878, possessing at that time a valuable property, the result of his own industry and good management. The subject of this sketch went to the carpenter's trade when only 18 years old, and followed it steadily until the year 1875, when he left it for the more congenial and independent vocation of farming. He has a pleasant little farm of 136 acres, which he carefully tills and improves. Dec. 24, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hass, daughter of Conrad and Catharine (Myers) Hass. Her father came to this country from Germany when six years old, and was married in Columbiana Co., Ohio. He moved to this county in 1835. Mrs. Fralick was born Aug. 28, 1841, and has been fruitful of six children—Emma J., Benjamin F., Ida C., Lizzie B., Edward C. and Harrison A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fralick are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat.

JACOB GEIGER, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 5, 1844, and is a son of Conrad and Veronika (Heid) Geiger, both of whom are natives of that country, the above-named lady being Mr. Geiger's second wife. Conrad Geiger is a farmer by occupation, and is yet residing in his native land. Jacob left the fatherland in 1871, and, Sept. 16 of the same year, landed in the city of New York. He remained there three years, laboring at various occupations, and then came to Seneca Co., Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand until August, 1877, when he removed to this county. He has a pleasant farm of 80 acres, on which good buildings have been erected, and the fields,

bearing evidence of careful tillage, mark Mr. Geiger as one of the best of farmers. He cast his first Presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

WILLIAM M. GEIGER, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born Feb. 1, 1845, in Seneca Co., Ohio. His father, Henry Geiger, was born in Reigher, Germany, and when 15 years old accompanied his parents to America. They settled in Stark Co., Ohio, and there Henry was married to Christena Zooterven, who came to this country from Germany when in her childhood. As soon as married, he moved to Seneca Co., where he entered 80 acres of Government land, and, besides the land, possessed only an ax, fifty pounds of flour, and \$1 in money. The privations they endured only served to renew their energies and qualify them for the undertaking presented to them of developing a home in the forest and earning the necessities of life while thus engaged. They succeeded as such people usually do, and have now one of the finest homes and most valuable farms in the whole county. They have also assisted each of their seven children to a pleasant start in life, and are now living in the enjoyment of the bounties given them for their early struggles. The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm and under the parental roof until he organized a home of his own. His marriage was celebrated in the month of November, 1868, Maria, daughter of Conrad and Christiana Lebold becoming his wife. She was born Sept. 28, 1846, in Seneca Co., Ohio, her parents being early settlers of that county from Germany. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Geiger sold his farm in Seneca Co. to good advantage, and came to where he now lives, owning a pleasant farm of nearly 100 acres, which he cultivates carefully and successfully. Their marriage has been fruitful of four children—Emma A., Bertha D., Nelson E. and Edward. He is a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a Democrat.

SAMUEL HALL, retired farmer; P. O. Melmore; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, March 24, 1816. His father, Joseph Hall, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., and when 13 years old accompanied his parents to this State. They settled in Fairfield Co., and

there developed a farm. Joseph was united in marriage with Mary Mills, a lady of Pennsylvania birth, and in December, 1829, removed to this section of the State. He entered a quarter-section of Government land in what is now Lykens Township, and afterward two 80-acre lots joining, one being in Seneca Co. He underwent the usual privations that fell to the lot of early settlers, and passed a life of usefulness and industry in this county, dying at a hale old age in 1863. Samuel passed his early life amid the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and first owned a farm near the center of the township, now owned by William Tippin. It was partly cleared when he secured it, and on this he lived until 1866, when he removed to where he now lives, on the old homestead. May 4, 1843, he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James and Rachel (Conger) Telford. She was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1822, and in June, 1835, her parents removed to Ohio, the journey being accomplished in three weeks and four days, in a wagon drawn by two yokes of oxen. They first settled in Seneca Co., and, Dec. 31, 1840, removed to Crawford Co. Of the four children born, one is living—Garrett B. Mr. Hall has held different township offices. He was a Democrat in early life, and supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, but severed his connection with that party during the war, and has since been a Republican. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM HUNSICKER, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 15, 1842. His father, Jacob Hunsicker, was born in Germany, and, after reaching maturity, emigrated to America. He lived a few years in the State of New York, where he was married to Matilda Knerieman, who was also of German birth. From there he removed to Stark Co., Ohio, and, securing a partly developed farm, lived on it until 1851, when he removed to Crawford Co., and located in Chatfield Township, where he now lives. William has always made farming his leading occupation, and in April, 1871, moved to where he now lives, owning a pleasant little farm of 160 acres, on which good buildings have been erected, and other necessary improvements

made. For several years he has followed threshing, with good results to himself, and satisfaction to his patrons. He was married, Nov. 24, 1870, to Catharine, daughter of Conrad and Magdalena Lust. She was born in Crawford Co., Dec. 30, 1850, and has crowned their union with four children—Peter Franklin, Magdalena Elizabeth, John Wesley and Charles Simon. Both he and wife are members of the German Methodist Church. He is usually found in the ranks of the Democratic party, but advocates the support of men in preference to parties.

BYRON F. JACOBS, farmer; P. O. Lykens; is the youngest son, and third of a family of four children, and was born Sept. 4, 1847, in Lykens Township, Crawford Co. His father, August Jacobs, was born and reared in Saxony, Germany, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He married a lady of his native land, named Rachel Baer, and started immediately for America, landing in the city of New York with 25 cents in money, and debts amounting to \$11. After working a while in the city, he turned his face westward, and came to the State of Ohio, where he has since lived. For awhile he worked on the National pike, and then, coming to Crawford Co., bought a small piece of land. He would work at his trade during the day to support his family, and cleared his land after his day's labor was completed. He then sold this, and bought a larger tract, which was all forest, and which he has rendered valuable and attractive, although many prophesied that he would starve when he moved there, as it was wet and low. He is yet living, at a hale and hearty old age, having lost his companion April 16, 1872. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on his father's farm, and, Feb. 25, 1869, was married, Margaret, daughter of J. A. and Melissa (Kulman) Klink becoming his wife. She was born Oct. 17, 1850, in Liberty Township, this county, and has blessed their union with four children—Jefferson, Melissa, Adam and Harrison. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat; possesses a neat little farm, and is, withal, an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

JACOB KELLER, farmer; P. O. Melmore;

was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 1, 1831, and is a son of Peter and Susannah (Buchman) Keller. His father served six years in the regular army of his native country, and the balance of his life was devoted to farming. In the fall of 1852, he emigrated with his family to America, and came directly to Ohio, settling in Seneca Co. He arrived there Sept. 17 of that year, and, after residing there several years, he moved into Crawford Co., where he remained till his death, clearing up a farm with what assistance he received from his sons. He died in 1866, and his wife survives him. Jacob left the fatherland in advance of the rest of the family, arriving on the shores of the New World in August, 1851, and came direct to Seneca Co., Ohio, where he commenced laboring on a farm. Shortly after the arrival of his father's family he again went to work for his father, although he had reached the legal age, and could have been doing for himself. He labored thus for seven years, and then bought a farm of 80 acres, which he sold, and bought where he now lives, owning 130 acres of good land. He was married April 5, 1860, to Catharine Stuckey, who came to this country from Germany after arriving at womanhood. She died July 16, 1862, having borne one child—Adam J. He again entered the married state March 1, 1863, Mary Slowman becoming his wife. She was born in Germany June 26, 1843, and is a daughter of Frederick J. and Ellen N. Slowman, and came to this country in 1852. Their children are named respectively George B., Ellen N. S., Mary A., Jacob, Charley A., William M. and Louisa C. Both he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church, of which he is Treasurer, Secretary and Elder. He has always been a Democrat.

FRANKLIN LA RUE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Poplar; is the eldest of a family of seven children, and was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, July 22, 1842. His father, Jonathan D. La Rue, was born Sept. 25, 1816, in Steuben Co., N. Y., and was there married to a lady named Jane Gray. He taught school there in early life, and, in June, 1841, he moved to Ohio, and settled in Seneca Co., where he resided four years. He then came

to Crawford Co., and, securing a partly developed farm in Lykens Township, created a handsome property. "Maj. La Rue," as he was familiarly called, was a man of extended acquaintance, and was respected by all as a man of good judgment, and the embodiment of honor and integrity. He died Sept. 5, 1880, after a brief illness, and for many years had been a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. His children were named respectively—Franklin, Charles, Comfort W., Levi G., George, Jeannette and Albertus. The two eldest sons enlisted in Company K, 45th O. V. I., and Charles, being captured, died in that horrid prison pen at Andersonville. Comfort W. and Levi G. are residing at Le Mars, Iowa, engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business. George and Jeannette died when young, and the youngest is now studying medicine. The subject of this sketch was married Feb. 20, 1868, to Ardella, daughter of L. M. Waller, of this township, in which she was born in 1848. Their union has produced six children—Charles, Lysander W., Arletta C., Ralph W., Guy E. and Harry G. He has devoted special attention to the breeding of sheep of the Spanish merino variety, and, as a result, possesses flocks that take rank among the best in the county. He has always been a Republican. His wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, farmer and teacher; P. O. Poplar; was born Jan. 4, 1835, in Melmore, Seneca Co., Ohio. His father, George McLaughlin, was born in Juniata Co., Penn., and learned the trades of wheelwright and cabinet-maker. In 1825, he came to Seneca Co., Ohio, and, locating at Melmore, remained there two years, when he returned to his native State. Again in 1829 he determined to make the West his home, and, coming back to the same place, was married, Feb. 24, 1834, to Sarah Lewis, who came there from Oneida Co., N. Y., a few years previous to their union. In the spring of 1838, he removed to a farm in Bloom Township, in that county, on which he remained until his death, June 10, 1875. His wife survives him. John received a good common-school education, and when 18 years old commenced teaching school, a business he has ever since followed during the winter

season, except the time he was in the army. He enlisted in Company H, 55th O. V. I., and served over three years. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Slaughter Mountain, Manassas, Chancellorsville and other engagements. He was captured at Gettysburg on the second day, and was imprisoned both at Belle Isle and Libby. When exchanged, he returned to his regiment. On Dec. 24, 1857, he was married to Harriet Dellinger, who was born in this county on April 28, 1836, and died Dec. 30, 1870, leaving five children—Elodia, Frank, Ida, Jennie and Minnie. He again entered the married state March 19, 1871, Susan Park becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Amos and Sarah (Baker) Park, and was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1839. She came to this county when quite young, and for many years previous to her marriage had been a leading school teacher in the county. She has blessed their union with four children—Nettie, Daisy, John D. and Lettie. He has for several years been one of the leading teachers in the management of the Teachers' Institute in Crawford Co. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also is his daughter Ida. He is a Republican.

JOHN W. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Lykens; is one of the successful and energetic farmers of the county, and was born in Northampton Co., Penn., July 18, 1841. His father, Jacob S. Miller, was a native of that county, and there he was married to Mary Mills. He learned the trade of blacksmith in early life, and has followed it much of the time ever since. In 1854, he left the Keystone State, and, coming directly to Ohio, located in Crawford Co. Securing a farm in Lykens Township, he conducted it as well as working some at his trade, until 1877, when he relinquished farming, and went to Bloomville, Ohio. He has been blessed with six children, three of whom are living—John W., Richard and Jacob. John W. commenced doing for himself when of age, and has always been devoted to agricultural pursuits, except while in the army. He enlisted in Company H, 55th O. V. I., and served nearly three years. He participated in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Marietta and other engagements, and went

with Sherman on his "march to the sea." He was slightly wounded at the battle of Averysboro, N. C., and, three days later, at the battle of Bentonville, he received a serious wound in the arm, from which he has never fully recovered. He was also prostrated by a sunstroke while gone, which he considers a permanent injury. On Dec. 27, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Allbaugh) Shalter. She was born in this county Sept. 21, 1843, and died June 5, 1878. He again entered the married state on October 14, 1879, Sarah Allbaugh, daughter of David and Rebecca (Keeran) Allbaugh, becoming his wife. She was born in this county Sept. 4, 1848, and is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, while he belongs to the United Brethren Church. He has a model farm of 100 acres, on which he has erected tasty and convenient buildings. He is a Republican.

JOHN MOORE, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 7, 1823, and is one of the well-to-do and flourishing farmers of the county. His father, Maurice Moore, was born and reared in the State of New Jersey, and was there married to Hannah Davis, who came to this country from Wales in her childhood. He was a farmer by occupation, and, a few years after his marriage, emigrated to Harrison Co., Ohio, and cleared a farm. In the year 1834, he moved to Seneca Co. and entered a quarter-section of land, which he cleared and improved, with the help of his sons, and on which he is now living. The subject of this sketch received only a meager education, and vividly remembers many of the privations through which the family passed, in their pioneer home. He recollects distinctly the time when they ground buckwheat through their coffee-mill, for a family in which there were nine children. He was married Oct. 9, 1845, to Sarah R. McLaughlin, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Fisher) McLaughlin, her father being of Scotch-Irish descent, while her mother was of Dutch extraction. She was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 10, 1825, and came to Seneca Co. when 16 years old. After marriage Mr. Moore lived west of Bucyrus about two years, and, in the spring of 1848,

moved to where he now lives, having cleared his farm from the dense forest, and has an elegant and attractive home. He has erected substantial and tasty buildings, and can now enjoy the benefits to be derived from his lifetime of industry. Four children have blessed their union—Eliza J., Hannah A., Sarah F. and Ardella A. The three eldest married, but the first one has since died. The youngest died Jan. 16, 1864, when in her 9th year. Mrs. Moore has of late years been afflicted, but places her trust in Him that doeth everything for the best. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moore is a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and identifies himself with the Republican party.

DAVID PERKY, retired farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., April 1, 1811. His father, Christopher Perky, was born in what is now Fayette Co., Penn., and reared to the pursuit of farming. He married a lady by the name of Elizabeth Slaughter, of Westmoreland Co., and there lived a number of years. He served in the war of 1812, and was under Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs, and in the fall of 1819 moved to Ohio, where he ever after lived. He lived in Perry Co. a short time, and then went to Fairfield Co., where he remained until 1827. In that year he moved to Seneca Co., where he died, Aug. 28, 1833, on the 57th anniversary of his birth. His companion departed this life in July, 1849. David was married, April 15, 1834, to Mary, daughter of John and Magdalena (Spitler) Seitz. She was born in Fairfield Co. in March, 1814. He has always been a tiller of the soil, and has been a resident of Crawford Co. since 1848. He has cleared two different farms, one being in Seneca Co., and for the last ten years has done but little manual labor. His wife died July 15, 1853, having borne eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. Those who grew up were named respectively—John, Jane E., Lewis, Franklin, Abigail, David and Henry. He was again married Oct. 18, 1855, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hoover) Kanel, becoming his wife. She was born in Adams Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1810, and came to this State when 16 years old. Mr.

Perky's sons were among the patriotic young men who hastened to the defense of their country when her flag was insulted by traitorous hands. John enlisted in Co. G, 25th O. V. I., and served three years, coming home uninjured. In 1862, Lewis and Franklin entered Company H, 55th O. V. I. Lewis was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and his ashes now repose in the National cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Franklin, being discharged when disabled by sickness, died soon after his return. When only 16, David entered the army, and died at Alexandria, Va. We thus see that Mr. Perky's family contributed four heroes to the late war, three of whom thereby lost their lives. The youngest son, Henry, died in February, 1869. He is a Democrat. His wife belongs to the German Reformed Church.

T. F. POPE, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born March 30, 1845, in Delaware Co., Ohio. His father, S. C. Pope, was born and reared in Logan Co., Ohio, and for many years followed teaching. While engaged in his chosen vocation in Richland Co., he was married to Esther Burrow, who was a native of that county. He shortly afterward moved to Delaware, Ohio, and from there went to Williams Co. and ran a saw-mill. Some ten years later, he returned to Logan Co. and from there went to Paulding Co., where he now lives, his companion dying in 1860. The subject of this sketch, being of a patriotic nature, was one of the first to hasten to the defense of his country, and, when scarcely 17 years old, enlisted in Company L, 10th O. V. C. He served three years, and came out without a mishap or a sick day, and was under Kilpatrick when he raided through Georgia with Gen. Sherman. When discharged, he returned to this county, where he has since lived, and, April 23, 1866, was married to Amy, daughter of Jonas and Mary (Thomas) Yingling. She was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Sept. 16, 1848, and is the happy mother of five children—Mary Esther, Kate Irene, Ada J., Sanoma B. and Jonas Adolphus. Mrs. Pope belongs to the Free-Will Baptist Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has held township offices, and is a stalwart Republican.

JACOB RHOAD, farmer; P. O. Bloomville; is one of the energetic and enterprising farmers of this county, and a thorough business man. He was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, Sept. 24, 1835. His father, George Rhoad, was born in Pennsylvania, and when 15 years old moved to this State, with his father's family. They lived in Crawford Co. two years, and then went into Seneca Co., where they afterward lived. They settled at first near where the town of Republic now stands, the county then being almost an unbroken forest, and helped clear the land on which the town was built. George was married to a lady named Sarah Webster, who was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, and came to Seneca County when in her youth. He has cleared up a fine farm in that county, on which he now lives, enjoying the benefits derived from his early labors. Jacob's educational advantages were quite limited, but through his own efforts and improvements he now possesses a fair education. He commenced doing for himself when of age, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. Having a natural taste for music, of which he is passionately fond, he cultivated this gift of nature, and for the last twenty years has taught singing schools with good success. Feb. 20, 1859, he was married to Alvira, daughter of Albert and Catharine (Grewsbeck) Hammond. She was born in Crawford Co. on the 20th day of February, 1839. He served at Fort Worth during the late war, being in Company C, 36th O. V. I. His marriage has been fruitful of seven children—Eva A. (deceased), Elmer E., Charley, Nellie (deceased), Odessie, Nettie G. and Ira D. Both he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he is Deacon. He is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, an office for which he is well qualified, and takes great interest in the common schools. He was raised by an "Old-Line Democrat," and remained in that party until the Brough campaign, when he joined the Republican ranks, to which he now belongs.

JACOB SEERY, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1825, and is a son of Solomon Seery, Sr., one of the pioneers of this township. He passed his youth and early manhood in assisting his

father and elder brothers to clear the old homestead. Not until 25 years old did he commence doing for himself. On Jan. 22, 1852, he was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Lavinia A. Coon, who was born Dec. 18, 1833, in the Dominion of Canada, and is a daughter of Elisha and Olivia (Boyce) Coon. In October, 1840, they moved to Ohio, and settled in Crawford Co. After his marriage, Mr. Seery located on the farm on which he now lives, the improvements consisting of a small cabin and stable. It was partly cleared, and by industry and careful management he has brought it to a high degree of cultivation, and possesses one of the most valuable farms of the township. His marriage has proved a happy and prosperous one, and has been blessed with four children—Alvaro, De Forest B., Lorenzo M. D., and Reno Roscoe. The eldest died when 12 years old. Mr. Seery served in Company C, 136th O. N. G., during the late rebellion, being located at Fort Worth. He has served as Trustee, has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and was a Whig in early life.

PETER SEERY, farmer; P. O. Poplar; is one of the substantial and well-known citizens of this township, and is prominently identified with her growing interests. He was born Oct. 5, 1818, in Ross Co., Ohio, and is a son of Solomon Seery, Sr., whose sketch is given elsewhere. He has always been a farmer, and, July 13, 1845, was married to Margaret A., daughter of William and Rhoda Pennington. She was born Oct. 13, 1818, in Virginia, and came here about the year 1826. After marriage, Mr. Seery settled on the farm on which he now lives, the improvements consisting at that time of a cabin and a few acres cleared. By years of patient and steady labor, he has created a productive farm, and many years ago their primitive house was replaced by one more commodious and elegant. His wife departed this life Nov. 3, 1873. She had borne five children—Mary F., who died in infancy; William H., Willard W., Rhoda M. and Phœbe J. The sons are married. Both he and his wife united with the United Brethren Church before their marriage, and have devoted their lives to Christianity. He was identified with the Whig party in early

life, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He is at present a Republican.

CHARLES SOLZE, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; was born in Saxony, Germany, Nov. 2, 1840, and is a son of John Frederick and Fredericka (Fodenerhaur) Solze. His father was a farmer, and, in the spring of 1841, with his wife and six children, embarked for America. They came direct to Crawford Co., Ohio, and, in attempting to walk from Attica here, were lost, and compelled to pass the night in the woods under a large tree. The next day they reached their friends. He at first bought 40 acres of land, on which a small improvement had been made, and, when circumstances would admit, sold, and secured a better situation. He died in 1867. One of his sons, Christian, was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, being in Company C, 82d O. V. I. Charles, who is the subject of this sketch, worked on his father's farm until the breaking-out of the war, when he cheerfully responded to the call of his country, and, against the advice of friends and kindred, enlisted in the army. His name was enrolled in Company L, 10th O. V. C., and his term of service extended over a period of three years. He served under Kilpatrick on the "march to the sea," and, during his whole term of service, never lost a day's duty. He was married, Nov. 6, 1870, Mary C., daughter of Alfred and Fanny (Foy) Park, becoming his wife. She was born in this county Sept. 20, 1838, and has borne five children—John A., Fannie, Ada, Josephine and Scott. Mr. Solze is a successful and enterprising farmer, and has a handsome property. He has always been a Republican.

SOLOMON SEERY, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born Sept. 22, 1823, in Ross Co., Ohio. Solomon Seery, Sr., his father, was born in Washington Co., Penn., and when 10 years old accompanied his mother to Ross Co. Educational advantages were meager at best, but he, being the only child, was compelled to forego these, and labor for the support of his mother, and is said to have learned to read after his marriage. His mother was afterward united to Jacob Foy, and came to this county. He was married in Ross Co., to Magdalena Van Gundy, who had come there from Pennsylvania when yet young. He

developed a farm there, and in the fall of 1832, with his two eldest sons, came here, and commenced clearing, having entered three 80-acre lots. He returned to his family, and the following spring came here, erected a cabin, planted a small crop of corn, and then leaving his eldest son and daughter to keep house, himself and second son went back, and, after harvesting, started for the place with the family, and arrived here Sept. 1, 1833. He afterward entered three 80-acre lots, making 480 acres of Government land taken by this one man, which he and his sons developed as fast as possible. He died July 2, 1860, and his companion on July 24, 1873. The subject of this sketch has always been a tiller of the soil, and his early life was spent in developing forest land. On Sept. 4, 1856, he united his fortunes with those of Elizabeth Park. She was born Nov. 9, 1832, in Hampshire Co., Va., and is a daughter of Amos and Sarah (Baker) Park. Her father moved from there to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1836, and, two years later, came to this county, where he lived until 1873, and has since been located in Williams Co., Ohio. His wife died in 1871. Since marriage, Mr. Seery has lived on the farm where he now resides, and where he has erected convenient and elegant buildings. His marriage has been blest with three children—Independence, John W. and Russell O. Both he and his amiable companion have devoted many years to Christianity, and are consistent members of the United Brethren Church. He is identified with the Republican party, and advocates temperance.

WILLIAM SWALLEY, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born Nov. 20, 1810, in Mifflin Co., Penn. His father, John Swalley, was born and reared in New Jersey, and, moving to Pennsylvania, was married to Barbara Armagast. He was a weaver by trade, and also conducted a farm, and, in the year 1817, moved to Ohio, and settled about fifteen miles south of Zanesville. The father died soon after this, and the family then returned to Mifflin Co. In 1834, the mother again came to Ohio, and this time located in Crawford Co., being accompanied by her two daughters, other members of the family being here already. The subject of this sketch was mar-

ried Dec. 8, 1833, to Catharine, daughter of Philip and Catharine Wonsotler. She was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 5, 1817, and has blessed her husband with the following children: Martin Van Buren, David W., Cornelius, Abel Sylvenus, Ann Eliza, Lafay ette, Sarah Ann. All are married except David, Sylvenus being a merchant at Inka, Ill. Since coming to this State, Mr. Swalley has developed a quarter-section of land, which he himself entered, and has bought other lots, owning at present 200 acres. The cabin of primitive days was years ago replaced by a more tasty and commodious structure, and but little is left to remind one of the forest home they occupied and enjoyed years ago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swalley are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but left the party at the time of the war, and is now a stalwart Republican.

CORNELIUS SWALLEY, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, March 31, 1838, and is a son of William Swalley, of this county. His early life was uneventful, being passed on his father's farm and at the quiet country school. When 20 years old, he commenced working out, and followed that until the year 1862, when he responded to the call of his bleeding country, and, entering Company K. 45th O. V. I., served for three years. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, and other engagements. He was captured at Mount Sterling, Ky.; was immediately paroled, and, as soon as exchanged, joined his regiment. He was again captured at the battle of Philadelphia, Tenn., and imprisoned at Belle Isle for five months, after which he joined his regiment at Atlanta. He was married, Oct. 15, 1867, Sophia, daughter of Milton Waller, becoming his wife. She was born in Crawford Co., May 4, 1839, and has borne five children—Dillie, Don E., Minnie, Clara and Willie M. Both he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

LUCY ANN SMITH, farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; is a daughter of Michael Shupp, one of the first settlers of Crawford Co., and

was born here June 3, 1830. Her parents dying when she was yet in her childhood, she lived with her brother Michael until her marriage, Dec. 20, 1847, to Frederick Smith. He was born and reared in Saxony, Germany, and, when grown to maturity, emigrated to America. He came direct to Columbus, Ohio, and, being a stone-mason by trade, immediately went to work, and soon established his reputation as a first-class workman. He secured contracts for bridges on the National pike then being constructed, and in a few years had saved several hundred dollars, with which he bought a quarter-section of Government land in Lykens Township, Crawford Co. He moved on this in 1840, developing, and bringing it to a high degree of culture. His first marriage was to Christiana Lipman, a native of Saxony, Germany. She died in 1846, leaving four children—Louis F., John F., Adolphus G. and Clara. By his second union, eleven children were born, ten of whom are living—Cornelius, Matilda, Catharine, Frederick, Henry, Lucy Ann, Jefferson, Emma J., Melancthon and Serepta. Mr. Smith departed this life Dec. 3, 1877, and the farm has since been conducted by his wife. He was an influential and prominent citizen, and well known throughout the county. In November, 1862, he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office which he held till his death. He was Township Clerk for many years, and School Director most of the time since living in the county. He was connected with the Grange, and was Master at the time of his death. He was also a member of the county and State Granges. He was a member of the Evangelical Association, but had been a Lutheran in early life. He was a Democrat.

CORNELIUS SMITH, carpenter. Broken Sword; is the eldest child born to Frederick and Lucy Ann (Shupp) Smith, and was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1847. He received a good common-school education, much of it being secured by his own exertions when not at school, through his habits of study at odd hours. When 18 years old he commenced teaching, and followed it for several years with fair success, but relinquished it for the carpenter's trade, which is his present business, and his efforts have been crowned

with like results. He was married April 3, 1870, Mary Catharine Ludy becoming his wife. She was born in this county March 17, 1850, and is a daughter of Michael and Catharine (Leimenstoll) Ludy, who came to this country from the Old World. They have two children—Joseph Clarence and Cora Ellen. Both he and wife are consistent members of the German Reformed Church. He has a pleasant property situated at Wingert's Corners, and is one of the cultured citizens of the place. He is a Democrat.

MICHAEL SHUPP, retired farmer; P. O. Broken Sword; the eldest of a family of nine children; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., July 24, 1809. His father, whose name was also Michael Shupp, was a native of that county, and was there married to Rebecca Wise. Being a farmer by occupation, he concluded to emigrate to the West, where land was plenty and also cheap, and, the 28th day of May, 1828, he landed at Bucyrus, Ohio, with his family. He immediately entered 80 acres of land in Lykens Township, which he carefully developed, and then sold, and bought a quarter-section of new land. He again entered the struggle with the elements of Nature, but had the satisfaction of possessing a larger farm when once he had it cleared. He died in 1836, and his wife in 1843. The subject of this sketch commenced doing for himself when 22 years old, and, working out one year, received the sum of \$100 for his services, with which he entered 80 acres of land. After improving it he sold, and bought the quarter-section where he now lives. This he has also cleared and rendered valuable by a lifetime of industry and careful attention to the minute details connected with the duties of a successful farmer. He was married, March 4, 1834, to Susannah, daughter of John Adam and Anna Maria (Wirt) Miller. She was born June 19, 1817, in Union Co., Penn., and came to this county in 1830. She died Dec. 19, 1877, having borne fourteen children, twelve of whom are living—Isaac, Amanda, Mary Ann, Lavina, Noah, Caroline, Lucinda, Benjamin, Henry, Susannah, Catharine and Julia. All are married except the youngest three. Mr. Shupp is a member of the church known as the Evangelical Association, in which his

son Noah is a minister. His wife also was a member of the same church.

LOUIS F. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1836, and is a son of Frederick Smith, one of the most prominent farmers of the county. Louis was reared to agricultural pursuits, but, possessing good business qualifications, he has made himself useful in other ways, while conducting his farm. He was married Sept. 5, 1859, to Christean Wilhelm. She was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 6, 1810, and came to this country when six years old. Their union has proved a happy and prosperous one, and has been blessed with eight children, five of whom are living—Sophia, Adolphus, Clara, Loretta and John H. Mr. Smith owns a pleasant farm, which is the result of well-directed labor and care. He is a man of recognized ability, being at the present time Master of Subordinate Grange, No. 245, and has important relations with the county and State Grange. He is prominently identified with the Crawford Co. Agricultural Society, and manifests a degree of interest in its success. Both he and his companion are members of the Pyethist Church. He has always been a Democrat.

WILLIAM TIPPIN, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 11, 1827, and is a son of John and Margaret (Miller) Tippin, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania, and were there married. John's father, James Tippin, came to that State from Ireland when 21 years old, and was married to a Dutch lady, and in the latter part of his life, moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, where they both died, he being in his 85th year. John moved to this State shortly after his marriage, and, locating in Wayne Co., remained there until 1837, when he came into Crawford Co. In 1851, he went to Wood Co., where he remained some time, and then returned to the county of Wyandot, where he now lives. The subject of this sketch remained under the parental roof until they started for Wood Co., when he remained behind, and has since been doing for himself. His marriage was celebrated Dec. 13, 1852, Miss Frances, daughter of Solomon Seery, becoming his wife. She was born Oct. 26, 1828, in Ross

Co., and has blessed their happy union with nine children—David E., Owen W., Elbridge F., Emma C., Charley R., Seery S., Anna May (deceased), Harvey B. and Alta. The three oldest are married. Mr. Tippin and wife are consistent members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is a Trustee. He is a Republican.

ELI WINTERS, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born Sept. 28, 1824, in Jefferson Co., Ohio. The Winters family were among the first settlers of Jefferson Co., coming there from Pennsylvania when this State was yet a Territory, and it was there that Eli Winters, Sr., the father of the above-named gentleman, was born, in February, 1802. He was married to Annis Andrews, who came there from Chester Co., Penn., the place of her birth, and, in March, 1834, moved to this county, and settled on a tract of Government land which he had entered the previous year. Mr. Winters, with the assistance of his sons, developed a good farm, besides doing much work for others, and in 1865 disposed of his property, and retired to Bloomville, where he now lives. The partner of his joys and sorrows departed this life in 1879. The subject of this sketch was deprived of many of the advantages that are necessary to the acquisition of a liberal education, there being a demand for his services at home, even during the short session of winter school. However, in his father's family a "night-school" was organized, in which the children were scholars, and an older member of the family would act as instructor, and thus he received the most of his schooling. He taught school one winter, and has been doing for himself since he reached the legal age. He did "job-work" for several years, ran a threshing machine, and at length secured a half-interest in a saw-mill at "Buljo," with which he was connected for a number of years. He quite naturally drifted into the mercantile business at that place, and at the same time was Deputy Postmaster. In the spring of 1865, he bought his father's farm, and has ever since followed agricultural pursuits. He is now serving as Justice of the Peace, an office to which he was first elected in 1858, and has held ever since, except a short time during the war, when party spirit

ran high, and, being a Republican, he was deposed a short time, as the township was mostly composed of the opposite party. In 1851, he was married to Eliza Howenstein, who came to this county from Pennsylvania a few years before their union. Six children have blessed their marriage, four of whom are living—Orelia A., Thomas H., Laura and Martha.

STEPHEN WALLER, farmer; P. O. Lykens; was born Aug. 25, 1831, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is a son of Milton Waller, one of the hardy pioneers of this township. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is one of the well-to-do and respected farmers of the county. On Dec. 25, 1853, he was married to Martha, daughter of James and Mary (Rose) McKinley. She was born May 17, 1827, at New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and departed this life Oct. 4, 1879. She was an amiable companion, an affectionate mother, and a friend to all. Her union with Mr. Waller gave nine children, five of whom are living—Osmar L., Stephen Milo, Ellen E. and Helen E., twins, and Mary J. The eldest has taught school, and is now attending the Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Mich. Mr. Waller belongs to the I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He was the second Master of the Lodge, and was, the same year, delegate at large to the State Grange from Crawford Co. He is a consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, as was also his wife. He is a Democrat.

LYSANDER M. WALLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lykens; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., July 20, 1827. His father, Milton E. Waller, was born Aug. 7, 1807, in Washington Co., N. Y., and in early life learned the cooper's trade, and in 1825 accompanied his parents to Orleans Co., where he was married the following year to Polly Coon. He afterward moved into Chautauqua Co., where he secured a farm, and, trading this off, received part of his pay in dry goods. He emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1833, and located in Seneca Co. The same year he entered 80 acres of land in Lykens Township, Crawford Co., and the year following, moved on to his property. He soon secured 40 acres more,

which he paid for by day work, and, besides developing this, had to labor for others, for the support of his family. He would work at the trade during bad weather, and often at night, after the completion of a hard day's labor. He departed this life Feb. 28, 1880, and his companion on Aug. 17, 1872. The subject of this sketch received only a meager education, such as the pioneer schools of those days furnished, many years of his life being devoted to the more practical occupation of clearing and assisting to develop the "forest home." He was married in 1848 to Arletta Cory, and in 1851 she departed this life, leaving one child—Ardella, now the wife of Franklin La Rue. He again entered the marriage relation Feb. 16, 1859, Miss Ann J. Yingling becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Jonas and Mary (Thomas) Yingling, and was born in 1836, in this county. Their union has given one child—Amy Sophia, who died in her infancy. Mr. Waller is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Honor and Patrons of Husbandry. He is now serving his second term as Commissioner of Crawford Co., giving almost universal satisfaction. He has always been a Democrat.

ROBERT WALCUTT, farmer and agent; P. O. Poplar; is one of the well-known and genial citizens of Crawford Co., and one of her thorough business men. He was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1832. His father, Jacob Walcutt, was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1790, and served in the war of 1812. He came to Ohio after reaching his manhood, and was married in Pickaway Co., to Elizabeth Riley, who was also from the "Old Dominion," having been born there in 1800. He was a farmer, and while Robert was yet in his infancy moved with his family into Franklin Co., where he soon after died. He had, however, entered 80 acres of land near Benton, in this county, some time previous, on which he contemplated moving, when Providence interposed, and his untimely death left a family of seven children to a mother's care. However, a few years later, they came to this county, and settled on the farm secured to them by the husband and father before his death. Robert received only the rudiments of what is now considered a common-school

education, but his time has not been unimproved, and he has added greatly to his early accomplishments. He has, until recently, paid special attention to farming, and in 1857 went to Iowa, where he lived one year, the rest of his time being passed in the Buckeye State. In 1877, he commenced working for the well-known W. H. Haupt, of Shelby, Ohio, one of the largest dealers in marble, granite, etc., in the State. He has been a successful salesman, and is held in high estimation by the firm. During the past year, he has also dealt in agricultural implements and machinery, with uniform results. In 1854, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Cline) Knisely. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and came to this county when 6 years old. She died Aug. 18, 1876, having borne nine children, six of whom are living—Mary Virginia, James R., John Brough, Frances J., Minnie B. and Nellie A. The eldest is married, being the wife of Torry C. Linn. The eldest son has been a successful school teacher, and is now attending the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Walcutt belongs to the I. O. O. F.; is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Scott.

WILLARD WICKHAM, farmer; P. O. Poplar; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1814, and is a son of David and Lonisa (Hilliard) Wickham, both of whom were natives of that State. The father served in the war of 1812, and, being a farmer by occupation, came West to better his circumstances and improve his surroundings in life. In 1837, he came to Crawford Co., Ohio, and secured a partly developed farm in what is known as Texas Township, on which he passed the rest of his life, dying in September, 1849. His wife departed this life in August, 1875, and was residing at that time in Michigan, at the home of a daughter. The subject of this sketch commenced doing for himself when of age, and has always been a tiller of the soil. He taught school for several winters when a young man, and in 1840, secured the farm on which he now lives. It was all heavy forest, and thus he has developed and made valuable by a lifetime of industry and toil. During the administration of Franklin Pierce, he was

appointed Government farmer among the Winnebago Indians, located at Long Prairie agency in Minnesota. Of late years he has led a more retired life. He was united in the bonds of matrimony Oct. 21, 1838, Phoebe, daughter of William and Rhoda (McKeever) Pennington, becoming his wife. She was born in Virginia, in the year 1820, and accompanied her parents to this State at an early day. Their union has been blessed with ten children, seven of whom are living—George W., Margaret A., Mister W., Anson, Mary L., William H. and Wallace M. All received a good education, and all have been successful school-teachers. Mr. Wickham is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. His companion has been a member of the United Brethren Church most of her life. He is a Republican.

JOHN P. YINGLING, farmer; P. O. Lyons; is one of the industrious and energetic farmers of the county, and was born Aug. 6, 1838, in Crawford Co., Ohio. His father, Jonas Yingling, was born and reared in Huntingdon Co., Penn., and when a young man came to Ohio. He was a mason and stone-cutter by trade, and for awhile worked on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. when it was being built. He was married in Portage Co., Ohio, to Mary Thomas, who was born in Wales, and came to America after reaching maturity. She remained a short time in New York, and then came to Pittsburgh, and soon went to work for a man named Appleton, who was a contractor on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It was here that she first met Mr. Yingling, who afterward followed her to Portage Co. and made her his wife. They started for Crawford Co. as soon as married, where he entered 80 acres of Government land, and, although he made several changes, never left the county. He died Aug. 27, 1867, having at that time 260 acres of land. John received only a meager education, being required on the farm much of the time. He has always been a tiller of the soil, and confesses that he has not yet completed the trade, although his farm bears evidence of careful tillage. In the late war, he served in Company C, 49th O. V. I., being stationed at Fort Worth. Oct. 2, 1870, he was united

in the bonds of marriage with Miss Sarah F. Moore, who was born in this county Aug. 7, 1852, and is a daughter of John Moore, a sketch of whom is given in this work. Two

children have blessed their union—Myrtie, born Aug. 7, 1871, and Ora, born July 7, 1873. He is a Republican.

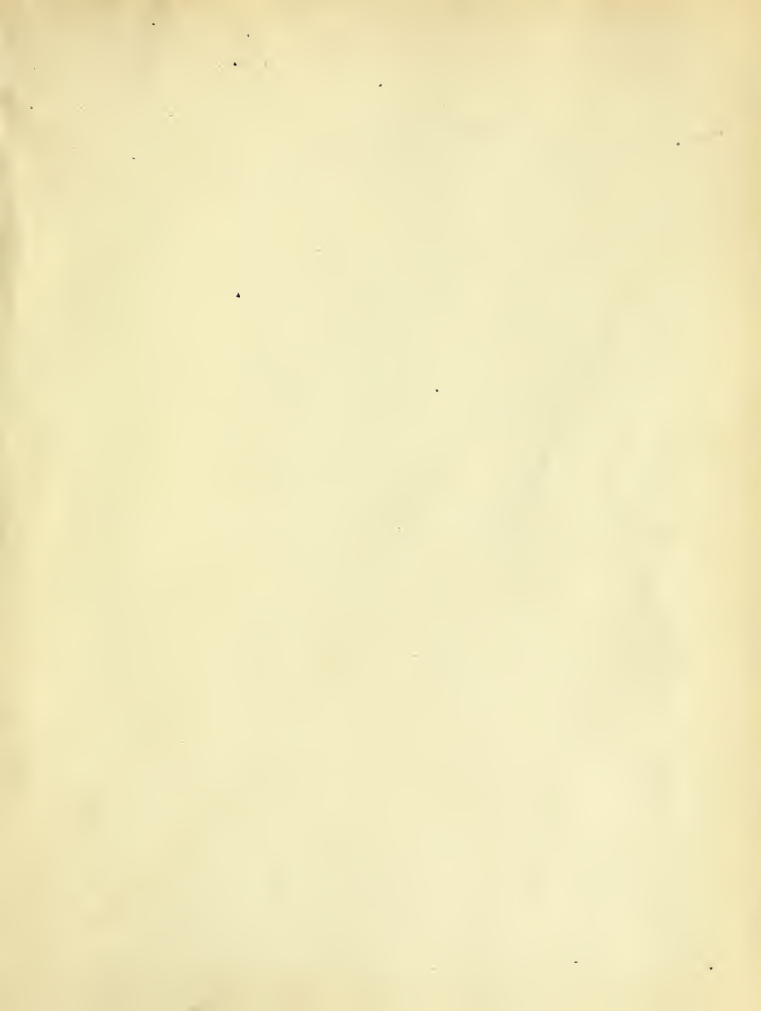
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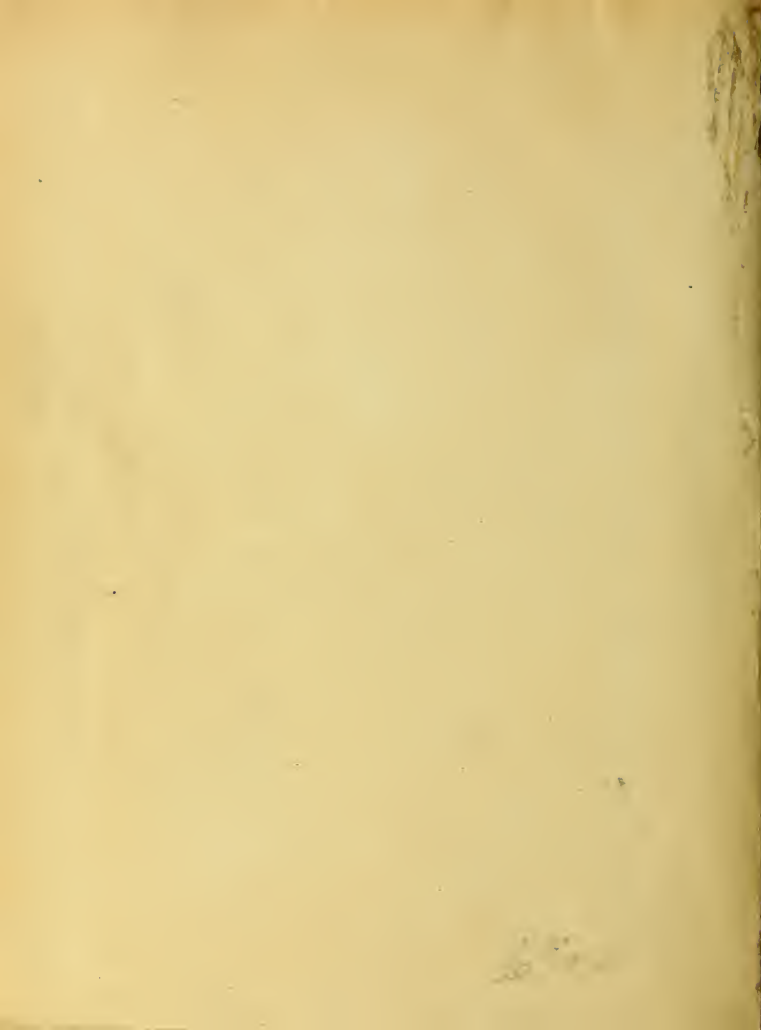
BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS P. HOPLEY, printer and journalist, Bucyrus; the fourth son, or third living son, of John and Georgianna (Rochester) Hopley; born at Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1853. He has been a resident of Crawford Co. since April, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus, from which he graduated in the class of 1872. He is a printer by trade, and a journalist by profession; he has worked in the *Bucyrus Journal* office for about ten years, since May, 1868. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bucyrus since February, 1868. He hasn't done anything worthy a place in the Crawford Co. History except vote the Prohibition ticket since he became of age, including Presidential votes for Green Clay Smith in 1876, and Neal Dow in 1880. He is considered a "fool" by many who do not like his views on the Temperance question, and thinks their opinion a compliment. His mother is the fourth daughter of John Rochester, who was born near London, England, Jan. 9, 1796. Rochester was married in 1816, to Miss Marian Gladle, a descendant of the Westley family on her mother's side, and the daughter of a renegade Frenchman, who left his native land during the French Revolution, and served as an officer in the English army; Gladle was killed in Spain, while fighting against France. Mr. Rochester emigrated to America in 1820, and settled at Englishtown, Athens Co.; he removed to Logan, Hocking Co., in 1829, and was, for nearly fifty years, engaged in the mercantile business at that place. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1832, and was, for forty-four years, a member of that religious

society, serving thirty-four years as an Elder, and twenty-eight years as a Trustee in the church; he was for many years Superintendent of the Sunday school. He died Nov. 29, 1876, in the 81st year of his age; his first wife died in September, 1832. Georgianna Rochester was born Feb. 22, 1826, and was married April 19, 1848, to John Hopley; they are the parents of ten children; nine are still living. Mrs. Hopley is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bucyrus, and took an active part in the Woman's Temperance Crusade of 1874.

W. H. HOUPPT, Bucyrus, proprietor of Shelby Marble Works, importer and wholesale dealer in all kinds of marble and granite; born in Seneca Co., Ohio; his parents removed to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he spent his youth on a farm; at the age of 26, he went to Somerset Co., Penn., and engaged in the marble business for some two years and a half; he then came to Ohio and purchased an interest in the works and ran in partnership for about a year; in the spring of 1872, he purchased his partner's interest and took control himself; he has superior advantages in the purchase of material; he buys directly from the quarries of England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada; he purchases American granite and marble from all quarries in the United States; he has recently purchased the marble works of Plymouth, Ohio, and opened works in Bucyrus, Ohio; from the long experience of Mr. Houpt in his business, and his well-known and honorable dealing, coupled with first-class material and workmanship, he has established a large and increasing trade.





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